

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



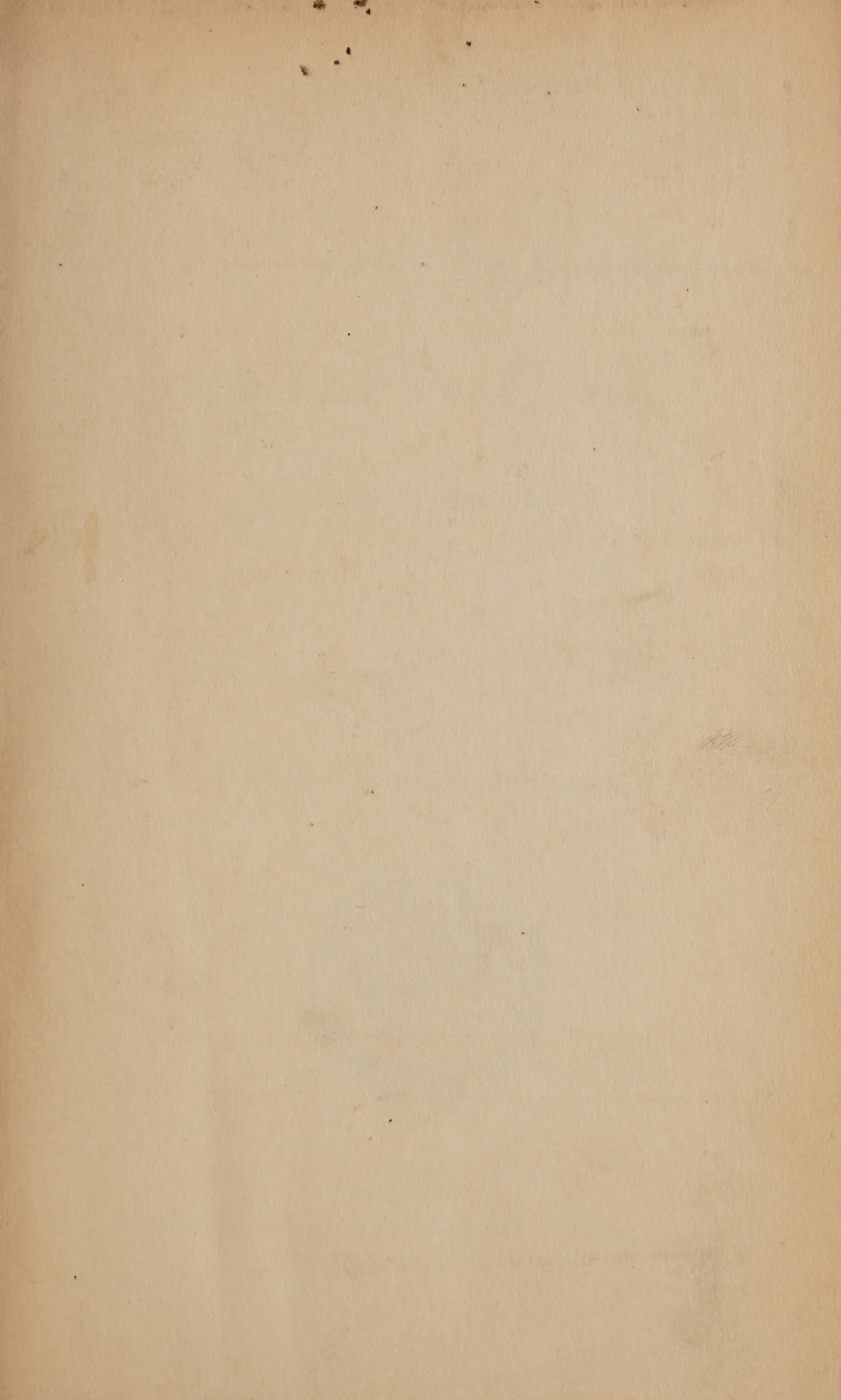
3 9999 08996 075 9

City of Boston



Archives

No. BL 16



DOCUMENTS
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1884.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NO. 94 TO NO. 175, INCLUSIVE.

Published by Order of the City Council.



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 39 ARCH STREET.
1885.

INDEX TO VOLUME III.

Doc.

- 94—*First Assistant Messenger*, Ordinance in relation to Salary of. May 26, 1884.
- 95—*Superintendent of Common and Public Grounds*, Ordinance in relation to Salary of. May 26, 1884.
- 96—*Charles-river and Warren Bridges*, Ordinance in relation to Salary of Superintendents of. June 21, 1884.
- 97—*Receiver of Water-Rates*, Ordinance in relation to Salary of. June 9, 1884.
- 98—*Cambridge, Western avenue, and No. Harvard-street Bridges*, Ordinance in relation to Superintendents of. June 16, 1884.
- 99—*Law Department*, Amendment to Ordinance. June 21, 1884.
- 100—*City Auditor*, Ordinance in relation to Salary of.
- 101—*Hand Hose*, Ordinance in relation to. June 24, 1884.
- 102—*City Clerk's Office*, Ordinance concerning Clerk-hire in. June 24, 1884.
- 103—*City Hospital*, Twentieth Report of the Trustees of, for the year 1883-84.
- 104—*Oration, July Fourth*, Delivered to the City Council and City of Boston by Harvey N. Shepard.
- 105—*Public Library*, Thirty-second Annual Report of the Trustees of, for the year 1883-84.
- 106—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. July 2, 1884.
- 107—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. July 2, 1884.
- 108—*Common Council*, Bills for Refreshments and Carriage-hire for the month ending July 7, 1884.
- 109—*City and County Treasurer and City Collector*, Report on Examination of the Accounts of. July 7, 1884.
- 110—*Inspectors of Prisons in Suffolk County*, First Semi-Annual Report of. July 21, 1884.
- 111—*Sealer and Deputy-Sealers of Weights and Measures*, Ordinance concerning Salaries of. June 23, 1884.
- 112—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. August 1, 1884.
- 113—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. August 2, 1884.
- 114—*Common Council*, Bills for Refreshments and Carriage-hire for the month ending August 4, 1884.
- 115—*Consumers' Gas Company*, Majority and Minority Reports of Committee on Paving on, Petition of. September 1, 1884.
- 116—*Harrison-avenue Extension*, Request of Committee on Streets for an Additional Appropriation for. August 18, 1884.
- 117—*D-street Extension*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. August 28, 1884.
- 118—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. September 1, 1884.
- 119—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. September 2, 1884.
- 120—*City Charter*, Report of the Commission on. November 6, 1884.
- 121—*Common Council*, Bills for Carriage-hire. September 2, 1884.
- 122—*Common Council*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for the Contingent Fund. September 8, 1884.
- 123—*Boston Water Board*, Eighth Annual Report of, for the year ending April 30, 1884.

Doc.

- 124—*Explosion in Hanover Street*, Report of the Inspector of Buildings upon. January 18, 1884.
- 125—*Mount Washington-avenue Bridge*, Ordinance concerning Salary of Superintendent of. June 16, 1884.
- 126—*Metropolitan Railroad*, Ninety-eighth Location. September 15, 1884.
- 127—*Boston Water Board*, Request for Additional Appropriation for Basin 4, of the Sudbury-River Works. September 20, 1884.
- 128—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. October 1, 1884.
- 129—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. October 3, 1884.
- 130—*City Registrar's Office*, Ordinance concerning Clerk-hire. October 2, 1884.
- 131—*Mount Hope Cemetery*, Request for Additional Appropriation for. October 14, 1884.
- 132—*Metropolitan Railroad*, Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Locations. October 20, 1884.
- 133—*Mount Hope Cemetery*, Request for Additional Appropriation for. October 23, 1884.
- 134—*Back Bay Betterments*, Order to release certain Lands in Settlement of. October 20, 1884.
- 135—*Milk and Vinegar*, Request of Inspector of, for Additional Appropriation for. October 30, 1884.
- 136—*Park Commissioners*, Request on Appropriations and Expenditures for Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum. November 3, 1884.
- 137—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. November 3, 1884.
- 138—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. November 4, 1884.
- 139—*Public Institutions*, Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Consolidation of the Pauper Institutions, and order for taking land on Long Island. November 3, 1884.
- 140—*Friend Street*, Report of Committee on Electric Wires, on removal of Telegraph Poles from. November 3, 1884.
- 141—*Common Council*, Bill for Refreshments and Carriage-hire of. November 5, 1884.
- 142—*Commonwealth-avenue Extension*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. November 6, 1884.
- 143—*Sewers*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for. November 10, 1884.
- 144—*Water*, Report of the Committee on, relative to permitting the Standard Sugar Refinery to lay pipes in the streets to obtain an independent supply of water. November 17, 1884.
- 145—*Water*, Report of the Joint Standing Committee on, upon the extension of the High-service System. November 17, 1884.
- 146—*City Charter*, Minority Report of Alderman Charles V. Whitten on the Revision of. November 20, 1884.
- 147—*City Charter*, Minority Report, Councilman John H. Lee on the Revision of. November 20, 1884.
- 148—*Primary School-house*, Parker street, Additional Appropriation for. November 24, 1884.
- 149—*Burrill Claim*, Report of Committee on Finance on. 1884.
- 150—*Record Commissioners*, Fifth Annual Report of. October, 1884.
- 151—*Superintendent of Streets*, Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the charges against. November 28, 1884.
- 152—*Consumers' Gas Company*, Message from the Mayor, returning without his approval an order authorizing the laying of pipes in the streets. November 24, 1884.
- 153—*South Burying-Ground*, Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council on. December 11, 1884.
- 154—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. December 1, 1884.

Doc.

- 155—*Bay State Gas Company*, Order granting leave to lay pipes in the streets.
December 1, 1884.
- 156—*Board of Health*, Report of, on certain Published Statements relative to the
Sanitary Condition of South Cove and other localities. December 1, 1884.
- 157—*Auditor's Monthly Exhibit*. December 2, 1884.
- 158—*Common Council*, Request for an Additional Appropriation for the Contingent
Fund of. December 11, 1884.
- 159—*Advertising*, Request for Additional Appropriation. December 11, 1884.
- 160—*Stables*, Ordinance concerning the use of Hose in. 1884.
- 161—*Board of Health*, Request for a Transfer of Appropriation. December 20, 1884.
- 162—*Fire Department*, Repair Shop, Request for an Additional Appropriation for.
December 22, 1884.
- 163—*Police Department*, Ordinance concerning the Inspectors. December 8, 1884.
- 164—*Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Civil-Service Rules. 1884.
- 165—*Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in Suffolk County*, Second Semi-
Annual Report. December, 1884.
- 166—*Stony-brook Improvement*, Final Report of the Joint Special Committee on.
December 31, 1884.
- 167—*Public Amusements*, Regulations for the licensing of. December 29, 1884.
- 168—*City Engineer*, Ordinance concerning Salary of. 1884.
- 169—*Treasury Department*, Monthly Statement of. January 1, 1885.
- 170—*William A. Green vs. John H. Lee*, Record of the Case of. 1884.
- 171—*Public Institutions*, Report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Removal of
the Truant School from Deer Island, and for the Establishment of an Industrial
Department in connection with the same. January 1, 1885.
- 172—*Railroads*, Report of number of Horse Cars passing each way on Washington,
between Milk and Boylston streets. December 29, 1884.
- 173—*Common Council*, Address of President John H. Lee. January 1, 1885.
- 174—*South Boston Railroad*, Thirty-eighth Location. December 15, 1884.
- 175—*Board of Aldermen*, Final Proceedings of. January 3, 1885.
- 176—*Record Commissioners*, Eleventh Report of, containing the Records of the
Selectmen from 1701 to 1715.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 9.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT
MESSENGER.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in the first section, in the clause relating to the salary of the First Assistant Messenger, by inserting after the word "thousand" the words "two hundred."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 26, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 10.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section one, by striking out of the clause relating to the salary of the Superintendent of Common and Public Grounds, on page seventeen, the words "two thousand two hundred," and inserting the words "three thousand" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 26, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President*.

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor*.

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 11.

CONCERNING

SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF
CHARLES RIVER AND WARREN
BRIDGES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in the first section by striking out of the clause relating to the Superintendent of Charles River bridge, on page nineteen, the word "six," in the second line of said clause, and inserting the word "nine" in place thereof; also by striking out, in the second, third, and fourth lines of said clause, the words, "and he shall be allowed the use of the house on said bridge free of rent, with the necessary fuel and lights," "and privileges."

Said chapter and section are also amended by striking out the clause relating to the Superintendent of Warren bridge, on page twenty-one, and inserting the following in place thereof:—

"The Superintendent of Warren bridge, three thousand five hundred dollars; the said sum shall be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ;

which assistants shall include four assistant superintendents, the yearly salary of one of whom shall be seven hundred dollars, and the yearly salary of the other three six hundred dollars each."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 9, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884. — CHAPTER 12.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF THE RECEIVER OF
WATER-RATES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section one, by striking out of the clause relating to the salary of the Receiver of Water-Rates, on page eighteen, the words "two hundred," and inserting the words "five hundred" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 9, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 13.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CAM-
BRIDGE-ST., WESTERN AVENUE, AND
NORTH HARVARD-ST. BRIDGES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in the first section, by striking out "seven hundred and fifty" in the thirty-fifth line, on page 19, and inserting in place thereof "one thousand."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884. — CHAPTER 14.

CONCERNING

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS AND
THEIR SALARIES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTERS TWENTY-THREE AND
SIX OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter twenty-three of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended by striking out in Section two the words, "two Assistant Solicitors," and inserting in place thereof the words, "one First Assistant Solicitor and one Second Assistant Solicitor."

SECT. 2. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended by striking out in Section one the words, "the Assistant City Solicitors, two thousand five hundred dollars each," and inserting in place thereof the following words: —

"The First Assistant City Solicitor, three thousand dollars."

"The Second Assistant City Solicitor, two thousand dollars."

SECT. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on the first Monday of July, A.D. 1884; and, for the term then beginning, said First and Second Assistant Solicitors may be appointed by the City Solicitor, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel and of the Committee on Ordinances.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President*.

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor*.

A true copy.

Attest :

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 15.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section one, by striking out of the clause relating to the salary of the City Auditor, on page sixteen, the word "four" in the first line of said clause, and inserting the word "five" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved, June 21, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884 — CHAPTER 16.

CONCERNING

THE USE OF HAND-HOSE.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section twenty, by striking out paragraph five and inserting the following new paragraph in place thereof: —

"5. The use of hand-hose shall be restricted to such hours as the Water Board may order."

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1884.

Concurred.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

Approved, June 24, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884 — CHAPTER 17.

CONCERNING

CLERK-HIRE, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section two, by striking out of the second line in the clause relating to the City Clerk, the words "Eleven thousand one hundred" and inserting the words "thirteen thousand" in place thereof.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1884.

Concurred.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

Approved, June 24, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

[DOCUMENT 103 — 1884.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL,

WITH

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PROFESSIONAL
STAFF, RULES FOR ADMISSIONS AND
DISCHARGES, ETC.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1883-84.

Alderman — Andrew J. Hall.

Councilman — John P. Hilton.

At large — George W. Pope, President, for two years.

Henry H. Sprague, Secretary, for one year.

Timothy J. Dacey, for five years.

Jos. A. Tucker, for four years.

M. F. Gavin, M.D., for three years.

THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

Benj. E. Cotting, M.D.	Fitch E. Oliver, M.D.
J. Baxter Upham, M.D.	Benj. Cushing, M.D.
A. D. Sinclair, M.D.	Wm. Ingalls, M.D.

Resident Physician and Superintendent.

Geo. H. M. Rowe, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

John G. Blake, M.D.	O. W. Doe, M.D.
Geo. H. Lyman, M.D.	A. L. Mason, M.D.
C. Ellery Stedman, M.D.	A. M. Sumner, M.D.
Frank W. Draper, M.D.	G. B. Shattuck, M.D.

For Diseases of the Nervous System.

R. T. Edes, M.D.	S. G. Webber, M.D.
James H. Denny, M.D.	

Visiting Surgeons.

Chas. D. Homans, M.D.	W. C. B. Fifield, M.D.
David W. Cheever, M.D.	Wm. H. Thorndike, M.D.
George W. Gay, M.D.	

Ophthalmic Surgeons.

Henry W. Williams, M.D.	Oliver F. Wadsworth, M.D.
-------------------------	---------------------------

Physicians to Out-Patients.

Edward J. Forster, M.D.	Thomas M. Rotch, M.D.
Francis J. Williams, M.D.	

Surgeons to Out-Patients.

W. P. Bolles, M.D.	E. H. Bradford, M.D.
Abner Post, M.D.	

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of Women.

W. E. Boardman, M.D.	Geo. H. Bixby, M.D.
----------------------	---------------------

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Skin.

Edward Wigglesworth, M.D.

Assistant.

Geo. H. Tilden, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Ear.

J. Orne Green, M.D.

Assistant.

Francis H. Brown, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Nervous System.

Chas. F. Folsom, M.D.

Out-Patient Department for Diseases of the Throat.

E. W. Cushing, M.D.

Assistant.

T. A. De Blois, M.D.

Pathologist.

W. W. Gannett, M.D.

Assistant.

H. C. Ernst, M.D.

HOUSE STAFF.

*House Physicians.*Geo. E. Thompson,
Stephen A. Welch,
Robert Bell.*House Surgeons.*Clement W. Sparhawk,
John B. Brainard.*Medical Internes.*James B. Field,
Silas H. Ayer.*Surgical Internes.*Leonard Wood,
Eugene Fuller.*Medical Externes.*James A. Gage,
Willis Watson.*Surgical Externes.*Geo. E. Brewer,
Walter L. Munro.*Ophthalmic Interne.*

Wallace C. Keith.

Ophthalmic Externe.

Eugene P. Stone.

HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Samuel M. Nesmith, *Steward.*Miss Linda Richards, *Supt. Training-School and Matron.*Greenleaf R. Tucker, *Apothecary.*Edw. J. Cutter, M.D., *Office Assistant.*Miss Olivia H. Hews, *House-keeper.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

CITY HOSPITAL, BOSTON, April 30, 1883.

To the Honorable City Council:—

The Trustees of the City Hospital, in compliance with the Ordinances, respectfully present herewith their Annual Report.

Number of patients remaining in the Hospital	
April 30, 1883	281
Admitted during the year—	
Medical	2,785
Surgical	1,936
Ophthalmic	59
	4,780
Treated during the year	5,061
Discharged	4,249
Died	476
	4,725
Remaining in Hospital April 30, 1884	336
Largest number in Hospital at any time	348
Smallest number in Hospital at any time	235
Daily average number of patients	286.29
Average length of stay of each patient (days)	20.70
Number of patients treated in the Out-Patient Department, classified according to their diseases:—	
Medical diseases	3,156
Surgical “	6,493
Diseases of the Eye	1,632
“ “ Ear	382
“ “ Skin	1,023
“ of Women	465
“ “ Nervous System	475
“ “ the Throat	615
Total	14,241

Number of visits to the Hospital, classified according to diseases : —

Medical diseases	5,018
Surgical “	17,824
Diseases of the Eye	8,275
“ “ Ear	1,754
“ “ Skin	2,606
“ of Women	1,252
“ “ Nervous System	2,025
“ “ the Throat	2,196
Surgical out-patients treated at accident-room, and not elsewhere included	852
	41,802

The report of the Superintendent and Resident Physician, presented herewith, contains, besides other information, a statement of the expenditures of the year, and is accompanied by the reports of the medical staff. These reports give in detail the number of patients treated in the Hospital, and the number treated in the out-patient departments during the year, with classified statements of their diseases and the results of treatment.

The whole number of patients in the Hospital during the year was 5,061, and they were under treatment an average of 20.7 days each, making a total of 104,782 days, or 14,969 weeks. The entire cost of maintaining the Hospital during the year was at the rate of \$9.98+
per week \$148,537 07

But of the patients enumerated above,
478 paid for 2,633 weeks' board \$13,766 07

Leaving, therefore, the sum of . . . \$134,771 00

as the cost to the city of treating 4,583 non-paying patients, for a total of 12,336 weeks. But after deducting money received from pay-patients, stock on hand (extraordinary expenses, such as fire-escapes, new bedsteads, etc., not included in the maintenance for this year), and averaging the *net cost* of maintaining the Hospital for the year, among all the patients treated, we find the average cost to the city, of board for each patient, was \$8.70 per week.

The report of the Superintendent explains in detail the expenditures made during the year in maintaining the Hospital.

By his statements and the above figures, and by a comparison with previous reports, it will be seen that the work of the year has been greater than any previous one in the history of the Hospital, if judged by the number receiving its benefits. The number of persons under treatment has been 5,061, which is the largest on record here, and 359 more than last year. A study of the movement of the population of the Hospital year by year will show a very steadily increasing ratio in the number treated. The number of beds available for patients remains the same as eight years ago, but 48 per cent. more patients were treated.

The comparison of numbers rejected, for the same years, also shows an increase of 31 per cent. Both facts prove that the accommodations become more and more inadequate every year.

During the past year the largest number of patients in the Hospital at any one time was seven more than the previous year; the smallest number at any one time was the same as last year, 235. The average length of stay was one and one-half days less. The number of weeks' board was 75 more. Last year 5,991 applicants were examined for admission; this year, 6,152. Last year 1,568 applicants were denied admission; this year, 1,372, or 196 less. This has been accomplished only by a more rapid movement in the population of the Hospital, the cases being more largely of an acute nature sooner recovered; and also by a compulsory movement of incurable cases to the charge of their friends, or to some other institution. Many of the latter class were taken as emergency cases or for temporary relief, and soon found incapable of removal; often discharge was withheld week by week hoping their friends would take them and save them from the almshouse. The number of such cases is not large, but has been larger than it should be in the aggregate of weeks' board. This fact and the increasing demand must explain to the public why often "sick persons," whom others think have a claim upon the Hospital, are denied admission. This policy was intended by those who established the Hospital. At its dedication the President of the Trustees, Hon. Otis Norcross, distinctly outlined, in his inaugural address, the purposes for which the Hospital was established. He said: —

It will not be inappropriate here to say a few words in regard to the future of the Hospital, and to give the views of the Trustees as to the purposes for which it has been erected, in order that the public may not be misled by the erroneous title *Free City Hospital*, which is sometimes given to it. That it will be *free* to a certain extent is very true, but not to the extent such a title would imply. The act of the Legisla-

ture of 1858, reads as follows: "The city is hereby authorized to erect and maintain a hospital, for the reception of persons who, by misfortune or poverty, may require relief during temporary sickness." The report of the Committee of the City Council for 1857 says: "It is proper to state that the term City Hospital would probably express better the character and design of the proposed institution than *Free City Hospital*. We would not have this a hospital for the degraded victims of vice and intemperance, or as the home for the hopeless pauper; but we would have it regarded as an asylum for the industrious and honest mechanic and laborer, who, by sudden injury or disease, is temporarily prevented from laboring for his own or his family's support, and who, by proper care and medical advice, may have his suffering alleviated and be sooner restored to his health and his family, and be enabled to resume his labors." It has never been the intention of the City Council to make this a pauper hospital. The citizens should realize this fact; and, before they make application for the admission of patients, be very sure of the right of the party to be admitted. It will often be difficult to draw the line which separates temporary necessity and pauperism; such cases must be left to the judgment of the Trustees, after they have considered all the circumstances.

The net cost of maintaining the Hospital has been \$2,447.18 less than last year. The cost of subsistence has been less, but there has been an increase in salaries and labor, because the Trustees deemed it wise to retain old officers, nurses, and employes, whose services became more valuable with training and known excellence; and also because several employes were insufficiently paid. It is a measure of good economy and secures a more efficient service. No policy could be more disastrous or deceptive than cheap labor in the care of the sick. The great stride made in the improved care and nursing of our patients since the establishment of the Training-School for Nurses, and its attending system, makes it desirable that the most skilled should, where possible, be retained. All who directly or indirectly have to deal with patients should not only be intelligent and reliable, but also possess qualities of character and disposition that bring kindness, discretion, and good sense to the bedside of those intrusted to our care. Such service cannot be obtained or retained at inadequate compensation.

There has been an increase in the amount expended upon the repair of buildings. This was unavoidable by the great wear and tear incident to a large public institution. Much painting has been done; small repairs have been made in many places; worn-out things have been replaced; much work long delayed has been finished. Fire-escapes have been constructed, which are also utilized as a means of communication every hour of the day, and save steps for those who bear the burden of the work in adjoining wards.

The Trustees at this date feel thankful that their petition, made for several years, has been granted, and that they have

an appropriation of \$40,000, with which to build a Home for Nurses. This has long been an urgent necessity. It will enable us to place the nurses under conditions that will conduce to better health, giving them a quiet room and home-like surroundings, separated from the atmosphere and proximity to the sick. A removal of the nurses from hospital buildings will also increase the accommodations for patients. Using all the rooms now occupied by nurses will enlarge the Hospital capacity from 380 to 450 beds. The plans are now completed. It is proposed to locate the Home on the newly acquired land on the corner of Harrison avenue and East Springfield street. The building will be four stories, built of brick, plain in style, but in harmony with the other buildings. It will accommodate fifty-nine nurses; most of the rooms are intended for one occupant. If the benefits to the nursing service meet our expectations, it must react upon the welfare of the sick, — always the first consideration in a hospital.

The accommodations for patients with contagious diseases remain inadequate and lag far behind the demand made upon us. So much has been said in previous reports that we will not repeat the argument, but we are obliged to record an additional year's experience of cramped and insufficient room. We respectfully refer the City Council on this point to the reports for the last ten years, and especially to the Nineteenth Annual Report, pp. 6 and 7, to make evident our dilemma.

The Out-Patient Departments show an increase in numbers treated and visits made. These departments are constantly growing in value. Many applicants are not seriously ill, and do not require continuous nursing, or grave surgical operation, and yet they are incapacitated from work. The advice and treatment rendered put them in a condition to maintain themselves by returning to work, and thus *pro rata* accomplishes the same result as treatment in the Hospital. It is a matter of great economy, because successful treatment as out-patients saves to the city the vastly increased cost of admitting them to the wards. It thus becomes as important a part of our duty to the sick poor that this service should be as well conducted as any department of the Hospital. The tables in the Superintendent's report are interesting, showing the work accomplished in these departments; and also proving, by comparison with previous reports, the rapidly increasing demands. During the last year 41,802 visits were made to the various departments for out-patients. This is the largest number ever treated, and is fifty-five per cent. more than the number treated ten years ago. There are more departments; additional physi-

cians and surgeons are necessary, because the work is more extended, and more thorough methods are adopted for treatment and relief. The accommodations, however, remain the same, wholly inadequate, badly arranged, and inconvenient in many ways. The complaints of the staff, and our own observation, bring this matter frequently before us. The Trustees respectfully refer to their late reports, especially to that of last year :—

The increase in the number of services has more than doubled, and the great lack of room necessitates alternate days for the various diseases; the number of visits has more than doubled. There is much confusion; the physicians work at great inconvenience, and, as a consequence, to the detriment of those seeking relief. It is in this department that the greater numbers are assisted at the least cost, and if the required room could be obtained, with better outfit, an incalculable benefit would be conferred upon the sick poor. It would likewise be sound economy, as many cases could be treated as out-patients at a nominal expense, which now, by reason of this want, require admission to the Hospital.

The money required for an absolute and ready relief is not large, and is small in comparison to the benefits rendered to the poor of the city. We recommend a special appropriation for this object.

The policy adopted by the Trustees during the last three years, of investigating the legal claims of all patients received, has been continued. A clerk visits each one, obtains his history as to residence, and determines his settlement; upon this the Trustees decide the claims of the patient to treatment and support in the Hospital at the expense of the city. This system has demonstrated that large numbers have been supported here for whose treatment and care the city is not responsible. In many cases the patient or his friends are found able to pay, and are required to do so. Others are paid for by the towns or cities where they have a legal settlement. The largest proportion have no claim on this or any other city or town in the State, and thus belong to the Commonwealth for support.

The Trustees have had several conferences with the State authorities in regard to payment for these cases. No official reply has been received acknowledging the claim, but it is understood that the Board of Charities practically admit the claim as an equitable one. The expense for the treatment of such cases must necessarily be greater here than in any hospital now maintained at State expense.

The report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity for 1883, p. 147, alludes to these cases :—

For the sick poor cases of 1883, 2,758 bills have been sent in, of which 1,337, covering a claim of \$27,188, were for patients in the Boston City Hospital. These bills have not been audited by the superintendent of out-door poor, because this Board and the City of Boston have not come to an agreement about the price of board to be paid. If this price is fixed at an average of \$3.00 a week, the allowance would be something more than \$13,000; for which, and for bills of 1884, of the same class, a special appropriation will be necessary.

The Trustees are of the opinion that this subject is one of justice. The Hospital is not maintained for non-residents of the city. Humanity compels us to receive a large number too ill to be transported to their homes or the State institutions, at a considerable distance. The treatment and services rendered are expensive, from the nature of the cases, and in supplying them with the treatment given to the sick poor of our own city, a sum approximating the actual cost is more just than the amount at which the same cases would be cared for in almshouses. In a large proportion of the cases the sum suggested (three dollars) would not pay for the actual cost of medicines, or surgical dressings. No discrimination is made in the treatment, nursing, or care between those belonging to Boston and the State. Such a method would be foreign to the existing spirit of this charity. During the last year patients have been admitted who are chargeable to

State of Massachusetts	31,016 days' board
Towns and cities (other than Boston)	2,469 " "
Total	<u>33,485 " "</u>

or 4,783 weeks' board, which, at the cost this year (\$8.70 per week), represents \$41,612, expended from this year's appropriations on account of those having no legal settlement in Boston. Of the above amount \$2,469 has been collected by the overseers of the poor of Boston from various towns and cities. There has been given to State cases 4,430 weeks' board, computed at cost (\$8.70), the claim would amount to \$38,541. If the price proposed by the State Board of Charities is paid, only \$13,290 of this amount will be received, leaving an unpaid claim of \$28,322. This is a fair average of the loss for each and every year, if this Hospital continues to receive State charges. Moreover, it is not clear to us why a partial cost of three dollars be paid by the State to the City of Boston, when it pays other cities, towns, and private hospitals seven dollars per week for the same class of cases. It is believed that the State authorities will recognize the justice of our claim.

The hospital year has been unusually active in the amount of work and the good results. More than 5,000 patients have been treated in the wards, and 41,802 visits have been made by others seeking relief as out-patients. The cases admitted to the wards have been those very largely suffering acute diseases or serious injuries requiring more than ordinary care and expenditure.

Every bed in the Hospital has been occupied during the year by fourteen patients. Statistics show that in the hospitals of this country, located in cities, the average number of cases to each bed is from seven to ten. It will thus be seen that not only have a very large number of persons been beneficiaries, but also that the Hospital distributes its benefits more widely than any other large metropolitan hospital.

The year has been free from any unusual accident, friction, or calamity. The Hospital has now completed its twentieth year, and it is not inopportune to note its growth and prosperity. Beginning with 168 beds it now has 380 beds, which will be increased the present year to 450. During the first year there were six wards and 1,066 patients. Now there are sixteen wards, and this year there were 5,061 patients. During the twenty years 61,677 patients have been received in to the wards, and 173,194 persons have been treated as out-patients. It is impossible to estimate the benefits conferred on the thousands of sick who have found relief within its walls.

The citizens of Boston have reason to regard this great charity with pleasure and pride, on account of its present condition and its relative standing with other hospitals, which give it an excellent reputation not only in this country but abroad.

We regret to record the resignation of Wm. Ingalls, M.D., as Visiting Surgeon, after many years of faithful and skilful service. The resignation of Morton Prince, M.D., assistant to the out-patient department for diseases of the throat, was filled by the election of T. A. De Blois, M.D.

The Trustees recognize the valuable services of the gentlemen composing the medical and surgical staff, and the great share they have had in producing the good results which are chronicled for the year. It is also a pleasant duty to publicly recognize the many acts of interest and kindness shown by a large number of friends toward the sick in many and unostentatious ways. We gratefully acknowledge gifts of flowers, reading-matter, religious services and singing, drives, and numerous visits to the bedside by those desirous to relieve the long and irksome hours of sickness.

The management of the Hospital by the Superintendent, Dr. Rowe, has been fully up to the standard of past years, and deserves the highest commendations of the Board.

The labors of the house officers, and the other officers of the Hospital, have been efficient, and have contributed much to the success of the year's work.

The Trustees take pleasure in recognizing the intelligent and faithful labors of the matron, Miss Richards, and the nurses under her charge. No department of the Hospital service has added more to the reputation and welfare of the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Trustees,

G. W. POPE,

President.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

CITY HOSPITAL, April 30, 1884.

To the Board of Trustees:—

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present herewith my Annual Report of the Hospital for the past year.

The following table shows the number of patients who have, each year, applied for admission, and been treated at the Hospital:—

	Patients ex- amined for admission.	Patients admitted.	Patients accidentally injured.	Number of out-patients treated.
From June 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864.....	703	475	129	371
From January 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865	1,451	1,066	242	1,143
From January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866	1,749	1,432	345	3,324
From January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1867	1,913	1,534	328	7,015
From January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1868	2,729	2,078	417	8,794
From January 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870	4,632	3,054	482	11,791
From May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871	3,977	2,396	525	8,899
From May 1, 1871, to April 30, 1872	4,387	2,873	565	8,947
From May 1, 1872, to April 30, 1873	4,326	3,304	660	7,526
From May 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874	4,250	3,201	804	9,272
From May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875	4,652	3,424	756	8,732
From May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876	4,434	3,180	689	9,413
From May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877	4,713	3,580	663	8,526
From May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878	5,068	4,034	604	9,658
From May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879	5,285	4,323	734	10,419
From May 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880	5,444	3,995	505	10,309
From May 1, 1880, to April 30, 1881	5,781	4,418	553	10,005
From May 1, 1881, to April 30, 1882	5,842	4,107	567	12,035
From May 1, 1882, to April 30, 1883	5,991	4,423	666	12,174
From May 1, 1883, to April 30, 1884	6,152	4,780	531	14,241
Total	83,479	61,677	10,765	173,194

The number of patients classified according to their diseases, who visited the Hospital for advice and treatment in the out-patient departments, was as follows:—

APPLICANTS EXAMINED FOR ADMISSION DURING THE YEAR.

Year.	Month.	Number examined.	Number admitted.	Number not admitted.
1883.	May	632	455	177
	June	541	427	114
	July	525	416	109
	August	507	387	120
	September	447	334	113
	October	510	394	116
	November	421	333	88
	December	504	389	115
1884.	January	544	445	99
	February	482	379	103
	March	536	436	100
	April	503	385	118
Total		6,152	4,780	1,372

APPLICANTS NOT ADMITTED.

Cause of rejection.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
For want of accommodation,	10	6	2	3	6	3	4	12	6	9	12	2	75
Referred to out-patient departments	32	18	20	25	24	11	13	12	19	16	18	27	235
Non-resident'	20	19	15	11	12	7	6	7	5	3	8	11	124
Applied, but changed their minds	4	3	..	2	6	6	2	5	7	5	3	5	48
Not to be found when called upon	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	8
Chronic and incurable	24	7	13	16	11	19	7	11	10	11	9	10	148
Phthisis	10	7	8	12	7	11	7	5	4	7	7	14	99
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	18	11	19	17	13	17	16	18	10	10	8	11	168
Venereal	16	13	12	6	8	17	12	16	10	17	15	13	155
Pregnant	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	1	1	33
Malingers	10	6	6	5	5	5	5	9	6	6	4	2	69
Insane and Mental	3	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	15
Under age	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	10
To other appropriate institutions	13	14	6	7	11	8	10	13	9	11	6	13	121
Miscellaneous	11	8	4	8	2	3	4	3	5	5	6	5	64
Total	177	114	109	120	113	116	88	115	99	103	100	118	1,372

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Applicants for admission	6,152
Admitted of the above	4,780
Patients accidentally injured	531
Patients in the Hospital, May 1, 1883	281
Total number in Hospital during the year	5,061
Total number, including out-patients, treated during the year	19,302
Discharged, including death	4,725
Daily average number in Hospital	286.29
Largest number at any time in Hospital	348
Smallest number at any time in Hospital	235
Average time of remaining in Hospital (days)	20.70

RECAPITULATION.

Medical patients admitted	2,785
Surgical " "	1,936
Ophthalmic " "	59
Total	4,780

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		<i>Brought forward</i>	476
Actors	4	Cooks	30
Agents	21	Coopers	18
Apprentices	9	Curriers	20
Artists	2	Cutters	7
Bakers	21	Drivers	38
Bartenders	34	Druggists	4
Barbers	22	Drovers	2
Blacksmiths	39	Engineers	23
Book-keepers	13	Errand boys	32
Boot-blacks	8	Expressmen	9
Book-binders	5	Farmers	23
Boiler-makers	16	Fishermen	32
Brakemen	15	Firemen	35
Brokers	6	Foremen	3
Brass-finishers	6	Furniture-polishers	12
Butchers	13	Gardeners	14
Carpenters	94	Gas-fitters	6
Cabinet-makers	28	Gilders	5
Cigar-makers	10	Grocers	7
Clerks	78	Hatters	8
Conductors	8	Harness-makers	7
Contractors	4	Hostlers	41
Confectioners	6	Hotel-keepers	3
Collectors	2	Iron-workers	38
Commercial Travellers	12	Janitors	14
		Jewellers	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	476	<i>Carried forward</i>	913

<i>Brought forward</i>	913
Journalists.....	3
Junk-dealers.....	7
Lathers.....	3
Laborers.....	759
Lawyers.....	3
Lamp-lighters.....	1
Liquor-dealers.....	7
Lithographers.....	3
Longshoremen.....	48
Machinists.....	39
Manufacturers.....	5
Marble-workers.....	12
Masons.....	14
Marketmen.....	4
Mechanics.....	71
Merchants.....	22
Milkmen.....	2
Millers.....	3
Moulders.....	11
Musicians.....	6
No occupation.....	131
Nurses.....	14
Operators.....	7
Painters.....	81
Paymaster.....	1
Paper-hangers.....	6
Peddlers.....	50
Physicians.....	8
Photographers.....	4
Piano-makers.....	10
Plumbers.....	10
Plasterers.....	8
Police-officers.....	7
Porters.....	23
Printers.....	26
Pressmen.....	9
Proof-readers.....	2
Rubber-workers.....	5
Saloon-keepers.....	3
Scholars.....	103
Seamen.....	105
Shoe-makers.....	62
Ship-carpenters.....	7
Ship-calkers.....	2
Silver-platers.....	3
Slaters.....	10
Sporting-men.....	4
Stair-builders.....	2
Stone-cutters.....	27
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,666

<i>Brought forward</i>	2,666
Stewards.....	7
Stevedores.....	4
Steam-fitters.....	4
Stenographer.....	1
Soldier.....	1
Tailors.....	44
Telegraph-operator.....	1
Telegraph-linesmen.....	2
Teamsters.....	127
Teachers.....	4
Tinsmiths.....	7
Undertakers.....	3
Upholsters.....	8
Varnishers.....	2
Waiters.....	41
Watchmen.....	6
Wheelwrights.....	4
Wool-sorters.....	3
Wood-workers.....	8
Unknown.....	63
Not classified.....	7
Total.....	3,013

FEMALES.

Book-keepers.....	13
Cooks.....	77
Compositors.....	2
Domestics.....	688
Dress-makers.....	36
Factory operatives.....	6
Housewives.....	297
Housekeepers.....	77
Laundresses.....	62
No occupation.....	197
Nurses.....	44
Nursery-maids.....	8
Rubber-workers.....	4
Saleswomen.....	8
School-girls.....	42
Seamstresses.....	50
Sewing-women.....	4
Shop-girls.....	23
Tailoresses.....	23
Teachers.....	5
Waitresses.....	26
Unknown.....	15
Not classified.....	60
Total.....	1,767

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Boston.....	947
Other towns in Massachusetts ..	292
Maine.....	186
New Hampshire.....	100
Vermont.....	47
Rhode Island.....	30
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,602

<i>Brought forward</i>	1,602
Connecticut.....	18
District of Columbia.....	4
Middle Atlantic States.....	164
Southern States.....	33
Central States.....	20
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,841

<i>Brought forward</i>	1,841	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,424
Pacific States	6	Italy	52
British Provinces	484	Madeira	1
At Sea	5	Newfoundland	18
Australia	1	Norway	25
Austria	4	Portugal	2
Belgium	2	Poland	5
Cape Verde Islands	1	Prussia	3
China	1	Russia	14
Denmark	8	Scotland	63
England	266	South America	3
East Indies	1	Spain	3
Finland	5	Sweden	57
France	13	Switzerland	6
Germany	174	Wales	6
Greece	1	Western Islands	15
Holland	6	West Indies	12
Hungary	3	Unknown	71
Ireland	1,602		
<i>Carried forward</i>	4,424	Total	4,780

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

Well	2,123	Died	476
Relieved	1,854	Eloped	3
Not relieved	202		
Not treated	122	Total	4,780

AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Under 12 months	15	Under 12 months	14
From 1 to 5 years	46	From 1 to 5 years	35
“ 5 to 10	85	“ 5 to 10	44
“ 10 to 20	304	“ 10 to 20	276
“ 20 to 30	931	“ 20 to 30	603
“ 30 to 40	686	“ 30 to 40	358
“ 40 to 50	477	“ 40 to 50	254
“ 50 to 60	265	“ 50 to 60	77
“ 60 to 70	112	“ 60 to 70	69
“ 70 to 80	40	“ 70 to 80	19
“ 80 to 90	6	“ 80 to 90	2
“ 90 to 100	2	Unknown	16
Unknown	44		
Total	3,013	Total	1,767

CIVIL CONDITION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Married	1,027	Married	588
Single	1,634	Single	863
Widowers	299	Widows	295
Unknown	53	Unknown	21
Total	3,013	Total	1,767

The number of patients admitted with accidental injuries was 531; and of all patients treated in the Hospital 173 died within forty-eight hours after admission.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED EACH YEAR, AND RATE OF MORTALITY.

	No. of patients treated.	Died.	Rate of mortality.
1864, 7 months, ending Dec. 31 .	475	47	.099
1865, year ending Dec. 31 .	1,167	97	.083
1866, " " " .	1,549	123	.080
1867, " " " .	1,697	146	.086
1868, " " " .	2,219	163	.073
1870, 16 months, ending April 30,	3,235	246	.076
1871, year ending April 30 .	2,569	215	.083
1872, " " " .	3,054	247	.080
1873, " " " .	3,527	351	.099
1874, " " " .	3,435	282	.082
1875, " " " .	3,662	291	.079
1876, " " " .	3,421	290	.084
1877, " " " .	3,843	287	.074
1878, " " " .	4,334	311	.071
1879, " " " .	4,631	347	.074
1880, " " " .	4,298	401	.093
1881, " " " .	4,707	421	.089
1882, " " " .	4,382	415	.094
1883, " " " .	4,702	473	.100
1884, " " " .	5,061	476	.094

DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1883, TO APRIL 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average Price.
Beef	93,427 lbs.	\$9,411 91	10.74c. per lb.
Mutton and Lamb	18,057 "	2,122 97	11.75c. " "
Veal	3,490 "	394 65	11.30c. " "
Fowls	14,629 "	3,241 67	22.15c. " "
Pork and Hams	10,521 "	1,338 06	12.71c. " "
Lard	2,162 "	227 79	10.53c. " "
Butter	18,449 "	5,036 20	27.29c. " "
Cheese	1,952 "	287 41	14.70c. " "
Eggs	14,302 doz.	3,801 56	26.58c. " doz.
Milk	27,782 cans.	9,482 28	34.13c. " can.
Flour	596 bbls.	4,279 14	\$ 7.18 per bbl.
Water	1,477,557 ft.	2,216 33	.15 " hund. ft.
Ice	624½ tons.	1,131 17	1.81 " ton.
Coal	2,185 "	13,393 36	6.13 " "
Carried forward		\$56,364 50	

DISBURSEMENTS. — *Continued.*

Articles.	Cost.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$56,364 50
Vegetables	3,351 47
Fish	1,605 90
Groceries	8,845 94
Liquors	1,923 47
Ale, Cider, and Porter	365 05
Alcohol	1,004 41
Medical Supplies	4,145 66
Compress and Bandage	4,099 00
Surgical Instruments	735 83
Salaries and Labor	36,665 24
Wood and Charcoal	187 50
Stable, Repairs, Harnesses, and Vehicles	1,590 19
Gas	4,721 66
Printing, general \$1,025 77	
Annual Reports 96 05	
Rules, Regulations, etc. 121 32	
	1,243 14
Stationery	751 29
Furnishing	2,970 73
Dry Goods	975 05
Beds and Bedding	3,830 86
Grounds	1,152 50
Fixtures	916 60
Medical Library	190 06
Telephone, Rentals, Repairs, and Messenger Service	275 06
Miscellaneous and Advertising	312 47
Repairs on Buildings \$5,703 78	
Boiler Repairs 854 18	
Plumbing Alterations 1,571 89	
Painting 2,184 64	
	10,314 49
Total expenditure in maintaining the Hospital from May 1, 1883, to April 30, 1884	\$148,538 07
New Furniture	721 93
New Iron Bedsteads	1,103 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$150,363 00

DISBURSEMENTS. — *Concluded.*

Articles.		Cost.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		\$150,383 00
Ambulance Service		731 62
Tents		425 02
Expenses incurred in ascertaining settlements of patients		1,471 00
Fire-Escape Bridges		1,344 24
Total Expenditures		\$154,334 88
STOCK ON HAND MAY 1, 1883.		
General Supplies		\$1,125 00
Medical Supplies		1,842 00
Liquors		380 00
		3,347 00
		\$157,681 88
DEDUCT.		CR.
Stock on Hand April 30, 1884.		
General Supplies		\$5,136 02
Medical Supplies		2,100 24
Liquors		578 58
		\$7,814 84
New Furniture		721 93
New Iron Bedsteads		1,103 00
Ambulance Service		731 62
Tents		425 02
Settlement Expenses		1,471 00
Fire-Escape Bridges		1,344 24
Income of Paying Patients		13,766 07
Sale of Old Material		39 21
		27,416 93
		\$130,264 95

The foregoing statistics show that the total expenditure during the past year has been \$154,334.88. This sum is reduced to \$148,538.07 by deducting from the total expenditure the cost of fire-escape bridges, new iron bedsteads, new furniture, tents, expenses incurred in tracing settlement of patients, which are not chargeable to the current expenses

of the Hospital. This amount includes every expenditure, and gives a cost of \$9.98 per week for each patient. If, however, we allow for the difference in stock in the beginning and close of the year, the income from paying patients, sale of old material, and the extraordinary expenses of fire-escapes, new iron bedsteads, etc., not chargeable to the maintenance for this year, we have as a *net cost* to the city of running the Hospital \$130,264.95, or *per capita* for each patient treated during the year \$8.70 per week, or 21 cents less than last year.

The income from paying patients has been \$13,766.07, an increase of \$261.63 over last year.

The largest number of patients at any one time was 348 against 341 last year; the smallest number was 235 against 241 last year. The daily average was 286.29, the same as last year. The whole number under treatment was 359 more than last year, and the average stay of each patient was 1.47 days less than last year.

The number of patients admitted with accidental injuries was 531. Of all patients admitted 173 died within 48 hours after admission, which is 24 more than last year. The rate of mortality was .094 per cent. If from the total number of deaths we deduct those brought to the Hospital in a dying condition, the annual mortality is reduced from .094 to .059.

As will be seen by the statistics the benefits of the Hospital have been received by 19,302 persons, a considerable increase over any preceding year. At times the Hospital has been full in most of its services, but great care and judgment have been exercised that no person, who was a suitable and deserving case, should be refused. The duty of deciding upon doubtful admissions is sometimes one requiring great discrimination, and, at times, is a matter of much embarrassment. This subject has been brought forward in previous reports, and is now alluded to, because it is one constantly recurring, by reason of the large number of unsuitable cases which are sent to us almost daily, not only from within the city limits, but beyond. Only 75 have been rejected solely for want of accommodations, and most of these were contagious diseases. The special need of more extended room for this class of cases has been previously emphasized. This cannot be remedied until there is more space for beds. It has for a long time caused great hardship to the cases rejected. It is, furthermore, a source of public danger, because every case of contagious disease rejected is liable to spread the infection.

Scarlet-fever and diphtheria have been epidemic for

several years in this city. This will, undoubtedly, continue until there are sufficient and suitable hospital wards to isolate every case, so that the last residence of the patient can be fumigated and rendered non-infectious by the destruction of the disease-germs. The same policy should be pursued with diphtheria and scarlet-fever as is now in force with small-pox. When this is done there may be hopes of eliminating these devastating diseases, and the mortality, especially among children, greatly diminished.

One hundred and sixty-eight cases of alcoholism and delirium tremens have been rejected. Such cases are in all respects unsuitable for any ward in a general hospital. We have no ward devoted to such cases, and if admitted, their noisy and delirious condition brings harm to other patients. These cases should be sent to the institutions under the charge of the Board of Directors. Many of them, however, apply at a time when it is impracticable to send them to the Islands, and rejection, perhaps, involves the life of the patient. A special building should be provided, where they may be isolated and receive proper care. An organized hospital like this, with an annexed ward of suitable character, could probably treat alcoholism more effectively and more economically than a special infirmary; but under no other conditions is it possible to treat them here, without making other patients uncomfortable and wretched, and, in many instances, doing them positive injury. The new hospital at Deer Island will be a more suitable place. As far as possible it has been the aim of the management to meet in every way all proper demands, and no one suffering from alcoholism has been rejected when it would jeopardize life. The police department has been encouraged to bring doubtful cases promptly to the Hospital. When the welfare of such persons demand it, they have been received; but cases of intoxication, mistaken for illness or injury, have been refused, always however, left in charge of some responsible person.

Pronounced cases of insanity are now more frequently rejected. Formerly, no suitable accommodations were elsewhere available. They were debarred from asylums by very complex and formal preliminaries necessary for their commitment by court. There are now improved rooms for the temporary care of a certain class at the city prison, and it is now possible to place them temporarily in asylums under what is known as the "emergency law;" so that cases of insanity may be promptly and more suitably attended to elsewhere, without disturbing scores of patients suffering from injury or ordinary diseases. Mild cases of insanity, or

those doubtful or harmless to themselves or others, are frequently received for observation, or moderately continued treatment. This policy has in many instances proved a good one, preventing cases from a more prolonged residence in asylums.

The Hospital is sought by other classes which are unsuitable: professional malingerers; shiftless and improvident wanderers; victims of syphilis and vice; incapable or unwilling to attempt self-support. They rotate in their applications between various hospitals and charitable institutions, and are almost always armed with a letter from some citizen, obtained by deception or through misplaced sympathy. Due inquiry and close scrutiny must be made in the classes previously mentioned. Mistakes may sometimes occur, but we confidently believe very few legitimate cases are denied. The Hospital is for the worthy sick poor of Boston, and to them it ought to be easy of access, and it is, with as little formality as possible.

The finances of the year may be considered satisfactory. The expenditure in the aggregate has been slightly large, but the total weeks' board being proportionately larger, the average weekly cost per patient has been reduced by twenty-one (21) cents. The cost of subsistence has been less than last year. It must, however, be increased during the coming year, if the demands of the staff are fully supplied. The Superintendent may be responsible for the cost price of subsistence, but the staff practically increase or diminish the sum total, in proportion to the discreet and individual care exercised in the treatment of cases.

Some of the salaries and wages have been increased on my recommendation, believing that the wages paid those who are satisfactory and trustworthy in the duties to the sick should not be arbitrary. Long service, extended training, and proved excellence should be recognized substantially, within reasonable limitations.

Much has been done to place the numerous buildings in a better condition, and to render them more convenient for work. Two fire-escape bridges have been constructed between Wards D and O, and between H and S. In case of fire in either of these wards escape before this would have been conjectural. At present, all wards situated in the third story are now easy of exit. These bridges serve a most useful purpose for the staff and nursing service, saving many steps and much time. They are also sightly and refreshing places in proper seasons for convalescing patients.

Many alterations have been made in the sewerage of the Hospital. All exits to soil-pipes have been uncovered and

examined, and many of them were found to be not only in a defective but positively dangerous condition. The settling of the buildings had broken them in many places. Heavy iron pipes were substituted for earthen; soil-pipes were diverted and brought above ground, and made easy of inspection and access; traps and manholes built outside of the walls; foot ventilation added or improved; and clean-out screws inserted in the places that heretofore have been troublesome.

The entire plumbing and drainage of the dead-house and morgue, and likewise the lodge, have been reconstructed. Some work yet remains to be done to place all our buildings beyond suspicion as to the sewerage. Wards K and L have been painted throughout, including all accessories. The dead-house, morgue, and autopsy room have been thoroughly repaired, painted, and facilities added. Eighty-six rooms, small wards or working-places, and all basement corridors, have been painted and otherwise improved. Large numbers of glass panels have been inserted in doors situated in places insufficiently lighted. Numerous minor improvements, though not conspicuous, have done much to assist the workers, brighten each part, and facilitate the routine of daily work. The old bedsteads, in wards F and G, discomforting to patients and vexatious to nurses, have been replaced by new iron ones of our improved pattern; the bedding improved and increased, and the ward outfit made more complete.

The present condition of our stable is so poor that it is doubtful how long it will hold together. At best it is only a barrack, cold and leaky in winter, with no drainage, cramped, and unsuited for our use. Occupied eight years ago as a temporary structure, it is now in a condition requiring speedy attention. I would recommend that the site of the old stable on Albany street, with as much additional land now in the possession of the city as may be necessary, be taken for a new stable and carriage-house. In the rear there should be annexed a building for the making of soap and for storage space; also, fire-proof fumigating-rooms, where infected bedding and clothing can be cleansed, and offensive matter gathered. A building could be arranged and constructed so as to combine all these indispensable wants at small cost. The expedients to which we now resort to get on with this work are primitive, and yet costly, inefficient, if not unsafe. A fumigating-house is an affair long needed by us, and might, if thought expedient, be used by the public for the fumigation of infected clothing and bedding, under a plan similar to that now found in England under the health authorities.

The long desired improvements in the rooms used by the out-patient departments continue unfulfilled. They remain unsuitably arranged, badly ventilated, uncomfortable and a cause of long-suffering. I have nothing to add to what I have urged in previous reports, but wish to place on record the fact of continued complaints from these departments, many appeals made by the staff, and to report the frictions arising from the daily routine.

The Training School is now in its seventh year, and has contributed more directly and effectively to the good results of the year's work than ever before. At the beginning of the year there were sixty-two nurses, and the year closes with the same number. During the year twenty-four have received diplomas, and four of that number have been retained as head nurses, or in other responsible positions. Eight have resigned from lack of strength or some physical disability; seven have resigned on account of family demands or kindred duties; three have been permitted to resign as unsuitable or unreliable; three have been discharged for cause, and one has died.

Forty-two probationers, or former pupils, have been admitted. The assistant to superintendent of nurses, the housekeeper, the night supervisor of nurses, and seven head nurses, are all graduates of this school; there are also eight assistant nurses acting as head nurses, thirty-eight assistants, and seven probationers.

With deep regret we record the death of a nurse, Miss Mary L. Higgs, from diphtheria, contracted while in the discharge of her duties as nurse. I desire to make public recognition to the Trustees of the high esteem in which Miss Higgs was held by the management and by her associates, and to record her good work, excellent character, and her zealous faithfulness towards those placed in her care. This is the first death among the nurses of the Training-School due to a contagious disease, contracted while on duty. Considering the large number of persons treated here for diphtheria, scarlet-fever, etc., every year, it is remarkable that we have so long escaped. This undoubtedly is in a great measure due to the rigid *régime* exercised in nursing these diseases, and the excellent care the nurses take of themselves. The sickness in the nursing force has been less *pro rata* than any previous year, both in the extent and severity. We trust this may be reduced to a minimum when we can avail ourselves of the new Nurses' Home, which is now assured by the recent appropriation of \$40,000. This will secure to the nurses more homelike surroundings and physical comforts, as well as improved hygienic conditions; all of which react

in better health, buoyancy of spirits, and a higher moral tone.

The nursing force has been improved by retaining trained and reliable graduates for the more responsible offices. We believe that a liberal policy should be adopted to retain the best graduates, and that sufficient inducements should be offered to secure them.

The instruction has been more liberal and thorough than during any previous year. The superintendent of nurses and her assistant have given 254 formal class recitations on the manuals, or text-books of nursing, and sixty-eight classes in *massage*. Twenty-four lessons in sick-cookery were given to the advanced pupils at the Boston Cooking School.

The following lectures have been given to the whole school by the members of the Medical and Surgical Staff: —

6 by Dr. Gay, on Surgical Dressings and Appliances;

4 “ “ Bolles, on Administering of Medicines;

4 “ “ Webber, Nursing in Nervous Diseases;

5 “ “ Lyman, “ “ Gynæcological Cases;

2 “ “ Mason, “ “ Fevers;

2 “ “ Stedman, “ “ Confinement;

3 “ “ Rotch, “ “ of Sick Children;

2 “ “ Homans, Surgical Nursing;

1 “ “ Williams, Ophthalmic Nursing;

1 “ “ Wadsworth, “ “

1 “ “ Green, on Diseases and Care of the Ear;

1 “ “ Cheever, Before and after Surgical Operations;

1 “ “ Bradford, Surgical Emergencies;

3 “ “ Gannett, on Visceral Anatomy;

1 “ “ Draper, Arrangement of the Sick-room. This

makes a total of 37 lectures, during eight months of the Hospital year. Some members of the surgical staff have made visits through the wards, giving instruction in nursing, clinically at the bedside, to such as could be spared from the ward-work. Nurses have been more frequently invited to witness and assist at surgical operations, and in other ways increased advantages have been given. With all the means at command, which are many, whereby nurses may become efficient in the legitimate work of their calling, nothing can equal or replace frequent and perfect recitation in the manuals and careful, thorough, and excellent daily routine in the ward-work. While there has been an endeavor to produce good nurses, it has always been secondary to the good care of the sick, and it is for this very purpose, and with marked beneficial results, that the system is encouraged and maintained.

The friends of the Hospital still continue to manifest much interest in the welfare of the patients in many pleasant ways.

The "Hospital Newspaper Society," and the ladies of the "Flower Mission," are foremost in the largeness of their gifts. The clergy in daily visitations upon the sick; the ladies and gentlemen who sing in the wards on Sundays and the hospital readers, bring much spiritual as well as material aid to individual cases; all accomplish great good by their attentions, which are always thankfully received.

Many other gifts, which are elsewhere mentioned, are worthy of note, and deserve grateful acknowledgment.

I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the gentlemen of the medical and surgical staff, for their sympathy, advice, and encouragement.

It gives me pleasure to recognize the help and support I have received from those associated with me in the management of the various services of the Hospital, to whom credit is due for their share in the success of the year.

In presenting this my fifth annual report I would respectfully acknowledge my obligations to the Trustees, for their liberal support and cordial indorsement.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. M. ROWE,

Superintendent and Resident Physician.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.											
A.											
Measles	8	7	8	15	22	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Scarlet fever	1	25	31	56	42	5	.....	.....	7	54	3
Typhus fever	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Typhoid fever.....	4	149	79	228	176	13	.....	.....	37	226	6
Simple continued fever.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Febricula	3	20	6	26	28	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Intermittent fever	2	29	3	32	24	9	1	.....	.....	34	.....
Irregular.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cholera morbus.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Diphtheria.....	2	23	34	57	37	4	3	1	11	56	3
Diphtheritic paralysis .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mumps .....	.....	7	3	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1
Erysipelas	6	34	34	68	58	9	1	.....	2	70	4
Pyæmia.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Septicæmia .....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
B.											
Acute rheumatism	9	34	26	60	45	19	.....	.....	.....	64	5
Subacute rheumatism	17	152	84	236	170	59	.....	.....	2	231	22
Carried forward.....	54	487	313	800	618	123	7	1	61	810	44

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	54	487	313	800	618	123	7	1	61	810	44
Gonorrhœal rheumatism	1	5	....	5	2	4	....	....	....	6	....
Muscular rheumatism .....	....	8	....	8	5	2	1	....	....	8	....
Chronic rheumatism.....	1	23	5	28	9	16	....	....	1	26	3
Chronic rheumatic arthritis.....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Rheumatic ankylosis .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Chronic gout.....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....
Syphilis.....	....	3	7	10	3	5	....	....	....	8	2
Secondary	1	4	5	9	2	7	....	1	....	10	....
Tertiary .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cerebral	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	2	3	1
Chancroid.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Tubercular meningitis.....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Hæmoptysis .....	....	17	4	21	8	9	1	....	1	19	2
Acute miliary tuberculosis .....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Diabetes .....	....	3	1	4	1	1	....	....	1	3	1
Purpura—Hemorrhagic.....	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	3	....
Scurvy.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Anæmia .....	....	4	15	19	5	13	....	....	1	19	....
Leucocythæmia .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
General dropsy.....	....	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	2	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
Meningitis	1	10	6	16	2	2	3	....	10	17	....
Meningitis tuberculo cerebro-spinal...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Tumor of brain	2	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	3	1
Cerebral congestion .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Apoplexy.....	....	3	1	4	....	1	....	1	2	4	....
Sanguineous .....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	2	3	....
Cerebral concussion.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Sunstroke and effects of .....	....	10	....	10	7	1	....	....	2	10	....
Diseases of cerebral arteries:—											
Aphasia.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	63	601	364	965	668	195	12	4	94	973	55

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	63	601	364	965	668	195	12	4	94	973	55
Multiple sclerosis	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	3	...
Cerebral lesion	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF SPINAL CORD AND MEMBRANES.											
Spinal meningitis.....	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Myelitis.....	1	7	2	9	...	6	2	1	1	10	...
Spinal concussion	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
Hemiparesis	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Chronic anterior poliomyelitis.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE NERVES.											
Paralysis, spastic.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hemiplegia	4	16	11	27	...	13	7	...	6	26	5
Paraplegia	1	7	3	10	1	6	1	...	1	9	2
Locomotor ataxy.....	...	10	1	11	...	10	1	...	...	11	...
Paresis.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Local paralysis.....	1	4	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	5	...
Bulbar paralysis	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Neuro-asthenia.....	1	3	16	19	1	14	2	1	...	18	2
Multiple neuritis	...	10	7	17	...	6	5	1	3	15	2
Hysterical paraplegia	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
Epilepsy	...	17	4	21	3	15	2	...	1	21	...
Epilepsy (single fit).....	...	9	3	12	8	4	...	...	...	12	...
Convulsions.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Shaking palsy.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Chorea.....	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Hysterio	...	2	6	8	2	4	...	1	...	7	1
Hyperæsthesia	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Neuralgia (General).....	...	11	24	35	13	14	3	...	...	30	5
Facial. (Tic douloureux).....	...	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	...
Hemicrania	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sciatica	1	15	9	24	9	14	1	...	...	24	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	75	730	459	1189	712	314	46	9	107	1188	7

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	75	730	459	1189	712	314	46	9	107	1188	76
Pleurodynia.....	1	1	....	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	....
Lumbago.....	....	6	2	8	5	1	2	...	...	8	....
Cephalalgia .....	....	11	3	14	4	8	2	...	...	14	....
Intercostal neuralgia .....	....	5	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	7	....
Myalgia	1	6	2	8	5	4	...	...	...	9	....
Crural neuralgia.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Podalgia .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Gastralgia.....	....	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	3	1
Vertigo .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Hypdriasis .....	....	7	1	8	2	4	...	2	....	8	....
DISEASES OF INTELLECT.											
Mania.....	....	8	9	17	1	3	11	1	1	17	....
Acute.....	....	....	3	3	....	...	3	...	...	3	....
Hysterical.....	1	....	....	....	....	...	1	...	...	1	....
Transitory .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	....
Melancholia	2	4	7	11	2	2	7	....	1	12	1
Dementia	1	4	1	5	....	4	1	1	....	6	....
Puerperal mania .....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	....
Puerperal delirium .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Insanity with delusion.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	....
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.											
Pericarditis	1	3	1	4	1	2	...	...	2	5	....
Endocarditis, Ulcerative.....	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	1	....
Valve disease	5	55	51	106	7	61	2	3	29	102	9
Functional .....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	...	...	2	....
Exophthalmic Goitre.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	...	2	....
Dilatation .....	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatty degeneration .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Angina pectoris .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	....
Cardiac: variety undetermined .....	....	3	....	3	....	2	...	...	1	3	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	88	851	551	1402	749	418	76	16	143	1403	88

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	88	851	551	1402	749	418	76	16	143	1403	88
DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.											
Aneurism, abdominal.....		2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE VEINS.											
Phlebitis.....		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phlegmasia Dolens.....		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASE OF NOSTRILS.											
Nasal catarrh.....		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ozena.....		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF LARYNX.											
Laryngitis, membranous.....		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Acute.....		1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chronic.....		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of the larynx.....		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.											
Bronchitis.....		14	6	20	13	5	...	...	1	19	1
Acute.....	2	8	4	12	7	5	...	1	...	13	1
Chronic.....		11	7	18	2	13	1	...	1	17	1
Asthma.....		7	6	13	2	10	...	...	...	12	1
DISEASES OF THE LUNG.											
Pneumonia.....	17	96	35	131	76	18	3	...	46	143	5
Pleuro-pneumonia.....		2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Active congestion.....		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Œdema.....		2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Emphysema.....	1	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	1
Fibroid phthisis.....		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic pneumonic phthisis.....	14	133	65	198	2	134	20	4	34	194	18
DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.											
Pleurisy.....	3	53	12	65	28	30	2	2	1	63	5
Chronic pleurisy.....	2	5	...	5	1	2	...	...	2	5	2
Empyema.....	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	...
Pyopneumothorax.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	129	1198	692	1890	889	646	105	23	232	1896	124

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	129	1198	692	1890	889	646	105	23	232	1896	124
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.											
Stomatitis			2	2	1	1				2	
Aphthæ			1	1	1					1	
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES AND PALATE.											
Tonsillitis	2	20	46	66	59	8	1			68	
Tonsillar abscess		6	3	9	9					9	
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX.											
Pharyngitis		8	4	12	9	3				12	
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.											
Cancer		2	1	3		2			1	3	
Gastritis		1	7	8	6	1	1			8	
Chronic ulcer			1	1	1					1	
Dyspepsia	4	18	18	36	18	16		2	1	37	3
Gastrodynia		4		4	1	3				4	
Pyrosis		1		1		1				1	
Gastro-duodenitis		5	6	11	9	2				11	
Gastric catarrh			1	1		1				1	
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.											
Cancer		1		1					1	1	
Perityphlitis	1	5	1	6	4	2				6	1
Dysentery	1	23	12	35	27	3	1		5	36	
Intussusception			1	1					1	1	
Intestinal obstruction		3	2	5	2		1		2	5	
Diarrhœa	1	11	14	25	18	3		1	2	24	2
Intestinal hæmorrhage		1	1	2	1				1	2	
Colic	2	3		3	4	1				5	
Constipation		2	13	15	14	1				15	
Fecal Impaction			2	2	2					2	
Enteritis			2	2	2					2	
“ pseudomembranous			1	1		1				1	
Ulcer	1				1					1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	141	1312	831	2143	1078	695	109	26	246	2154	130

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	141	1312	831	2143	1078	695	109	26	246	2154	130
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.											
Hepatitis, Acute.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Abscess.....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Simple enlargement.....		1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Cirrhosis.....		3	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	3	....
Cirrhosis, Hypertrophic.....	1	2	1	3	1	2	....	....	1	4	....
Jaundice.....	1	8	1	4	....	2	1	....	1	4	1
Gall-stones .....		....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Carcinoma.....	1	1	2	3	....	1	3	....	....	4	....
Carcinoma of Common Duct.....		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.											
Peritonitis	2	3	11	14	2	4	....	....	9	15	1
Ascites	2	....	3	3	....	2	1	....	1	4	1
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.											
DISEASE OF KIDNEY.											
Bright's Kidney.....		1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....
Acute.....	3	16	3	19	....	19	....	....	3	22	....
Chronic		49	12	61	....	27	7	1	23	58	3
Uræmia		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Suppurative Nephritis.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Abscess. (Perinephritic).....		1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Pyelitis.....		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Hyperæmia		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Hæmaturia renalis	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Renal Calculus		3	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	1
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.											
Cystitis .....		....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Acute		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Chronic.....		....	6	6	....	3	....	....	....	3	3
Incontinence of urine.....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Retention of urine.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	3	....
Irritable caruncle .....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	153	1403	880	2183	1087	776	126	72	289	2195	141

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	153	1403	880	2183	1087	776	126	27	289	2193	141
DISEASES OF WOMEN OF THE OVARY.											
Inflammation			1	1	1					1	
Fibrous tumor			1	1				1		1	
Ovarian Neuralgia			3	3		2				2	1
DISEASES OF BROAD LIGAMENT.											
Pelvic peritonitis	1		3	3	2	1			1	4	
Pelvic cellulitis	4		47	47	22	19	3	2	1	47	4
Chr. pelvic peritonitis			1	1	1					1	
Perimetritis			1	1	1					1	
Abscess			3	3	1				1	2	1
Cyst			2	2		1				1	1
Periuterine hæmatocele			2	2							2
Retracterine hæmatocele			1	1					1	1	
DISEASES OF THE WOMB.											
Catarrh (Leucorrhœa)			1	1			1			1	
Ulcer			1	1		1				1	
Carcinoma			5	5		1	1		2	4	1
Epithelioma	1		3			2	1	1		4	
Endocervicitis			15	15	5	10				15	
Lacerated cervix	3		16	16	5	11		1		17	2
Fibrous tumors			5	5	2	3				5	
Papilloma			1	1		1				1	
Endometritis			1	1		1				1	
Retroversion			4	4		3				3	1
Anteflexion			8	8	2	6				8	
Prolapsus			1	1							1
Verrucæ Valvæ			1	1	1					1	
Inflammation of vagina			4	4	2	2				4	
Pruritis	2				1					1	
Vaginal cyst			1	1		1				1	
Vaginal abscess			1	1	1					1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	63	1403	1016	2419	1134	831	132	32	295	2419	155

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED,						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	163	1403	1016	2416	1134	831	132	32	295	2419	155
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.											
Sterility.....			1	1		1				1	
Dysmenorrhœa.....			1	1		1				1	
Menorrhagia.....			3	3	1	2				3	
Metrorrhagia.....			1	1							1
Pregnancy.....			8	8	3	2	1	2		8	
Menopause.....			2	2		2				2	
DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.											
Puerperal Insanity.....			1	1							1
Hysteralgia.....			1	1	1					1	
Abortion.....			19	19	11	5				16	3
Premature labor.....			6	6	5				1	6	
Labor at term.....			3	3	3					3	
Vomiting of pregnancy.....	1		1	1	1	1				2	
Recent confinement.....			3	3	2				1	3	
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.											
Progressive muscular atrophy.....		1		1		1				1	
DISEASES OF CELLULAR TISSUE.											
Obesity.....			1	1		1				1	
Cellulitis.....		1	1	2		1	1			2	
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.											
Erythema.....			1	1	1					1	
Nodosum.....		1		1	1					1	
Uticaria.....			1	1		1				1	
Eczema.....		3	2	5	1	3	1			5	
Zoster.....		1		1	1					1	
Plica polonica.....			1	1		1				1	
Tinea tonsurans. (Ringworm.).....		1		1	1					1	
Scabies.....		1	1	2		2				2	
<i>Carried forward</i>	164	1412	1071	2483	1166	855	135	34	297	2487	160

MEDICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	164	1412	1071	2483	1166	855	135	34	297	2487	160
POISONS.											
METALS AND THEIR SALTS.											
Arsenic			1	1					1	1	
Mercury		2		2		1			1	2	
Lead, Chronic		6		6	1	5				6	
Colic		8		8	4	4				8	
Palsy	1	2	1	3		2		1		3	1
Encephalopathy		4		4	3	1				4	
Cachexia		1		1		1				1	
Cupric sulphate		1		1	1					1	
ACIDS.											
Oxalic acid		1		1	1					1	
Chloral			2	2	1	1				2	
VEGETABLE POISONS.											
Opium	1	1		1	2					2	
Opium habit		1	2	3	1			1		2	1
Abuse of alcohol (alcoholismus)		48	19	67	36	9	6	3	10	64	3
Ivy (Rhus Tox)		1		1	1					1	
Tobacco, abuse of			2	2	2					2	
GASEOUS POISONS.											
Ammonia			1	1		1				1	
Coal gas	1				1					1	
UNCLASSIFIED.											
Debility	4	24	64	88	44	36	2	1		83	0
Diagnosis undetermined		6	11	17	3	7	1	1	5	17	
Infancy		4	5	9	4			3	2	9	
Inanition			1	1					1	1	
Ophthalmic		4	1	5	1	2		2		5	
Otitis		2	2	4	2					2	2
Caries of middle ear		1		1			1			1	
Surgical		5	2	7	4	1		2		7	
Epistaxis	1	1	2	3		4				4	
<i>Carried forward</i>	172	1535	1187	2722	1278	930	145	48	317	2618	176

MEDICAL DISEASES.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	172	1535	1187	2722	1278	930	145	48	317	2618	176
Gonorrhœa.....		3	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
Vesico-vaginal fistula			1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Laceration of perineum.....			2	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Rape.....			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Spermatophobia.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Masturbation.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Malingering.....			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
No disease		12	19	31	18	....	2	11	....	31	....
Parasitic (intestinal)		2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
Myxoedema.....			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Anasarca.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Abdominal tumor			2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Abcess.....			2	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Stricture of rectum			1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Enteralgia			1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Insomnia.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hæmatemesis		6	4	10	5	4	....	....	1	10	....
Iritis.....		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Valgus.....		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Grand total</i>	174	1562	1223	2785	1310	946	149	60	318	2783	176

SURGICAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Diphtheria.....		22	16	38	7	3	.....	.....	27	87	1
Phagedæna.....		1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Erysipelas:—											
Simple.....	1	11	4	15	4	12	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Phlegmonous.....	1	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue.....		1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Syphilis:—											
Primary.....		4	...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Secondary.....	1	6	3	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Tertiary.....	1	4	3	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Hard chancre.....		1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Soft chancre.....	1	5	...	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Bubo (hard or suppurating).....		9	3	12	1	10	.....	.....	.....	11	1
Cancer.....		2	3	5	.....	1	1	1	1	4	1
Medullary.....		...	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Epithelial.....		3	...	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Sarcoma.....	2	8	3	11	1	5	.....	.....	3	9	4
NON-MALIGNANT TUMORS.											
Adenoma.....		2	3	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Cartilaginous.....		...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Erectile.....		...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fatty.....	1	2	3	5	1	4	.....	.....	1	6	.....
Fibrous.....		1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hæmatoma.....		1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Compound cysts—Cysto-sarcoma.....		1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lupus.....		1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Rodent ulcer.....	1	...	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES.											
Abscess of the brain.....		2	...	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Apoplexy.....		1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Carried forward.....	9	92	49	141	24	74	3	2	34	137	13

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	9	92	49	141	24	74	3	2	34	137	13
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.											
Tetanus.....		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Hysteria		1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia.....		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Irritable stump.....		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tic Douloureux		...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism—Delirium tremens.....		2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE EAR.											
Disease of mastoid cells		3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Necrosis of petrous bone.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Inflammation ext. auditory canal.....	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation middle ear		2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Polypus.....		2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
EYE DISEASES.											
Wound cornea	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE NOSE.											
Epistaxis		2	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	...
Polypus nasi		...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Displaced septum		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE VEINS.											
Phlebitis	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Adhesive	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1
Suppurative.....		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phlegmasia dolens		...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Varicose veins		3	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENTS.											
Inflammation of lymphatics		2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Suppuration of lymphatics.....		2	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	1
Inflammation of glands.		4	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	4	1
Hypertrophy of glands.		1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Scrofulous diseases of glands.....		3	3	6	...	5	...	1	...	6	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	14	130	70	200	29	118	4	3	42	196	18

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	14	130	70	200	29	118	4	3	42	196	18
DISEASES OF DUCTLESS GLANDS.											
Cystic bronchocele			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE LARYNX.											
Membranous croup		2	4	6	1	2	....	....	3	6	....
Laryngitis		1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Tumor.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Cancer.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF LIPS AND MOUTH.											
Hare-lip.....		2	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
Cancer (Epithelial).....		9	....	9	4	3	....	....	1	8	1
Hypertrophy of mucous membrane ..			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE JAWS.											
Abscess of the antrum		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cancer.....		4	....	4	....	2	1	....	....	3	1
Sub-maxillary abscess.....		3	3	6	3	3	....	....	....	6	....
Phosphoric necrosis.....		2	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
DISEASES OF THE GUMS.											
Epulis			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.											
Cancer.....		2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES.											
Tonsillitis	1	2	1	3	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
Cleft palate.....		2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX AND SALIVARY GLANDS.											
Abscess	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Pharyngitis		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Mumps			1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.											
Obstruction		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Inguinal		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Strangulated		1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Reducible.....		6	....	6	1	4	....	1	....	6	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	16	172	86	258	44	151	6	4	49	254	20

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	16	172	86	258	44	151	6	4	49	254	20
Irreducible.....		3	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
Femoral:											
Strangulated.....	1	....	3	3	....	2	....	....	2	4	....
Umbilical:											
Strangulated.....		....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Ventral.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.											
Ulceration.....		3	2	5	1	2	....	....	1	4	1
Fistula in ano.....	1	25	3	28	2	24	....	....	....	26	3
Hæmorrhoids.....		2	2	4	....	3	....	....	....	3	1
Internal.....	1	9	1	10	3	7	....	....	....	10	1
External.....		6	2	8	1	7	....	....	....	8	....
Ischio-rectal abscess.....	1	16	2	18	1	15	....	....	....	16	3
Hæmorrhage from rectum.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Fissure of the anus.....		2	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
Cicatrix about anus.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Prolapsus.....		2	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
Stricture.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	....	....	5	....
Condyloma.....		3	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
Cancer.....		1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
DISEASE OF URINARY SYSTEM. DISEASE OF KIDNEY.											
Abscess (Perinephritic).....		3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
Hæmaturia.....		1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.											
Cystitis.....		13	3	16	1	9	1	....	1	12	4
Vesico-intestinal fistula.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Extroversion.....		2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Calculus.....		4	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	4	....
Vesico-parietal fistula.....		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hæmaturia.....		2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	21	274	116	390	60	245	9	8	54	376	35

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	21	274	116	390	60	245	9	8	54	376	35
Irritability	..		1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Retention of urine	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.											
Inflammation	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Abscess.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Chronic enlargement	...	6	...	6	...	2	1	...	3	6	...
GONORRHEA AND ITS COMPLICATIONS.											
Gonorrhœa.....	...	10	...	10	...	8	...	2	...	10	...
Balanitis	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phimosis.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paraphimosis	...	6	...	6	1	4	...	1	...	6	...
Bubo	...	7	3	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...
Epididymitis.....	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
DISEASES OF THE MALE URETHRA.											
Stricture.....	...	15	...	15	2	9	...	...	4	15	...
Organic.	...	21	...	21	2	13	...	1	...	16	5
Traumatic	1	4	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	5	...
Spasmodic	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammatory	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Urinary abscess.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Urinary fistula	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Extravasation of urine.....	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	3	4	...
Impacted calculus.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE SCROTUM.											
Abscess.....	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF THE CORD.											
Hydrocele	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
Diffused	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Varicocele	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	24	372	120	492	69	317	11	12	65	474	42

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	24	372	120	492	69	317	11	12	65	474	42
DISEASES OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.											
Hydrocele.....		8	....	8	2	6	....	....	....	8	....
Hæmatocele.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE.											
Orchitis.....		3	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	2	1
Acute.....		5	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....
Chronic.....		3	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
Epididymitis.....		5	....	5	....	4	....	1	....	5	....
Scrofulous disease.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Cancer.....		2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Gumma.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF PENIS.											
Phimosis.....		11	....	11	2	7	....	2	....	11	....
Paraphimosis.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Cancer.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.											
DISEASES OF OVARY.											
Fibrous tumor.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Complex cystic tumor.....		....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
DISEASES OF BROAD LIGAMENT.											
Pelvic cellulitis.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE WOMB.											
Fibrous tumors.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Cancer.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE VAGINA.											
Vaginitis.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Recto-vaginal fistula.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
DISEASES OF THE VULVA.											
Inflammation of labia.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Œdema of labia.....		....	4	4	2	2	....	....	....	4	....
Abscess.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	24	414	135	549	78	353	11	20	65	527	46

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	24	414	135	549	78	353	11	20	65	527	46
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE BREAST.											
Chronic .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Abscess .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cancer .....	.....	.....	8	8	1	5	.....	1	.....	7	1
Scirrhus .....	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	1
Non-malignant tumors .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cysts .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
DISEASES OF BONES.											
Ostitis	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Periostitis	2	3	3	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Caries	1	8	7	15	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Necrosis	2	15	10	25	5	15	.....	4	1	25	2
Osseous tumor .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Exostosis .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Scrofulous disease .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....
DISEASES OF JOINTS.											
Synovitis:—											
Acute .....	.....	9	7	16	2	10	.....	1	.....	13	3
Chronic	2	10	10	20	2	15	.....	.....	1	18	4
Pulpy degeneration .....	.....	6	4	10	.....	5	.....	1	1	7	3
Scrofulous disease .....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Morbus coxæ	4	8	2	10	.....	7	2	1	4	14	.....
Gonorrhœal arthritis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Abscess .....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Ankylosis .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Dropsy of joints .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Degeneration of cartilage .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Neuralgia .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
DISEASES OF THE SPINE.											
Caries and necrosis	1	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	41	494	203	697	93	462	15	31	75	676	63

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	41	494	203	697	93	462	15	31	75	676	63
DISEASES OF TENDONS.											
Thecal abscess			1	1	1					1	
Contraction		1		1							1
Club-foot.....			1	1		1				1	
Talipes varus	1	1		1		2				2	
Talipes valgus.....		2		2		1		1		2	
DISEASES OF THE APPENDAGES OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.											
Enlarged bursa.....		1		1							1
Bunion.....	1	1	3	4		3				3	1
Bursitis	2	8	4	12	3	11				14	
DISEASES OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.											
Cellulitis	5	53	15	68	15	49			5	69	4
Abscess.....	7	48	20	68	10	55			5	70	5
Sinus		1	1	2		2				2	
Carbuncle.....		3	1	4		3			1	4	
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.											
Erythema.....	1					1				1	
Eczema.....		9	4	13		12				12	1
Frostbite.....		6		6	1	2		1		4	2
Ulcer	1	31	28	59	10	42	1			53	7
Fissure.....			1	1	1					1	
Boil.....		1	1	2	1	1				2	
Carbuncle.....		5		5		5				5	
Onychia.....	1	2	2	4	1	4				5	
Felon		2	1	3		2				2	1
Gangrene		1		1		1				1	
Senile gangrene		2		2		2				2	
Acne (General)		1		1	1					1	
Herpes Iris.....			1	1		1				1	
Nævus		1		1		1				1	
Wen.....		1	1	2		2				2	
<i>Carried forward</i>	60	675	288	963	137	665	16	33	86	937	86

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	60	675	238	963	137	665	16	33	86	937	86
Condyloma.....	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Ingrown toe-nail	...	9	4	13	2	7	...	...	...	9	4
Cicatrices	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
Scabies	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Psoriasis	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tinea circinata	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
INJURIES.											
Burns.....	5	31	30	61	13	37	...	...	9	59	7
Multiple injuries	...	8	...	8	2	5	...	...	1	8	...
Asphyxia	...	7	1	8	...	7	...	...	1	8	...
Contusions.....	...	13	5	18	3	12	...	...	...	15	3
Abrasions.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gunshot wound	...	21	1	22	3	14	...	...	4	21	1
Gas explosion.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gunpowder explosion.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Exposure to cold.....	...	11	2	13	4	7	...	...	1	12	1
LOCAL INJURIES.											
Cephalæmatoma.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scalp-wound, bone exposed	1	13	1	14	...	11	1	...	1	13	2
“ bone not exposed	1	23	11	39	7	30	...	1	1	39	1
Concussion of the brain.....	...	10	3	13	1	6	1	...	4	12	1
Fracture of the vault of the skull	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fracture simple, without depression..	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ with depression.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Compound, without depression.....	1	5	2	7	...	2	...	...	6	8	...
“ with depression.....	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Fracture of the base of the skull	...	10	1	11	...	4	...	...	7	11	...
INJURIES OF THE FACE.											
Contusion.....	...	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	...
Wound	...	12	3	15	3	12	...	...	...	15	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	70	871	359	1230	183	837	18	34	121	1193	107

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	70	871	359	1230	183	837	18	34	121	1193	107
Fracture of the facial bones.....		7	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	6	1
Fracture of lower jaw.....		6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Dislocation of jaw.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
INJURIES OF THE NECK.											
Contusion of soft parts		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Wound, cut throat		7	2	9	...	6	...	...	3	9	...
Foreign bodies in the air-passages.....		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Fracture of laryngeal cartilage.....		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
INJURIES OF THE CHEST.											
Contusion.....		3	2	5	...	4	...	...	1	5	...
Fracture of ribs.....	1	19	4	23	4	18	1	...	1	24	...
Fracture of the sternum.....		2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Perforating wound of the chest.....		3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
INJURIES OF THE BACK.											
Contusion	1	12	1	13	4	10	...	...	...	14	...
Sprain	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Wound		4	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	...
Concussion of spine		3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Fracture of spine.....		2	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	...
Dislocation of spine	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Fracture and dislocation of spine.....		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
INJURIES OF THE ABDOMEN.											
Contusion		1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Contusion, with rupture of viscera		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Penetrating wound of parietes.....		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Wound of the parietes, with protrusion of viscera.....		2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
INJURIES OF THE PELVIS.											
Contusion.....		3	4	7	...	6	...	...	1	7	...
Wound of male perineum.....		3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	3	...
“ female perineum		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rupture of perineum		...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	75	957	378	1335	196	917	20	35	134	1302	108

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Totals.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	75	957	378	1335	196	917	20	35	134	1302	108
Rupture of urethra		2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Lacerated wound of scrotum.....		2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Castration		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fracture of pelvis		7	....	7	1	3	....	....	2	6	1
INJURIES OF THE UPPER EX- TREMITIES.											
Contusion		1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Sprain		4	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
Wound		14	1	15	1	13	....	....	....	14	1
Lacerated wound of hand	2	18	....	18	3	15	....	....	1	19	1
Injury to vessels.....		2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Fracture of the clavicle		7	5	12	2	9	....	....	1	12	....
“ “ scapula.....		4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....
“ “ humerus.....	1	15	7	22	....	20	1	....	....	21	2
“ “ “ comp.		7	2	9	2	4	....	....	3	9	....
“ “ forearm		10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....
“ “ “ comp.	1	6	3	9	....	9	....	....	1	10	....
Colles' fracture.....		6	5	11	....	8	....	....	....	8	3
Colles' fracture, comp.		2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Fracture of the carpus, metacarpus or phalanges		3	1	4	1	3	....	....	....	4	....
Fracture of the carpus, metacarpus or phalanges, comp.....		8	1	9	1	8	....	....	....	9	....
Ununited fracture		3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
Dislocation of the sterno-clavicular joint .....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Dislocation of the acromio-clavicular joint		5	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....
Dislocation of the shoulder		8	4	12	....	11	....	....	....	11	1
Dislocation of the elbow.....		3	2	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....
“ “ “ comp.		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Dislocation of the wrist and carpus....		....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Supernumerary digit .....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
INJURIES OF THE LOWER EX- TREMITIES.											
Contusion		30	7	37	3	34	....	....	....	37	....
<i>Carried forward</i>	79	1126	420	1546	212	1093	21	37	143	1506	119

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Continued.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Totals.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	79	1126	420	1546	212	1093	21	37	143	1506	119
Sprain		40	16	56	8	44				52	4
Wound		20	3	23	3	17			2	22	1
Lacerated wound of foot.....	1	14	1	15	3	13				16	
Wound of joint.....		1		1		1				1	
Foreign bodies imbedded			1	1		1				1	
Fracture of the femur	5	30	6	36	12	20			4	36	5
“ “ “ comp.....		4		4					1	1	3
Fracture of the cervix femoris.....	4	11	14	25	2	22				24	5
Intracapsular fracture		2		2		2				2	
Fracture of the patella		12		12	2	7				9	3
“ “ “ comp.		2		2							2
Fracture of the leg, both bones	4	47	9	56	11	40		1	1	53	7
“ “ “ “ comp..	2	6	3	9	3	5			3	11	
Fracture of the tibia, alone	2	16		16	3	12				15	3
“ “ fibula, alone.....	3	26	10	36	5	32				37	2
“ “ “ comp.....		1		1	1					1	
Colle's fracture.....	2	18	7	25	5	18	1	1	1	26	1
Fracture of the bones of the foot.....	1	13	1	14	1	11		1		13	2
“ “ “ “ “ comp.		7		7	2	5				7	
Dislocation of the hip		4	1	5	3	1				4	1
Dislocation of the knee, comp.....		1		1					1	1	
Dislocation of the tarsus.....			1	1		1				1	
“ “ metatarsus and pha- langes.....		2	1	3		3				3	
INJURIES NOT CLASSIFIED.											
Rupture of tendon.....		2		2		2				2	
Emasculation		1		1		1				1	
Ulceration of stump		2		2		2				2	
No disease		3	7	10				10		10	
No diagnosis		7	1	8		1		7		8	
Medical cases	1	11	5	16	2	4	1	7	2	16	1
Totals	104	1429	507	1936	278	1353	23	64	153	1881	159

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
Amputations—				
Of arm	6	3	9	Well, 2; relieved, 5; died, 2 (exhaustion).
Of fingers	18	8	26	Well, 6; relieved, 19; in hospital, 1.
Of foot	2	....	2	In hospital, 1; dead, 1 (shock, railroad injury.)
Of hand.....	4	....	4	Relieved, 3; in hospital, 1.
Of leg.....	4	1	5	Relieved, 5.
Of metacarpals.....	1	1	2	Relieved, 1; in hospital, 1.
Of metatarsals.....	3	....	3	In hospital, 3.
Of penis	1	....	1	Relieved, 1 (cancer).
At shoulder.....	2	1	3	Relieved, 2; died, 1 (shock). (comp. comminuted fracture in each case).
“ “	1	....	1	Relieved, 1 (osteosarcoma of head of humerus).
Of thigh	1	....	1	Died, 1; (exhaustion; comp. fracture femur).
“ “	1	....	1	In hospital, 1 (disorganization of knee-joint).
“ “	1	....	1	Died, 1; pyæmia. (Gangrene of leg following ligation of femoral for wound of femoral).
“ “ .....	....	1	1	In hospital, 1; cancer of tarsus, and necrosis of tibia.
“ “	1	....	1	In hospital, 1 (comminuted fracture involving knee-joint).
“ “	1	....	1	In hospital 1 (cancer of leg).
“ “	1	....	1	Died, 1 (comp. dislocation of knee).
“ “	2	....	2	Well, 1; died, 1 (shock; comp. comminuted fracture of femur).
Aspiration of the knee	2	1	3	Relieved, 2; in hospital, 1.
Tumor, abdominal.....	....	1	1	Died, 1 (exhaustion).
Castration.....	6	....	6	Systo-sarcoma, 1; well, gumma, 1; scrofulous, 1; cancer, 3; relieved, 5.
Circumcision.....	16	....	16	Well, 6; relieved, 10.
Evisceration of toe-nail	4	8	12	Well, 2; relieved, 10.
Excision of carpus	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Astragalus, portion of.....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
Fibula, head of.....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Foreign bodies, removal of	7	....	7	Relieved, 7.
Carried forward.....	77	26	103	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.— *Continued.*

OPERATIONS.	F.	M.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	77	26	103	
Hernia, operations for:—				
Heaton's	4	1	5	Well, 2; relieved, 3 (inguinal hernia).
Herniotomy	1	2	3	Well, 1; relieved, 2 (strangulated inguinal).
Herniotomy .....	....	2	2	Died, 2 (shock; strangulated femoral).
Hydrocele, operations for:—				
Injection of Tr. Iodine	6	....	6	Well, 2; relieved, 4.
Tapped	7	....	7	Relieved, 7.
Incisions:—				
Abscesses	32	12	44	Well, 15; relieved, 26; died, 3 (exhaustion).
Abscesses, cervical	4	3	7	Relieved, 6; died, 1 (exhaustion).
Ischio, rectal	15	1	16	Well, 2; relieved 11; in hospital, 3.
Of knee	1	1	2	Relieved, 2.
Mammary .....	....	3	3	Well, 1; relieved, 2.
Perinephritic	1	1	2	Relieved, 1; in hospital, 1.
Perineal	7	2	9	Well, 3; relieved, 6.
Submaxillary	3	2	5	Well, 2; relieved, 3.
Scrotal	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Shoulder	2	3	5	Well, 2; relieved, 3.
Thecal	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Vulvo-vaginal .....	....	2	2	Relieved, 2.
Bulver	12	3	15	Relieved, 15.
Bursitis	2	3	5	Relieved, 5.
Carbuncles	3	3	6	Relieved, 5; died, 1 (exhaustion).
Cellulitis	30	10	40	Relieved, 29; well, 10; dead, 1 (exhaustion).
Erysipelas	4	2	6	Relieved, 4; in hospital, 2.
Felon	2	1	3	Relieved, 3.
Hæmatocoele	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Exploratory	7	3	10	Relieved, 10.
Extravasation of urine	1	....	1	Well, 1.
Penis (gangrene)	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Legation:—				
Brachial artery	1	....	1	Relieved, 1; (wound of palma arch).
<i>Carried forward</i>	223	86	314	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.— *Continued.*

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	228	86	314	
Femoral artery	1	....	1	Dead, 1; ligature for wound of artery by a bullet, followed by gangrene of leg, amputation of thigh, and death (Pyæmia).
Scrotal veins	2	....	2	Well, 2; varicocele.
Lithotomy	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Lithotrity (Bigelow operation)	3	1	4	Well, 3; relieved, 1.
Memotomy:—				
Section of Inf. Dental	1	1	2	Relieved, 2.
Removal Meckel's ganglion	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Plastic, for cleft palate:—				
For cleft soft palate	1	1	2	Well, 1; relieved, 1.
For cleft hard palate	1	....	1	Well, 1 (osteo plastic).
On cicatrices	1	2	3	Relieved, 2; in hospital, 1.
For hare-lip	2	2	4	Well, 2; relieved, 2.
To enlarge mouth .....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
To straighten septum nasi	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
For extroversion of bladder	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
For recto-vaginal fistula .....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
For vesico-vaginal fistula .....	....	1	1	In hospital, 1.
For ruptured perineum .....	....	1	1	Well, 1.
To close wound of peritoneum and parietes, allowing escape of intestines	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Rectum:—				
Operations on dilatation of sphincter .....	....	3	3	Relieved, 3 (fissure).
Division of sphincter	2	1	3	Relieved, 3 (fissure).
Excision of hæmorrhoids	3	2	5	Well, 1; relieved, 4.
Ligation of hæmorrhoids	11	3	14	Well, 2; relieved, 10; in hospital, 2.
Fistula laid open	21	6	27	Well, 5; relieved, 18; in hospital, 4.
Ulceration, cauterized	2	1	3	Relieved, 3.
Reduction of dislocations:—				
Of clavicle	1	....	1	Relieved, 1; æsomial end.
Of elbow	3	1	4	Relieved, 4.
Of hip	2	2	4	Relieved, 4.
Of hip .....	....	1	1	Well, 1 (dislocation on to dorsum of 11 months' standing).
<i>Carried forward</i>	291	117	408	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—*Continued.*

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	291	117	408	
Of shoulder.....	6	6	12	Relieved, 10; in hospital, 2.
Sequestrotomy:—				
For necrosis of tibia.....	6	4	10	Well, 2; relieved, 6; in hospital, 2.
For necrosis of skull	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Tenotomy:—				
Tendo achillis.....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1; fracture of both bones of leg.
Tendo achillis.....	2	1	3	Relieved, 3 (talipes varus).
Rectus internus .....	....	1	1	Well, 1 (convergent strabismus).
Tracheotomy:—				
For diphtheria	20	20	40	Well, 10; relieved, 8; died, 27. (Thirteen died of exhaustion four and five days after the operation; one died of shock an hour after the operation; ten died of extension of the disease into the lungs; three died of general infection.)
For cancer of larynx	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
For foreign bodies	2	....	2	Died, 2; shock, 1; dyspnœa and exhaustion, 1.
For fracture of larynx.....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Incised wound of larynx	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Trephining:—				
Of alveola process .....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1 (abscess).
Of frontal bone	2	....	2	Relieved, 2. (Comp. comminuted fracture in each case.)
Of mastoid process.....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1 (caries).
Tumors, removal of:—				
Adenomata	6	3	9	Relieved, 9.
Angromata	1	1	2	Well, 2.
Carcinomata, of breast:—				
Scirrhus .....	....	5	5	Relieved, 4; died, 1 (exhaustion).
Medullary.....	....	9	9	Relieved, 6; died, 1; pyæmia in hospital, 2.
Epithelial —				
Of face	1	1	2	Relieved, 1; died, 1 (exhaustion).
Of foot .....	....	1	1	In hospital, 1.
Of lip, tongue, and jaw	1	....	1	Relieved, 1. (Nearly the whole lower jaw, all of the tongue and lower lip removed.)
Of lip.....	7	....	7	Well, 5; relieved, 1; in hospital, 1.
<i>Carried forward</i>	352	170	522	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—*Concluded.*

OPERATIONS.	M.	F.	T.	REMARKS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	352	170	522	
Of tongue.....	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Enchondromata	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Exostoses	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Galactocoele .....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
Lipomata	5	4	9	Relieved, 9.
Papilloma	1	....	1	Relieved, 1.
Polypus aural:.....	2	....	2	Relieved, 2.
Polypus nasal.....	....	1	1	Relieved, 1.
Sarcomata	8	2	10	Relieved, 5; died, 3 (exhaustion).
Sarcoma involving scapula.....	1	....	1	Relieved, 1. (The scapula and outer third of the clavicle were removed).
Urethra:—				
Operations on Cock's op.....	2	....	2	Died, 1; in hospital, 1.
Rapid dilatation.....	21	....	21	Well, 4; relieved, 13; died, 2; Pneumonia, 1; Pyelo nephritis, 1; in hospital, 2.
External urethrotomy.....	6	....	6	Relieved, 6.
Internal urethrotomy.....	16	....	16	Well, 3; relieved, 12; died, 1. (Alcoholism; fatty liver; chronic nephritis; chronic meningitis).
Perineal section	5	....	5	Relieved, 3; died, 1; in hospital, 1.
Total	436	178	614	

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Cases treated in Hospital from May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
CONJUNCTIVA.											
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
“ blennorrhœal.....		1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	....
“ diphtheritic.....			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Trachoma.....		4	5	9	....	8	1	....	....	9	....
Burns.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
CORNEA AND SCLEROTIC.											
Keratitis, phlyctenular.....		1	4	5	1	4	....	....	....	5	....
Hypopion-keratitis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Ulcer.....		1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....
Wounds.....		2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Kerato-Iritis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
LENS.											
Cataract.....	1	11	4	15	9	5	1	1	....	16	....
“ traumatic.....		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
GLOBE.											
Foreign body in the globe.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Disorganization from injury.....		2	1	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	....
REFRACTION AND ACCOMMODATION.											
Myopia.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Asthenopia.....			1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
LIDS.											
Entropion.....			5	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....
ORBIT.											
Abscess.....		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
NERVES AND MUSCLES.											
Convergent strabismus.....		1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Divergent strabismus.....			2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Carried forward.....	3	29	26	55	17	36	2	2	....	57	1

DISEASES OF THE EYE. — *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital, May 1, 1883.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining in Hospital, May 1, 1884.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	3	29	26	55	17	36	2	2	....	57	1
IRIS, CILIARY BODY AND CHOROID.											
Iritis, rheumatic.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
“ syphilitic.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Occlusion of pupil .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Coloboma of iris .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Total	3	31	28	59	18	37	3	3	....	61	1

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

IN CHARGE OF DRs. FORSTER, ROTCH, AND (F. H.) WILLIAMS.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.			
A.			
Measles	2	1	3
Scarlet fever.....	3	1	4
Typhoid fever.....	11	6	17
Febricula.....	11	6	17
Intermittent fever	9	3	12
Cholera morbus.....	2	2	4
Diphtheritic paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Hooping-cough .....	.....	1	1
Mumps.....	3	2	5
Erysipelas	1	.....	1
B.			
Acute rheumatism.....	23	18	41
Subacute rheumatism.....	38	29	67
Muscular rheumatism.....	47	15	62
Chronic rheumatism	31	17	48
Chronic rheumatic arthritis.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis	12	13	25
Chancroid	2	1	3
Scrofula .....	.....	1	1
Scrofulous disease of glands.....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	87	72	159
Hæmoptysis	1	1	2
Diabetes.....	2	.....	2
Anæmia.....	34	104	138
General dropsy .....	.....	2	2
Carried forward	322	296	618

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	322	296	618
DISEASES OF THE NERVES.			
Locomotor ataxy.....	1	.....	1
Local paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Neuro-asthenia.....	1	3	4
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Epilepsy (single fit).....	.....	2	2
Chorea.....	2	.....	2
Hysteria.....	.....	6	6
Neuralgia (general).....	30	35	65
Hemicrania.....	3	4	7
Sciatica.....	15	1	16
Pleurodynia.....	15	13	28
Lumbago.....	26	3	29
Cephalalgia.....	5	5	10
Intercostal neuralgia.....	11	5	16
Myalgia.....	7	4	11
Hypochondriasis.....	18	5	23
Insomnia.....	4	1	5
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.			
Pericarditis.....	1	.....	1
Endocarditis.....	1	.....	1
Valve disease.....	2	1	3
Aortic.....	4	.....	4
Mitral.....	29	22	51
Aortic and mitral.....	.....	2	2
Pulmonic.....	1	.....	1
Tricuspid.....	1	1	2
Functional.....	15	13	28
Hypertrophy.....	3	5	8
Dilatation.....	1	1	2
Fatty degeneration.....	1	.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	1	2	3
Cardiac: variety undetermined.....	3	2	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	524	432	956

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	524	432	956
DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.			
Aneurism.....	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Hay asthma .....	.....	1	1
DISEASE OF NOSTRILS.			
Nasal catarrh	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF LARYNX.			
Laryngeal catarrh .....	.....	1	1
Laryngitis	2	.....	2
Chronic .....	.....	1	1
DISEASES OF TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.			
Bronchial catarrh	24	28	52
Bronchitis	100	81	181
Acute	7	9	16
Chronic	31	18	49
Asthma.....	8	1	9
DISEASES OF THE LUNG.			
Pneumonia	3	.....	3
Pleuro-pneumonia	2	.....	2
Passive congestion .....	.....	1	1
Emphysema	4	.....	4
Acute pneumonic phthisis	4	.....	4
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	74	56	130
DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.			
Pleurisy	32	6	38
Chronic pleurisy.....	4	.....	4
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Stomatitis	2	1	3
DISEASES OF THE TEETH, GUMS, ETC.			
Teething	1	1	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	824	637	1,461

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	824	637	1,461
DISEASES OF THE FAUCES AND PALATE.			
Tonsillitis	6	2	8
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX.			
Pharyngitis	17	8	25
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.			
Gastritis	9	7	16
Chronic ulcer	2	.....	2
Dyspepsia	183	223	406
Pyrosis	2	1	3
Gastro-duodenitis	12	14	26
Gastric catarrh	4	1	5
Cancer	1	.....	1
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.			
Dysentery	6	1	7
Diarrhoea	20	9	29
Colic	1	.....	1
Constipation	19	16	35
Enteritis	65	94	159
.....			
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.			
Fatty liver	2	.....	2
Jaundice	4	1	5
DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.			
Ascites .....	.....	1	1
DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.			
DISEASE OF KIDNEY.			
Acute	7	7	14
Chronic	15	10	25
Suppression of urine	1	2	3
Diuresis	2	1	3
Movable kidney .....	.....	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,202	1,036	2,238

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,202	1,036	2,238
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.			
Cystitis.....	1	1	2
Hæmaturia (Vesical.).....	1	.....	1
Incontinence of urine.....	8	2	10
Retention of urine.....	2	2	4
Spermatorrhœa.....	2	.....	2
DISEASES OF THE WOMB.			
Fibrous tumors.....	.....	1	1
Inflammation of vagina.....	.....	1	1
FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.			
Amenorrhœa.....	.....	1	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	.....	2	2
Pregnancy.....	.....	6	6
Menopause.....	.....	1	1
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.			
Erythema.....	.....	1	1
Urticaria.....	.....	1	1
Eczema.....	2	.....	2
Zoster.....	.....	1	1
Pruritus.....	1	.....	1
POISONS.			
METALS AND THEIR SALTS.			
Lead.....	7	.....	7
VEGETABLE POISONS.			
Tea.....	1	.....	1
Abuse of alcohol (alcoholismus.).....	26	10	36
Strychnia.....	.....	1	1
Tobacco, abuse of.....	.....	22	22
UNCLASSIFIED.			
Debility.....	169	222	381
Diagnosis undetermined.....	27	20	47
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,439	1,331	2,770

MEDICAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.— *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,439	1,331	2,770
Infancy.....	1	1	2
Surgical.....	11	3	14
Transferred for treatment	163	138	301
No disease	17	9	26
Parasitic (intestinal).....	8	2	10
Able to pay	1	2	3
Left without treatment	10	8	18
<i>Grand total</i>	1,650	1,494	3,144

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

SURGICAL.

IN CHARGE OF DRs. BOLLES, BRADFORD, AND POST.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

General Diseases : —		Brought forward.....	291
Erysipelas —		Functional Diseases of Nervous	
Simple	27	System —	
Phlegmonous	1	Hydrophobia.....	1
Diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue	1	Convulsions	1
Chronic osteo-arthritis	19	Laryngismus Stridulus.....	1
Syphilis	3	Neuralgia.....	12
Primary	11	Irritable Stump	5
Secondary	17	Sciatica	10
Tertiary	18	Alcoholism	2
Hard chancre	26	Conjunctivitis.....	1
Soft chancre	40	Wound of Cornea.....	1
Bubo (hard or suppurating) ..	25	Disease of the Ear —	
Cancer	3	Disease of Mastoid Cells....	1
Scirrhus.....	2	Otitis	1
Medullary	2	Diseases of the Nose —	
Epithelial.....	6	Naso-Pharyngeal.....	1
Melanotic	1	Foreign Bodies.....	2
Osteoid.....	1	Diseases of the Arteries —	
Sarcoma.....	4	Aneurism.....	1
Non-classified Tumors	24	Traumatic Aneurism.....	1
Fatty	11	Diseases of the Veins —	
Fibrous	2	Phlebitis	5
Fibro-cystic.....	1	Varicose Veins.....	31
Angionia	2	Nævus	7
Fibro-cartilaginous	1	Ruptured Veins	2
Hæmatoma	2	Diseases of the Absorbents —	
Papilloma	8	Inflammation of Lymphatics ..	7
Mucous	3	Inflammation of Glands.....	10
Lupus.....	1	Suppuration of Glands.....	11
Scrofula.....	3	Hypertrophy of Glands	84
Rickets.....	14	Scrofulous Disease of Glands ..	23
Diseases of the Spinal Cord and Membranes —		Steno's Duct.....	1
Spina Bifida	2	Diseases of Ductless Glands —	
Diseases of the Nerves —		Bronchocele	1
Neuritis	1	Diseases of the Larynx —	
Paralysis	5	Membranous Croup.....	1
Paraplegia.....	2	Polypus	1
Post Partum	2	Carried forward.....	516
Carried forward.....	291		

<i>Brought forward</i>	516	<i>Brought forward</i>	792
Diseases of Lips and Mouth —		Diseases of the Bladder —	
Hare-lip.....	2	Cystitis.....	15
Stomatitis.....	4	Calculus.....	2
Cancrum Oris.....	1	Oxalate of Lime.....	1
Cancer (Epithelial).....	10	Irritability.....	7
Retention Cyst.....	3	Incontinence of Urine.....	7
		Retention of Urine.....	6
Diseases of the Jaws —		Diseases of the Prostate Gland —	
Abscess of the Antrum.....	1	Inflammation.....	5
Alveolar Abscess.....	21	Chronic Enlargement.....	9
Cysts.....	1		
Necrosis.....	9	Gonorrhœa and its Complications —	
Diseases of the Gums —		Gonorrhœa.....	115
Non-malignant Tumors.....	1	Balanitis.....	17
Epulis.....	2	Phimosis.....	12
Diseases of the Tongue —		Paraphimosis.....	8
Glossitis.....	1	Bubo.....	39
Ulcer.....	1	Epididymitis.....	36
Ranula.....	1	Rheumatism.....	2
Tongue Tie.....	19	Diseases of the Male Urethra —	
Diseases of the Fauces —		Organic.....	55
Tonsillitis.....	12	Traumatic.....	2
Elongated Uvula.....	2	Urinary Abscess.....	1
Cleft Palate.....	1	Urinary Fistula.....	3
Diseases of the Pharynx and		Diseases of the Scrotum —	
Salivary Glands —		Abscess.....	1
Abscess.....	1	Diseases of the Cord —	
Calculus.....	1	Hydrocele.....	1
Diseases of the Œsophagus—		Varicocele.....	4
Foreign Bodies.....	5	Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis —	
Diseases of the Intestines —		Hydrocele.....	57
Obstruction.....	1	Hæmatocele.....	2
Inguinal.....	54	Diseases of the Testicle —	
Irreducible.....	1	Orchitis.....	12
Strangulated.....	2	Acute.....	4
Umbilical.....	2	Epididymitis.....	10
Congenital.....	2	Neuralgia.....	2
		Scrofulous disease.....	1
Diseases of the Rectum —		Diseases of Penis —	
Fistula in Ano.....	32	Phimosis.....	9
Internal.....	27	Paraphimosis.....	4
External.....	22	Hypospadias.....	2
Ischio-rectal Abscess.....	15	Venereal Warts.....	8
Hæmorrhage from Rectum ..	1	Diseases of the Womb —	
Fissure of the Anus.....	2	Catarrh (Leucorrhœa).....	1
Prolapsus.....	10	Diseases of the Vagina —	
Stricture.....	1	Gonorrhœa.....	3
Condyloma.....	1	Atresia.....	1
Imperforate Anus.....	1	Vesico-vaginal Fistula.....	1
Disease of Urinary System: —		Diseases of the Vulva —	
Disease of Kidney —		Inflammation of Labia.....	1
Hæmaturia.....	2	Abscess.....	4
Cystic Disease.....	1		
<i>Carried forward</i>	792	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,262

<i>Brought forward</i>	1,262
Diseases of the Female Breast—	
Inflammation	1
Acute	4
Chronic	1
Abscess ..	7
Cancer	16
Classified	6
Diseases of Bones—	
Ostitis	4
Periostitis	24
Caries.....	7
Necrosis	32
Genu Valgum.....	6
Genu Varum	4
Exostosis	1
Diseases of Joints —	
Synovitis	72
Chronic	6
Pulpy Degeneration	9
Scrofulous Disease	5
Morbus Coxæ.....	35
Rheumatic Arthritis	15
Ankylosis	4
Dropsy of Joints	1
Loose Cartilage	6
Relaxation of Ligaments	6
Neuralgia	3
Hysteria.....	1
Diseases of the Spine —	
Caries and Necrosis	12
Angular Curvature	7
Lateral Curvature	8
Diseases of Tendons —	
Inflammation	5
Contraction	1
Talipes Varus	7
Talipes Valgus	7
Talipes Equinus.....	2
Talipes Equino-Varus	3
Pes Planus	10
Diseases of the Appendages of the Muscular System—	
Enlarged Bursa	13
Bunion.....	8
Ganglion	31
Bursitis	17
Diseases of the Cellular Tissue —	
Cellulitis	104
Abscess	281
Sphacelus	2
Carbuncle	2
Diseases of Cutaneous System—	
Erythema	5
Eczema	72
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,135

<i>Brought forward</i>	2,135
Frost-bite.....	12
Ulcer	260
Boil.....	51
Carbuncle	14
Onychia	16
Felon	128
Tinea	1
Herpes	4
Wen	48
Condyloma	4
Cheloid	1
Ingrown Toe-nail	32
Cicatrices	4
Corns	19
Pediculosus	3
Profuse Granulation	6
Psoriasis	1
Injuries —	
Burns	62
Contusions	8
Abrasions	10
Gunshot Wound	11
Dog-bite	13
Exposure to Cold.....	1
Local Injuries —	
Contusion	11
Cephalæmatoma	1
Scalp-wound; bone exposed..	11
Scalp-wound; bone not exposed	53
Fracture of the Vault of the Skull	1
Fracture Simple, without depression	6
Injuries of the Face —	
Contusion	25
Wound	88
Foreign bodies in the Ear ...	4
Fracture of Nose	5
Foreign bodies in the Eye...	4
Foreign bodies in the soft parts	5
Fracture of Lower Jaw.....	6
Injuries of the Neck —	
Contusion of soft parts	7
Injuries of the Chest —	
Contusion	57
Fracture of Ribs	52
Wound of the Parietes	1
Fistula of Thorax	1
Foreign Body	1
Injuries of the Back —	
Contusion	69
Sprain	85
Wound.....	1
Fracture of Spine	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	3,341

<i>Brought forward</i>	3,841
Injury of the Cord, without Fracture	1
Injuries of the Abdomen —	
Contusion	8
Penetrating wound of Parietes	1
Injuries of the Upper Extremities —	
Contusion	177
Sprain	269
Wound	255
Lacerated Wound of Hand	171
Lacerated wound of Arm	10
Foreign Bodies Imbedded	37
Greenstick Fracture	13
Fracture Unclassified	6
Fracture of the Clavicle	60
Fracture of the Scapula	2
Fracture of the Humerus	49
Fracture of the Humerus Comp.	4
Fracture of the Forearm	50
Fracture of the Forearm, Comp.	5
Colles' Fracture	76
Fracture of the Carpus	1
Metacarpus or Phalanges	35
Metacarpus or Phalanges Comp.	16
Ununited Fracture	2
Dislocation of the Sterno-clavicular Joint	2
Dislocation of the Acromio-clavicular Joint	2
Dislocation of the Shoulder	34
Dislocation of the Elbow	9
Dislocation of the Wrist and Carpus	2
Dislocation of the Thumb	1
Dislocation of the Phalanges	6
Dislocation of the Phalanges, Comp.	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	4,646

<i>Brought forward</i>	4,646
Injuries of the Lower Extremities —	
Contusion	93
Sprain	130
Wound	63
Lacerated Wound of foot	12
Wound of Joint	4
Foreign Bodies Imbedded	15
Fracture of the Femur	9
Fracture of the Patella	3
Fracture of the Leg, both bones	21
Fracture of the Tibia, alone ..	16
Fracture of the Fibula, alone ..	22
Fracture of the bones of the Foot	10
Dislocation of the Knee	1
Dislocation of the Foot at the Ankle	1
Dislocation of the Tarsus	1
Injuries not Classified —	
Rupture of Muscle	1
Rupture of Tendon	3
Congenital Deformed Toe	2
Unhealed Stump	25
No Disease	35
No Diagnosis	54
Diagnosis Omitted	11
Rheumatism	46
Teeth Extracted	1053
Medical Cases Refused	50
" " Referred	85
Referred to Nervous Dept.	37
" to Skin Dept.	55
" to Ear Dept.	5
" to Eye Dept.	6
" to Throat Dept.	6
" to Women's Dept.	16
" to House, for Admission, ..	51
" to Children's Hospital ..	6
<i>Total</i>	5,594

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

IN CHARGE OF DRS. (H. W.) WILLIAMS AND WADSWORTH.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONJUNCTIVA.			
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	278	189	467
“ phlyctenular	56	49	105
“ gonorrhœal	2	.....	2
“ diphtheritic	1	1	2
“ traumatic	5	2	7
Blennorrhœa neonatorum	6	5	11
Trachoma	17	29	46
Ecchymosis	7	4	11
Burns	1	.....	1
Oedema .....	.....	1	1
Pinguecula	2	2	4
Pterygium	3	.....	3
Fatty tumor .....	.....	1	1
Foreign bodies	4	2	6
Abrasion	1	.....	1
Irritation	1	.....	1
Hypertrophy	1	.....	1
CORNEA AND SCLEROTIC.			
Keratitis	11	11	22
“ Interstitial	6	3	9
“ phlyctenular	23	55	78
Hypopion-keratitis	2	2	4
Ulcer	48	47	95
Abscess .....	.....	1	1
Opacity	19	34	53
Adherent leucoma .....	.....	1	1
Conical cornea	1	2	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	495	441	936

DISEASES OF THE EYE. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	495	441	936
Pannus	3	2	5
Wounds	10	2	12
Staphyloma	5	6	11
Tumors	1	.....	1
Sclero-keratitis .....	.....	1	1
Episcleritis .....	.....	1	1
Foreign bodies	41	5	46
Abrasion.....	1	1	2
Sloughing cornea.....	1	.....	1
Blow on cornea.....	1	1	2
VITREOUS.			
Floating opacities .....	.....	1	1
Muscae volitantes (physiological)	1	.....	1
LENS.			
Cataract	28	27	55
“ traumatic	2	1	3
“ lamellar .....	.....	1	1
“ capsular .....	.....	2	2
“ posterior cortical.....	4	1	5
“ congenital	2	1	3
Dislocation.....	.....	1	1
GLOBE.			
Hydrophthalmos .....	.....	2	2
Panophthalmitis.....	3	.....	3
Phthisis bulbi.....	2	1	3
Foreign body in the globe	1	.....	1
Disorganization from injury	4	1	5
Blow	1	.....	1
REFRACTION AND ACCOMMODATION.			
Myopia	16	24	40
Hypermetropia.....	11	32	43
Astigmatism	5	6	11
Presbyopia.....	2	10	12
Asthenopia.....	5	27	32
<i>Carried forward</i>	645	598	1,243

DISEASES OF THE EYE — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	645	598	1,243
LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.			
Blennorrhœa of sac.....	.....	1	1
Abscess of sac.....	1	6	7
Fistula of sac	1	1	2
Stricture of canaliculus.....	3	3	6
“ of nasal duct	3	12	15
Eversion of punctum.....	1	3	4
LIDS.			
Blepharitis.....	34	38	72
Hordeolum.....	7	10	17
Abscess.....	5	.....	5
Epithelioma.....	2	2	4
Chalazion	9	15	24
Entropion.....	.....	4	4
Ectropion.....	3	3	6
Trichiasis	1	5	6
Distichiasis	1	2	3
Ecchymosis	2	1	3
Oedema.....	1	3	4
Xanthelasma.....	1	1	2
Wounds	2	1	3
Burn.....	1	3	4
Herpes Zoster.....	1	1	2
Epicanthus.....	1	.....	1
ORBIT.			
Caries.....	1	1	2
Tumor.....	.....	1	1
NERVES AND MUSCLES.			
Convergent strabismus	5	11	16
Divergent strabismus.....	.....	5	5
Insufficiency of the recti interni	2	4	6
Paralysis of third pair.....	1	1	2
“ “ sixth pair.....	2	.....	2
“ “ facial.....	1	.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	737	736	1,473

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	737	736	1,473
Ptoſis.....	1	1	2
Blepharospasm.....	.....	1	1
Nystagmus.....	1	.....	1
Mydriasis.....	1	.....	1
Neuralgia of fifth pair.....	2	1	3
Diplopia.....	1	.....	1
IRIS, CILIARY BODY, AND CHOROID.			
Iritis.....	16	5	21
“ syphilitic.....	3	6	9
Posterior of synechiæ.....	1	4	5
Occlusion of pupil.....	1	1	2
Iridodonesis.....	.....	1	1
Hyphæma.....	.....	1	1
Coloboma of iris.....	.....	1	1
Irido-choroiditis.....	2	1	3
Choroiditis.....	3	5	
“ disseminata.....	.....	1	1
Sclero-choroiditis posterior.....	.....	3	
Glaucoma.....	4	6	1
Sympathetic irritation.....	1	.....	1
Hæmorrhage choroid.....	1	.....	
Hernia iris.....	1	.....	
RETINA AND OPTIC NERVE.			
• Retinitis.....	2	1	
“ apoplectic.....	1	1	
“ pigmentosa.....	.....	2	
“ Bright's.....	1	1	
Separation of retina.....	4	1	5
Neuro-retinitis.....	1	1	
Neuritis.....	1	1	2
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	11	10	21
Amblyopia.....	8	11	19
Photophobia.....	1	.....	1
Hemeralopia.....	2	.....	2
Scotoma.....	1	.....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	809	803	1,612

DISEASES OF THE EYE.— *Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	809	803	1,612
Embolism arteria centralis.....	1	1	2
Amarosis	1	.....	1
Hæmorrhage into retina .....	.....	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
No disease .....	.....	2	2
No diagnosis.....	6	5	11
Referred to Medical Department .....	.....	1	1
Blow on eye	1	.....	1
Total	818	814	1,632

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

IN CHARGE OF DR. WIGGLESWORTH.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISEASES OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS.			
Seborrhœa.....	8	18	26
Comedo	5	15	20
Sebaceous cyst (wen).....	1	....	1
DISEASES OF THE SWEAT GLANDS.			
Sudamina	2	1	3
Hyperidrosis	2	2	4
Bromidrosis	1	....	1
INFLAMMATIONS.			
Varicella	2	2	4
A. Erythematous—			
Erythema simplex	7	16	23
“ multiform	2	1	3
“ nodosum .....	....	1	1
“ intertrigo	3	2	5
Urticaria	24	25	49
Erysipelas.....	2	2	4
B. Vesicular—			
Herpes	1	1	2
“ labialis	2	2	4
“ preputialis	1	....	1
“ iris	3	1	4
“ zoster	4	8	12
C. Bullous—			
Pemphigus	2	....	2
Cheiro-pompholix	1	1	2
D. Papular—			
Lichen planus .....	....	2	2
“ ruber	2	....	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	75	100	175

DISEASES OF THE SKIN CONTINUED. — *Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	75	100	175
E. Pustular —			
Acne	18	21	39
Sycosis non parasitica.....	1	....	1
Impetigo	9	15	24
“ contagiosa	2	3	5
Ethyria	2	....	2
F. Squamous —			
Psoriasis	14	12	26
G. Phlegmonous —			
Abscess	1	2	3
Furuncle	6	7	13
H. Ulcerative —			
Ulcers	21	10	31
Onychia	1	....	1
I. Multiform —			
Eczema, acute	38	22	60
“ chronic.....	98	106	204
Dermatitis	17	8	25
“ traumatica	1	5	6
“ venenata	12	10	22
HÆMORRHAGES.			
Purpura	3	5	8
HYPERTROPHIES.			
1. Of Epidermis and Papillæ —			
Callositas	1	1	2
Verruæ.....	7	4	11
Xerosis.....	1	4	5
Keratosis pilaris .....	....	1	1
2 Of Connective Tissue —			
Rosacea	1	4	5
Papilloma	2	....	2
ATROPHIES.			
1. Of Skin —			
Atrophia cutis senilis	1	....	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	332	340	672

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	332	340	672
2. Of Hair—			
Alopecia .....	....	1	1
Alopecia furfuracea.....	....	2	2
Alopecia areata.....	2	3	5
NEW FORMATIONS.			
A. Of Granulation tissue (diffuse) —			
Lupus vulgaris	1	1	2
Lupus erythematosus.....	5	6	11
Scrofuloderma.....	7	3	10
Syphiloderma.....	62	44	106
B. Of Fat Tissue—			
Lipomata.....	....	1	1
C. Of Blood-vessels—			
Lelangiectasis	1	2	3
Nævus vasculosus	...	1	1
D. Of Epidermis—			
Epithelioma	3	2	5
NEUROSES.			
Pruritus	15	7	22
Anæsthesia, cutis.....	1	....	1
Dermatalgia.....	1	....	1
PARASITIC DISEASES.			
A. Animal—			
Scabies.....	29	30	59
Pediculi capitis	7	16	23
“ vestimentorum.....	7	2	9
“ pubis	2	....	2
B. Vegetable—			
Tinea favora.....	2	....	2
“ versicolor	15	1	16
“ trichophytina corporis	10	9	19
“ “ capitis	9	7	16
“ “ barbæ	20	....	20
OTHER DISEASES.			
Hordeolum	1	1	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	533	478	1,011

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	533	478	1,011
Blepharitis .....	....	1	1
Hæmatoma .....	....	1	1
Adenitis .....	....	4	4
Balanitis	3	....	3
Glossitis	1	....	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	....	1	1
Panaritium .....	....	1	1
Total	537	486	1,023

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IN CHARGE OF DR. C. F. FOLSOM.

May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

I. Disorders affecting Peripheral nerves. Neuroses of Sensation:		<i>Brought forward</i>	294
Paræsthesia.....	9	Delusional insanity.....	4
Neuralgia.....	36	General paralysis.....	9
Neuralgia trigeminis.....	31	Confusional insanity.....	1
		Hypochondriasis.....	1
		Melancholia.....	3
II. Neuroses of motor nerves:		Hypochondriacal Melancholia.....	1
Neuritis.....	5	Hebephrenia.....	1
Paralysis traumatica.....	33		
Paralysis facialis.....	4	VIII. Miscellaneous Disorders involving the nervous system:	
Paralysis.....	1	Alcoholism.....	14
Muscular atrophy.....	1	Phthisis.....	2
III. Complex Neuroses:		Syphilis.....	16
Hysteria.....	7	Chronic Rheumatism.....	12
Chorea.....	33	Rheumatism.....	3
Epilepsy.....	28	Muscular Rheumatism.....	2
IV. Disorders and symptoms involving the sympathetic nerves:		Sprain.....	1
Cephalalgia.....	25	Goitre.....	2
Insomnia.....	4	Heart Disease.....	4
Masturbation.....	1	Bright's Disease.....	3
Seminal emission.....	6	Imbecility.....	1
V. Diseases of the spinal cord:		Bruise.....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	12	Sciatica.....	3
Meningitis.....	3	Idiot.....	2
Anterior polymyelitis.....	8	Sunstroke.....	3
VI. Diseases of the brain:—		Myalgia.....	9
L. Hemiplegia.....	3	Opium habit.....	1
R. Hemiplegia.....	3	Progressive muscular atrophy.....	3
Cerebral concussion.....	4	Meniere's disease.....	1
Paraplegia.....	1	Myxædema.....	1
Embolism Cerebral.....	1	Somnambulism.....	1
Disseminated Cerebral sclerosis.....	1	Debility.....	27
Senile insanity.....	1	Gunshot injury of brain.....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage.....	1	Injury to spine.....	3
VII. Diffuse neuroses and psychoneuroses:		Lead paralysis.....	4
Neurasthenia.....	32	Referred to Medical Department.....	7
		Referred to Surgical Department.....	4
		Referred to Hospitals.....	6
		Not diagnosed.....	24
<i>Carried forward</i>	294	Total	475

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

IN CHARGE OF DR. E. W. CUSHING.

From May 1, 1883, to April 30, 1884.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Laryngitis, acute	11	3	14
“ sub-acute	29	24	53
“ chronic	13	13	26
“ tuberculous	9	11	20
“ syphilitic	6	....	6
Diphtheritic laryng. paralysis	2	3	5
Papilloma of larynx	3	4	7
Cancer “ “	1	....	1
Oedema glottidis	1	....	1
Pharyngitis, acute	11	7	18
“ chronic	14	14	28
“ follicular	10	7	17
Glossitis	2	....	2
Stomatitis, simple	4	4	8
Papilloma of tongue	1	....	1
Hyperæsthesia of pharynx .....	....	1	1
Apthæ .....	....	2	2
Ranula .....	....	1	1
Pharyngl. ulcer syph. and mucous patches	20	10	30
Relaxed palate and long uvula	5	3	8
Diphtheria	2	4	6
Œsophagus, stenosis	1	1	2
“ foreign body .....	....	1	1
Retropharyngeal abscess	1	....	1
Tonsillitis, acute	12	9	21
“ follicular	12	7	19
“ hypertrophic	13	15	28
“ abscess	6	....	6
Nose, foreign body .....	....	1	1
“ epistaxis	3	2	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	192	147	339

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	192	147	339
Nose, coryza.....	2	5	7
“ post nasal catarrh	68	108	176
“ ant. nasal hypert. and malformation	12	11	23
“ eczema.....	6	4	10
“ abscess.....	1	....	1
“ ozæna and ulcerations	3	7	10
Adenitis cervical	2	4	6
Parotitis	2	2	4
Polypus nasi.....	3	2	5
Goître .....	....	3	3
Various and referred.....	18	13	31
Totals	309	306	615

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

IN CHARGE OF DR. J. ORNE GREEN.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISEASES OF THE AURICLE.			
Eczema:—			
Acute, one side.....	3	5	8
“ both .....	....	1	1
Chronic, one.....	1	1	2
“ both	1	....	1
Abscess of lobule .....	....	1	1
Cyst .....	....	1	1
Cleft lobule.....	....	1	1
Furuncle	1	1	2
Abscess	1	....	1
Hyperæsthesia .....	....	1	1
DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL MEATUS.			
Inflammation:—			
Acute, one	6	6	12
Chronic, one	3	4	7
“ both.....	2	....	2
Accumulation of cerumen.....	36	36	72
Eczema, acute .....	....	1	1
“ chronic	1	2	3
Foreign body	2	....	2
Atresia, from disease .....	....	1	1
Furuncle .....	....	2	2
Desquamative inflammation.....	1	5	6
Papilloma .....	....	3	3
DISEASES OF THE TYMPANUM.			
Acute inflammation, one.....	8	7	15
“ “ both.....	2	1	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	68	80	148

DISEASES OF THE EAR.—*Concluded.*

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	68	80	148
Catarrhal inflammation:—			
Acute, one.....	9	9	18
“ both.....	6	5	11
Chronic, one.....	3	5	8
“ both.....	5	6	11
Purulent Inflammation:—			
Acute, one	8	6	14
“ both.....	3	1	4
Chronic, one.....	20	37	57
“ both.....	10	8	18
with mastoid periostitis	1	....	1
“ papilloma.....	1	....	1
“ polypus	1	2	3
Results of previous pur. infl.....	2	3	5
Adhesive inflammation:—			
One	10	10	20
Both	6	11	17
Neuralgia of the tympanic plexus.....	3	1	4
DISEASES OF THE INTERNAL EAR.			
Nervous deafness	2	8	10
Tinnitus	1	1	2
Total deafness:—			
from purulent inflammation	1	....	1
OTHER DISEASES.			
Trifacial neuralgia .....	....	1	1
No ear disease	1	2	3
No diagnosis.....	7	3	10
Referred to other departments.....	5	5	10
Parotid tumor	1	....	1
Not fit subject	1	3	4
Totals	175	207	382

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

IN CHARGE OF DRS. BOARDMAN AND BIXBY.

From May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

<i>Diseases of the Bladder.</i>		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	236
Dysuria.....	8	Menorrhagia.....	22
Cystocele.....	2	Metrorrhagia.....	12
Incontinence of urine.....	3	Menses beginning.....	2
Retention of urine.....	2	Menses irregular.....	7
Vesical irritation.....	1	Vicarious menstruation.....	1
Inflammation around meatus....	1	Pregnancy.....	27
		Sterility.....	2
		Menopause.....	12
<i>Diseases of the Ovary.</i>		<i>Diseases of the Vulva.</i>	
Ovaritis.....	3	Pruritus Vulvæ.....	2
Tumor.....	4	Pudendal Abscess.....	5
Prolapse ovaries.....	1		
Dermoid cyst.....	1		
<i>Diseases of the Broad Ligament.</i>		<i>Unclassified.</i>	
Pelvic cellulitis.....	3	Abdominal aneurism.....	1
Pelvic abscess.....	2	Ascites.....	1
		Attempt at abortion.....	1
<i>Diseases of the Womb.</i>		Bronchocele.....	1
Leucorrhœa.....	17	Chlorosis.....	2
Subinvolution.....	5	Chronic rheumatism.....	2
Carcinoma.....	1	Constipation.....	9
Endocervicitis.....	3	Debility.....	42
Laceration of the cervix.....	1	Dyspepsia.....	9
Fibroid.....	59	Gonorrhœa.....	1
Endometritis.....	3	Hysteria.....	7
Erosion of the cervix.....	1	Hæmorrhoids.....	1
		Laceration perineum.....	10
<i>Displacement.</i>		Mastitis.....	2
Anteversio.....	7	Masturbation.....	1
Retroversion.....	12	Neuralgia.....	5
Lateral version.....	2	No diagnosis.....	19
Anteflexion.....	12	No disease.....	1
Retroflexion.....	2	Referred to House.....	1
Prolapse anterior vaginal wall..	13	Referred to Medical.....	8
Procidentia.....	1	Referred to Skin Dep't.....	4
Vaginitis.....	2	Referred to Surgical Dep't.....	1
Vaginitis, follicular.....	1	Retained placenta.....	2
Cystic degeneration cervix.....	1	Scirrhus cancer of breast.....	1
		Sore nipple.....	1
<i>Functional Diseases.</i>		Syphilophobia.....	1
Amenorrhœa.....	46	Tenesmus.....	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	16	Vaginismus.....	2
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	236	<i>Total.....</i>	465

BEQUESTS.

GOODNOW FUND. — ELISHA GOODNOW, of South Boston, who died in the year 1851, and whose will is dated July 12, 1849, bequeathed to the city "all the rest and residue of his estate, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of," for the purpose of establishing, in the Eleventh or Twelfth Wards of the city, a Hospital for the sick; one-half of said funds to be applied for the establishment and maintenance of free beds, which should always be at the disposal and under the control of the Officers of the Government of said Hospital for the time being. Under this will the city came into possession of certain real estate situated on Cross street, which has been disposed of and has produced the sum of \$16,500, which has been invested in City of Boston Six per cent. Stock. Also a lot of land on Third street, South Boston, containing 6,683½ feet, which was disposed of in 1867 for \$4,623.25, of which \$4,000 has been invested in City of Boston Five per cent. Stock, and the balance (\$633.25) remained in the City Treasury at interest, until it amounted to \$1,000, and was invested in a City of Boston Six per cent. Currency Note. The \$10,000 deposited by the Executors of Mr. Goodnow, June 22, 1852, with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the interest upon which is to be paid to the widow, will, upon her decease, be distributed as follows: —

\$500 to the Penitent Females' Refuge.

\$5,000 to City of Boston; income to be expended for the relief of sick and infirm persons.

\$4,500 to be added to the fund heretofore provided for the support of free beds in the City Hospital.

NICHOLS FUND. — LAWRENCE NICHOLS, who died in September, 1862, made the following bequest to the city: "I give to the City of Boston, towards the establishment and endowment of a City Hospital, in case such Hospital shall have been established at the time of my decease, the sum of one thousand dollars." And in case such Hospital should not have been established by the city at the time of his decease, he directed the same amount to be deposited with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and suffered to accumulate, by the addition of interest, until such a Hospital should be established.

The executor of the will, Wm. Perkins, Esq., has paid into the treasury nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$937.25), being the amount devised, less

the *Internal Revenue Tax* on the same, and \$530.50, as one of the "*residuary legatees in the United States*," from the surplus remaining undisposed of. The \$937.25, with the accumulated interest thereon, has been invested in a certificate of City Stock for \$1,000. The balance (\$530.50) remained at interest until it amounted to \$1,000, and was invested in a City of Boston Six per cent. Currency Note.

NORCROSS FUND.—1868, January 1. The trustees received the sum of two thousand dollars from Hon. OTIS NORCROSS, as the foundation of a fund for the benefit of patients leaving the Hospital poor and destitute of proper clothing. The principal sum is invested in a City of Boston interest-bearing note, to be deposited with the City Auditor, the interest of which is to be collected annually or oftener, and paid over to the President of the Board of Trustees, for the time being, of the City Hospital, to be by him expended at his discretion for the benefit and temporary assistance of those patients who are in his judgment deserving, and who are destitute of proper clothing in which to leave the Hospital, and having no means of procuring it.

Balance on hand May 1, 1883	.	.	.	.	\$257	50
Received interest	.	.	.	.	00	00
						\$257 50
Expended	.	.	.	.	65	65
Balance May 1, 1884	.	.	.	.		\$191 85

BALL FUND.—1870, April 1. The Trustees received from the estate of Mr. JONAS BALL the sum of one thousand dollars for the same purpose, and under the same restrictions, as the Norcross Fund.

Balance on hand May 1, 1883	.	.	.	.	\$111	69
Received interest	.	.	.	.	00	00
						\$111 69
Expended	.	.	.	.	49	90
Balance May 1, 1884	.	.	.	.		\$61 79

GOODNOW LIBRARY FUND.—1874. Donation of GEORGE GOODNOW, the interest of which to be expended annually by this Board of Trustees in replenishing the library of the Hospital with books and pamphlets suitable for the reading of the patients during convalescence.

Balance on hand May 1, 1883	\$119 92
Received interest	00 00
	\$119 92
Expended	00 00
Balance May 1, 1884	<u>\$119 92</u>

SHAW FUND. — 1875. Bequest of the late MARY LOUISA SHAW, the income of which to be expended by the Trustees for the purchase of flowers and fruit for the use and comfort of the patients in the Hospital.

Balance on hand May 1, 1883	\$211 26
Received interest	00 00
	\$211 26
Expended	195 00
Balance May 1, 1884	<u>\$16 26</u>

RECAPITULATION CITY HOSPITAL TRUST FUNDS.

<i>Goodnow Fund.</i> — Two certificates City of Boston Six per cent. Stock for \$17,500, and one of Five per cent. Stock for \$4,000, payable to the Mayor for the time being	\$21,500 00
<i>Norcross Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Five per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being	2,000 00
<i>Nichols Fund.</i> — Two certificates City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being	2,000 00
<i>Ball Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being	1,000 00
<i>Goodnow Library Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock	1,000 00
<i>Shaw Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent. Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being	2,000 00
	<u>\$29,500 00</u>

The Ordinance in relation to the City Hospital, Ordinances of 1876, Sect. 9, page 433, provides that said scrip shall be deposited with the Auditor of Accounts, who shall receive the interest as the same shall become due thereon, and add it to the moneys which shall have been appropriated for the use of the Hospital.

HOUSE RULES.

WITH RULES FOR ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES AND GOVERNMENT OF PATIENTS; ALSO RULES FOR VISITORS.

HOUSE RULES.

All employés shall be in their respective places during the hours of duty.

The doors and gates of the Hospital will be closed at 10 o'clock P.M., at which time all inmates shall be quiet, and all not on duty shall be in their rooms.

A record shall be kept of all persons entering the Hospital between the hours of 10 P.M. and 7.30 A.M.

No employés shall be absent from the Hospital, except as permitted by special rules or by the Superintendent.

The use of tobacco, wine, and intoxicating liquors is prohibited within the Hospital, unless prescribed by the Physicians or Surgeons.

All profane and obscene language, loud talking, and incivility, are prohibited.

All employés shall observe such further rules and directions for their conduct as may from time to time be established.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Applications for admission of patients may be made at the Hospital on each day of the week, Sunday excepted, between 9 and 12 o'clock A.M.

Whenever able the patient shall apply in person. When not able to appear in person, on application made by a friend, the patient shall be visited at his residence.

Any Trustee, or either of the Physicians or Surgeons in attendance, may, in case of emergency, send a patient in the first instance to the Hospital by written permit.

Persons accidentally wounded, or otherwise disabled or injured, shall be received at all hours.

Permits for admission shall be subject to the approval of the Visiting Committee, and the Committee shall, except as above, have power at any time to require the Superintendent to report to them the names of applicants before admitting them, and may dismiss any patient whom they think improperly admitted, or change the terms of admission.

Patients may be admitted by the Trustees to the privileges of the Hospital at such rates of board as the Trustees may,

from time to time, determine, payment for such board being secured by the friends of the patients or by the authorities of the city or town to which the patients belong.

Whenever, in the opinion of the Trustees, the circumstances of the patient will warrant it, the whole or a part of the board shall be paid. If separate apartments, or articles not usually furnished at the Hospital, are provided, such payment shall be made therefor as the Trustees shall deem reasonable.

No person having acute venereal disease, or alcoholism, shall be admitted except as a paying patient.

No person shall be admitted to the Hospital whose case is judged to be incurable, unless there be urgent symptoms, which are deemed capable of being relieved.

DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

Patients shall be discharged by the Superintendent as before provided.

Patients discharged on the recommendation of the Physicians or Surgeons shall be provided with a certificate, stating their condition at the time of discharge, whether cured, relieved, or not relieved, which certificate shall be signed by the Superintendent.

Whenever a patient is removed from the Hospital without the approval of the Superintendent, a written statement to that effect shall be required from any person assuming the responsibility of the removal.

In case of the decease of a patient the Superintendent shall sign the death-certificate. He shall also state the time and cause of death, the disposition made of the body, whether delivered to friends or buried from the Hospital, in which latter case he shall mention the place of interment.

The body of any person dying at the Hospital shall not be delivered without a written receipt from the parties taking the same.

GOVERNMENT OF PATIENTS.

Patients shall implicitly observe all the rules of the Hospital.

Patients shall be in their proper places in the wards during the visit of the Physicians and Surgeons, and always by 7.30 o'clock P.M., unless specially excused by the Superintendent.

Such free patients as are able shall assist in nursing, and in such other services as may be reasonably required of them.

No patient shall leave the Hospital grounds without a pass from the Superintendent, nor his ward without the consent of the nurse in charge.

No patient shall purchase, or caused to be purchased for him, any article of food whatsoever, nor any other article, without the consent of the Superintendent.

Profane and obscene language, loud talking, and incivility are prohibited.

Patients may be visited by clergymen of their own selection, and any wish for the performance of a particular religious rite shall be indulged when practicable.

Complaints, for whatever cause, may be made to the Superintendent or Visiting Committee, and when reasonable shall be by them reported to the Trustees.

VISITORS.

No person shall visit any part of the premises, except on business, or at such times as may be fixed for the reception of visitors, without the permission of the Superintendent, or of some one of the Trustees.

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M., friends may be permitted to visit patients, though no patient shall receive more than two visitors on the same day. In all cases, however, the Trustees or Superintendent may exercise discretionary powers as to excluding or admitting visitors.

All visitors shall leave the Hospital when the bell rings at the expiration of the visiting hour.

No visitor shall take any meal in the Hospital, or pass the night therein, without permission from the Superintendent or one of the Trustees.

No visitor shall be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the nurse; and any article sent to a patient shall be left with the Superintendent.

THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees of the Boston City Hospital are prepared to give a two years' course of training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the City Hospital, Boston.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years; they must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from two responsible persons (one a physician) as to their good character and good health. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Hospital, and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged, and have their laundry work done at the Hospital, but receive no compensation.

The superintendent of nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the superintendent of the Hospital and of the Board of Trustees, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Hospital. Their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial, are determined by the authorities in charge of the school, under the direction of the Trustees; and the same authorities can, in like manner, discharge them at any time, in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet, orderly, cleanly, neat, patient, kind, and cheerful.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

Those fulfilling the conditions of the probationary month are accepted as pupils. They must sign a written agreement to remain at school for two years, and to conform to the rules.

The instruction includes;—

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds, and preparation and applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings.
2. Cupping, leeching, and subsequent treatment.

3. The administering of enemas, and use of the female catheter.

4. The applying of friction to the body and extremities in the best method.

5. The management of helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing bed-sores, managing position, etc., and in feeding.

6. The making of bandages and rollers, preparation of splints, etc., and bandaging.

7. The making of beds and changing sheets, etc., with patients in bed.

8. The cooking, preparing, and serving of food and delicacies for the sick.

They are also given some instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards; in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc.; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, expectorations, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, eruptions, sleep, mental condition as to delirium, stupor, etc., condition of wounds, appetite, effect of diet or of stimulants and medicine, and the managing of convalescents.

The instruction is given mainly by the superintendent of the Training School and by the head nurses. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations, also take place at stated periods by the Hospital staff and house officers. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, will take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital, and are paid ten dollars (\$10) per month during the first year, and fourteen dollars (\$14) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. This sum is in no wise intended as wages, it being considered that their education during this time is a full equivalent for their services.

They are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the Training-School uniform dress.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to the regular course of training, their knowledge of nursing, and their ability.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A blank form will be furnished to applicants to be filled in

with answers to the following questions in the candidate's own handwriting, and sent to the *Superintendent of City Hospital, Boston, Mass.*

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Christian name in full.
2. Are you a single woman or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth.
5. Height. Weight.
6. In what school or schools educated, and in what place?
7. Are you strong and healthy? Have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility, so that you are not liable to be called away?
13. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
14. The names in full and addresses of two persons not of your own kindred to be referred to. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

Having read, and clearly understanding the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed,

Candidate.

Date.

Present Address.

DONATIONS.

During the Hospital year 1883-84 the following donations to the Hospital have been received:—

- From THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, Carriage drives for 54 patients.
- From THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WELFLEET, MASS., two large boxes of May-flowers.
- From MISSES CLARA AND CAROLINE HEMENWAY, two handsome scrap-books for children's ward.
- From A FRIEND, THROUGH DR. G. W. GAY, 220 rubber bandages to be given to poor patients.
- From MRS. TAGGARD, ten pounds hot-house grapes.
- From THE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 500 Christmas cards and tokens.
- From MRS. WM. F. FREEMAN, Pepperell, grapes and fruit.
- From MISS NICKERSON'S S. S. CLASS IN PHILLIP'S CHURCH, South Boston, twelve dressed dolls for the children.
- From MISS CAMPBELL, magazines and old linen.
- From MRS. MARY BRICKETT, old linen.
- From MRS. ROBINSON, reading-matter.
- From C. P. GRIMMER, florist, cut flowers and roses, several times.
- From MRS. THOMAS DUNN, Christmas presents for patients.
- From MRS. E. C. GRAY, " " "
- From MISS MAY, " " "
- From THE YOUNG LADIES OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE, card albums for children's ward.
- From THE UNION CLUB, illustrated papers, magazines, and reading-matter.
- From MR. PAUL H. CARTER, fifteen dollars for benefit of children's ward.
- From MISS SWANTON, 30 flower-vases.
- From M. F. GAVIN, M.D., papers and current reading-matter, many times.
- From DUDLEY SCHOOL SCHOLARS, Wide-Awake, bound, for the Children's Library.
- From YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Christmas cards, bouquets, and illustrated papers.
- From JAMAICA PLAIN EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, making 250 men's shirts, and other sewing.
- From "MISS HARLEY'S FATHER," May-flowers.
- From "WORCESTER SQUARE," old linen, several times.
- From AN UNKNOWN FRIEND, 54 Christmas presents, etc., for children's ward.
- From AN UNKNOWN LADY, on Christmas Day, 274 useful gifts for the patients.
- From MISS WILLARD, scrap-books for the children.
- From MRS. G. SCULLS, six dressed dolls.
- From AN UNKNOWN FRIEND, a large box of toys, gifts, etc., for children's ward.
- From H. R. BAGLEY, reading-matter and novels.
- From AN UNKNOWN FRIEND, absorbent cotton.
- From JAMES L. ABBOTT, box of pond lilies.
- From H. S. NOYES, books and papers.
- From EASTER CARD MISSION, 500 Easter cards and tokens.
- From COL. L. H. DASSELL, books and papers.
- From PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 58, Lowell, boxes of wild spring flowers.
- From C. H. PHINNEY, a large package of magazines.
- From MR. LOWRIE, flowers.
- From MISS HOUSE, pictures and scrap-books.
- From REV. DR. ELLIS' CHURCH, Easter flower-pieces.
- From MRS. GEO. H. LYMAN, scrap-book.

From Two QUARTETTES OF BERKLEY CHURCH, singing in the wards on Sundays for six months of the year.

From THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, singing in the wards on Sunday.

From THE HOSPITAL NEWSPAPER SOCIETY, many thousands of daily papers, books, and much general reading-matter.

From THE FLOWER MISSION, weekly visits with bouquets, flowers, and tokens.

From MANY UNKNOWN FRIENDS, at different times, reading-matter, flowers, fruit, old linen, toys for children, clothing and other gifts.

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

MILK DIET. DAILY. — Milk, 3 pints; Bread (Wheat or Graham), toasted, if desired; Butter, Rice, Oatmeal, Corn Starch, or Farina.

HOUSE DIET.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, and Brown), Butter, Porridge of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, and Brown), Butter, Meat Hash.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, and Brown), Butter, Porridge, or Mush, of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, or Brown), Butter, Porridge of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, or Brown), Butter, Porridge of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, or Brown), Butter, Porridge, or Mush, of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.	BREAKFAST. Coffee, or Tea, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat, Graham, or Brown), Butter, Porridge, or Mush, of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, or Wheaten Grits, etc.
DINNER. Roast Beef, or Mutton, Potatoes, Bread.	DINNER. Soup, or Stewed Meat, Vegetables, Bread, Pudding, of Bread, Rice, Oatmeal, Hominy, or Corn Starch.	DINNER. Corned Beef, Boiled, Turnips, or Cabbage, Potatoes, Bread.	DINNER. Roast Beef, or Mutton, Roast Boiled, Potatoes, Tomatoes, or other Vegetables, Bread.	DINNER. Soup, or Stewed Meat, Vegetables, Bread, Pudding, of Bread, Rice, Oatmeal, Hominy, or Corn Starch.	DINNER. Fish, Fresh or Salt, Potatoes, Beets, or other Vegetables, Bread.	DINNER. Soup, or Stewed or Minced Meat, Potatoes, Bread, Pudding, of Bread, Rice, Oatmeal, Hominy, or Corn Starch.
SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk, and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.	SUPPER. Coffee, or Tea, Shells, or Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, Bread (Wheat or Graham), Butter.

EXTRAS. — In addition to the above, the following extras may be ordered by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons: — Milk, Beef Tea, Chicken Broth, Mutton Broth, Gruel, Oatmeal Mush, Corn Starch, Boiled Rice, Eggs, Beef Steak, Mutton Chop, and Chicken.

A small allowance of Milk and Beef Tea will be provided for each ward daily. The House Physician or Surgeon may order these articles by a signed special order, in each case when needed, for patients who enter in the intervals between the regular visits of the Visiting Physician or Surgeon to whom the case is assigned.

All Wines and Liquors, Ale, Beer, etc., will be ordered by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons only, excepting in emergencies, when special orders for the same may be given by the House Physician or Surgeon, to be afterwards approved by the Visiting Physician or Surgeon, as the case may be.

JULY 2, 1878.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.

ORATION

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

City Council and Citizens of Boston,

JULY 4, 1884,

BY

HARVEY N. SHEPARD.



BOSTON :
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

MDCCCLXXXIV.



CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, August 18, 1884.

Ordered, That the thanks of the City Council be expressed to HARVEY N. SHEPARD for the eloquent and interesting oration delivered by him July Fourth, the one hundred and eighth anniversary of American Independence, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, September 11, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President*.

Approved, September 13, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor*.

A true copy. Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH, *City Clerk*.

ORATION.

THE Fourth of July has been a day peculiar and sacred to the American people for more than a hundred years, and, at least, one hundred thousand orators have celebrated it, with views and ideas of every description, and that eloquence which a great occasion always inspires in a sincere and patriotic soul. Therefore, when asked by His Honor the Mayor to take this part in the One Hundred and Eighth Anniversary of our Independence, I felt it to be useless to strive for new and profound notions concerning the causes of the Revolution, or to seek by fervid rhetoric to give an old subject a new brightness and attractiveness. May I ask, then, the favor of your attention to a brief consideration of the effect which our proclamation of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence had upon the political rights and powers of peoples in other lands, and indirectly upon the material and social condition of mankind?

That immortal scroll, to the reading of which we have just listened, declaring "these truths to be self-evident: 1. That all men are created equal; 2. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; 3. That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,"—possesses a vital and enduring strength which has wrought many and vast changes for the welfare of man. It is the first true assertion by a whole nation of the only real foundation of civil government. It is the first blow at governments based upon divine right and conquest, and it proclaims to the world the inalienable sovereignty of the people. A new society, without the traditions, the bonds, and the customs of the Old World, without bishops, without nobles, and without kings, was born in a day. It is a new era in the history of mankind. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries, the absolute authority of monarch and priest, the hard rule of class and caste, and the servitude of ignorant and superstitious submission; and it founded a new nation, without religious tests and without religious establishments, without hereditary privileges and without born rulers, upon the coasts of a virgin continent, stretching from the pines of Maine, three thousand miles, to the golden sands of California, where men may plant, test, and solve all social and

political problems. Some would belittle the Declaration of Independence because it deals so largely with abstractions. Why, this is its crowning glory. By this it proved the rectitude of its intention and invited the considerate judgment of mankind. Abstractions! — the noblest sentiments and the bravest convictions are abstractions. Right, truth, justice, liberty, and freedom, all are abstractions. The Divinity, which pervades the universe and controls sun, moon, stars, and even comets, in their stupendous revolutions, and which stirs within the soul of a man, is an abstraction. No! no! its glory will not fade, and it cannot be obscured. It has endured for a hundred years, and shines to-day as clearly and brilliantly, — a beacon to which all the people of the earth may turn their eyes as an abiding light and a saving guide.

The influence of the Revolution spread rapidly the great length of the New World, snapped asunder the bonds of subjection to Europe, proclaimed the Monroe doctrine, and summoned into independent existence the republics of Spanish America. Nor does its influence fail now. The great seminal principles of the Declaration work alike in the independence of the Dominion of Canada, the saving of Mexico from French imperialism, the liberal Constitution of Brazil, the upheaval of Cuba, and the

growth of the people's power on the Pacific coast of South America. The whole continent is the harvest-ground of American ideas and of American principles. Our capital and our enterprise have built a railroad to the city of Mexico, and upon that lofty plateau gold and silver are mined, and cotton is handled, with northern machinery; while rumbling volcanoes and dazzling mountain-peaks are traversed by new settlers, and the brilliant rays of the tropical sun flash upon the factories and growing industries of our own people. The reciprocity treaty will strengthen the ties and bind us together more firmly by the profits and benefits of commerce and trade, and teach us to seek for like relations with Canada and Cuba, with Peru and Chili and the valley of La Plata, until the time shall come, in no far future, when the same civilization, the same political privileges, and the same forms of government, throughout the length and breadth of North and South America, will control three hundred millions of people, bounded only by the gleaming icebergs of the poles and the restless waves of the great oceans.

The influence of the American Revolution crossed the Atlantic, to kindle the most intense enthusiasm in every part of Europe. Franklin was hailed by France with boundless delight.

The time had come when the evils of despotism and the enormous wrongs of class legislation were seen clearly, and men would endure them no longer. A fierce fever stirred their blood, and it was quickened into fury by innumerable pamphlets, which were hawked about the streets, and by the ominous words of impassioned orators, addressed to groups of starving men. Paris burst into uncontrollable excitement: the shop doors were bolted and the shutters barred; forty thousand men sprang to arms in a day; the Bastile was stormed, and the grim fortress of tyranny fell in the dust, as the walls of Jericho before the trumpets of Israel. The States-General, in angry haste, abolished the separate orders of noble and clergy; and, during the passing hours of a single night, struck to the ground the whole fabric of feudal privileges. When we recall the savage cruelties inflicted upon the people through centuries of evil power,—the flesh torn from their limbs by heated irons, and the wounds filled with molten lead; their limbs broken with iron bars and the mangled remains exposed to the heat of the sun and the sting of venomous insects; when we recall the arrogance of the nobles, and their wanton disregard of the lives and possessions of the poor; and when we remember that the men and women of France were familiar with these

horrors from earliest childhood; — we cease to wonder that, in their uprising to avenge the wrongs which had made bitter their lives, they, too, were guilty of savage atrocities; that they paraded heads on pikes, plucked quivering hearts from the breasts of living men, made bitter their wine by human flesh, and sent a million men, women, and children, to the keen axe of the scaffold, until the nation grew weary of the horrid work, — the bronzed grenadiers, whose devotion the pyramids of Egypt and the desolate passes of the Alps had strengthened, hailed Napoleon as First Consul, and the suffrages of the nation invested him with the absolute powers of a Roman Cæsar. Then it was believed that the Revolution was over. So it was said, too, when Louis XVIII. unfurled the white flag of the Bourbons; when Louis Philippe came to heal its wounds; and after him Louis Napoleon, on a like errand. But despotism heals no wounds and solves no problems, and the yawning gulf of 1789 would not close. Throughout all these years, and under all these changes, the immortal principles of our Declaration of Independence, often smitten by the sword of the soldier, crushed by the sceptre of an emperor, and trampled in the dust by the hoofs of the Cossack horse, rose strengthened anew from the embrace of mother-earth, until their accumulated vigor swept

away the last vestige of a throne, and reëstablished the republic.

In the upheaval of Europe, which characterized the closing years of the last century, the Italians hoped for the union of their race in a liberal and prosperous commonwealth, which should be worthy of the glories of their past, when the eternal city gave the law to the world and the free cities of the middle ages maintained the manufactures, the commerce, the literature, and the art, of Europe. But the Congress of Vienna restored the old despotisms and arrested the regeneration of Italy. Her patriot leaders died on the scaffold or pined in exile, and her people cowered under the bayonets of foreign armies. The secret societies, however, kept alive the fires of liberty, which burst forth in 1848, when all Italy rushed to arms; when Mazzini and Garibaldi hastened home, and the eager students of Pisa, the gray-haired seamen of Genoa, and the citizens of Rome, enlisted beneath their banner. Alas for their cause! The overwhelming armies of Austria swept through the valley of the Po, trampled out the flickering embers of resistance, and reimposed the petty despots and paltry domains of little dukes and dependent princes. Italy had measured swords with her oppressors, and was beaten to the ground. Yet, even then,

when all seemed lost, the man was come who would lead to an early and splendid triumph. Count Cavour did not live to see, in the flesh, the completion of his work; but who can doubt that, in the bright light of that June morning, when he lay in his palace at Turin, upon a bed of fever and pain, the dying statesman saw, by faith, the brilliant dawn of the day, upon which we have been permitted to look, when Italy stood before the world a free and united people?

Time fails me to pass in review the experiences of other lands, which, in the last century have been and yet are convulsed by the revolutionary spirit; how the heroism of the Greeks, enkindled by our example and sustained by our sympathy, wrested the glories of Olympus and the plains of Bœotia, the isthmus of Corinth and the hills of Peloponnese, the Acropolis of Athens and the rock-girt islands of the sea, from the Turks' oppressive and degrading sway; how it roused unhappy Poland to an unequal contest; led Prussia to establish representative government; and Austria to answer increasing agitation with annual parliaments. Western Europe, to-day, is free and self-governing. One hundred and eighty millions of people, no longer vassals, choose their own governments and dictate their policy. In Russia alone

are popular rights denied; though the open and frank report of the Grand Duke Vladimir and his colleagues upon the commission recently appointed by the Czar to look into the causes of military nihilism, that favoritism and corruption taint the army, encourages the hope that the government really is contemplating some reforms, and, if begun with the army, we cannot doubt they will extend also to amend a corrupt and rapacious civil administration, and the day break of a peaceful and orderly revolution, when Russia, too, will take a part in that mighty progress of the people, which the Declaration of our Independence began.

To these United States, and especially to this grand old Commonwealth, is the world indebted for the first establishment of common schools, and the instruction of all children at public expense. It is hard to realize now how large a portion of the people, even in civilized countries, continued in the grossest ignorance before our brilliant example compelled the attention of other powers. At the beginning of this century forty per cent. of the men, and more than one-half of the women, in Great Britain could not sign the marriage register. There were only 3,363 schools, public and private, in all England. The first parliamentary grant for common schools was but £30,000, and

even this modest sum was given by a close vote of 275 to 273. Now Great Britain expends upon primary schools alone more than \$30,000,000 a year, and compels the attendance of every child in the kingdom. In France thirty per cent. of the people are unable to read or write, though the republic spends 50,000,000 francs annually upon public instruction, and has begun in good earnest to educate all the children. In Italy one half of the young men who come up for military service cannot read and write. The evil, however, daily grows less, and both government and people realize that free institutions need for stability and success the general education of the masses. In Germany one person in every six attends the elementary schools, and the principle of compulsory education is universal. Even in Russia and Japan the voice of the Yankee school-master is heard. The children of the peasant on the vast steppes of the Czar learn to read and to write, and the hoary empire of Japan wakes from the sleep of centuries to establish the common-school system of New England.

At the date of the Revolution the lot of the people, in all countries except our own, was severe and hard, far more so than we can readily comprehend. The French farmer, in beggarly ap-

parel, worked his farm with a wooden plough, and lived in a mean house, wretchedly furnished, his children and his cattle the shades of famine. The tax-gatherer took five-eighths of the produce of his farm; wild boars and herds of deer, the king's sport, trampled down his corn, and the game laws forbade him to hoe and to weed lest he should disturb the young partridges. He pressed his grapes in the lord's press, he ground his corn in the lord's mill, and baked his bread in the lord's oven.

The condition in Great Britain was nearly as bad. The people and the government were at cross-purposes; the government seeing only danger and sedition in the agitation for popular rights, and the people looking upon the government as a power high above them, and regardless of their interests. The poor were wretchedly and absolutely poor, so that, to eke out the scanty earnings of the men, their wives, in the colliery districts, crawled, like dogs, upon their hands and feet, dragging, by a chain fastened to the waist, little wagons of coals from deep pits; and in the manufacturing districts little boys and girls, six to eight years of age, stunted, pallid, and starved, worked thirteen to fifteen hours a day in the factories. No combination could give the workingman shorter hours and

higher wages, as the statutes made it a conspiracy. The statutes also prohibited the importation of cattle, living or dead, on any terms; restricted the importation of grain; taxed the windows of his house; and taxed his mug of beer so heavily as to drive him to deadly stimulants. The statutes hanged him if he cut down a young tree, or shot at a rabbit, or wrote a threatening letter. Little communities lived apart by themselves, following their own customs, cherishing their own prejudices, and treating every stranger as an enemy.

With the Reform Bill of 1832 began a great change, followed by the expansion of the franchise and the adoption of the secret ballot. The influence of American ideas upon political forms in the United Kingdom shows notably in the use of the caucus among the liberals; and, lately, in a very able and scholarly address by Lord Rosebery, in the House of Lords, upon the modification of that august and venerable body, so as to introduce more practical and intellectual ability, and make it an influential branch of Parliament, and wherein, after a careful consideration of many legislatures, he awards the palm to the American Senate as best representing the intelligent conservatism of a great people. The tendency of the times is toward some change in

this direction which will put representative men in place of, or alongside, hereditary peers. Once a few great families controlled the destinies of the nation. Now the common people are in possession, and the transfer of power is complete. Wars no longer can take their earnings and their lives without their consent, nor taxes their property, nor unjust laws their persons; and I doubt not that in their hands, by the authority of the ballot, and the authority of the ballot only, the land question of Great Britain and the just complaints of Ireland will find a fair, right, and true solution.

With the establishment of free institutions and popular government in America, and their subsequent adoption in Europe, came a vast and unparalleled improvement in the material and social condition of the people. Men, called to play a part in public affairs, and to discuss and decide public questions, were quickened in thought and mind, in sympathy and feeling, in invention and discovery. The progress of the century in all avenues is brilliant beyond comparison. A hundred years ago the human hand did all the work which was done, and did it badly. Now the planing-machine and the steam-hammer, our servants, work with a swiftness and precision infinitely superior to human work. The distaff and the spindle, the same rude contriv-

ances which spun the yarn to make the purple linen of Solomon and the flaunting scarfs of Homeric heroes, gave way, only in the closing quarter of the last century, to the spinning-wheel, as it in turn has given way to the spinning-frame driven by steam or water. Eli Whitney, a New England mechanic, and Sir Richard Arkwright, raised the cotton industry to a sudden and marvellous greatness. The American sewing-machine, with a capacity of three thousand stitches a minute, has taken the place of the needle, with moderate hours and reasonable wages in place of the night-watches and a miserable pittance. The farmer used to scratch the ground with a plough such as was used in Virgil's time, and went forth to sow equipped as were the Jews in Palestine nineteen centuries ago, and cut the ripened grain with the ancient reaping-hook. Now, Yankee ploughs let the spring rains and the summer sun deep into the soil; sowing, reaping, and threshing may be done by steam; and on the same land crops have increased by forty-five per cent., and cattle and sheep have doubled in weight.

It was in 1807 that a steamer, devised by Fulton, passed up the Hudson river from New York to Albany. In 1838 the first steamship crossed the Atlantic, and then came the final triumph of George Stephenson to propel carriages by steam upon

land. Commercial intercourse was emancipated from restraint, and, as men began to travel, hostile peculiarities and false prejudices began to disappear. Better and cheaper post facilities followed, so that now two cents will carry a letter to every part of the United States and of Canada, five cents to every part of Europe, to Egypt, India, China, Japan, and the great island of Australia, and an international postal card will make the circuit of the globe. The lightning flashes messages beneath the ocean and across continents, and by the telephone men unseen can converse as if in each other's presence. Men are interested in all the concerns of the world, and its daily history is given to us at our breakfast-tables. The London *Times* gave only one-third of a column to the description of the battle of Waterloo, whereas to-day the best talent and scholarship, the ablest management, and the most daring enterprise, are enlisted to meet our craving for news. The daily newspaper justifies the old saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The Czar of Russia, the Parliament of England, and the armies of Germany are but as fleeting shadows before the might of public opinion, expressed and quickened by the newspapers, as they fall in myriad numbers into the thoughts and feelings of men.

Fifty years ago the brush of the painter preserved the appearance of a few distinguished persons. To-day the sun prints a perfect likeness of our faces, homes, and dress; and it is not too much to expect that in the future not only men may look upon the faces of their ancestors, but also listen to their voices, stored up for an indefinite period, and given off at the pleasure of the operator. Man knows far more of his own body, the purposes of its organs, the remedies for their pains, and how to prolong his life. Intermittent fevers no more slay their tens of thousands, and small-pox is nearly abolished by vaccination. The use of chloroform saves us from the anguish of surgical operations, and amputation itself is no longer so largely practised. Contorted limbs are made straight, the blind are made to see, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear. Nowhere has the empire of man more notably widened than in the increased knowledge of himself.

This enlarged command over the secrets of nature and the necessities of life not only has given increased comfort to the masses of the people, but an improved social condition as well. Men work fewer hours, and for higher wages; women need not and cannot toil in mines and collieries, and the children are educated at the public expense. Great

charities relieve the suffering, raise the fallen, nurse the sick, rescue little children from disease and vice and cruelty, find work for discharged criminals, and lead repentant drunkards back to sobriety. The Christian missions are the work of this century. Heretofore they were deemed visionary and useless. To-day the teachers of the gospel are heard in every land,—among the mountains of the Himalayas; along the western shores of Africa; amid the toiling millions of China; among the snows of Greenland; and under the fierce heat of the tropics,—everywhere generously and nobly engaged in the gigantic work of driving out heathenism and replacing it by Christianity.

The Declaration of Independence is also the proclamation of liberty to captive slaves over the world. In the original draft it charged upon the King of Great Britain as the greatest grievance that he “waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death on their transportation thither.” In 1794 we set the example of abolishing the slave-trade, which was followed in England a dozen years later, and in 1833

by the abolition of slavery itself throughout the colonies. It inspired also the noblest and the most beneficent act ever taken by the will of one man, the emancipation of forty-three million serfs by the autocrat of all the Russias. The great law proclaimed at the beginning of our history has been fully carried out at last in our own country. To-day no man stands beneath the stars and stripes who is not his own master, and who in the eye of the law is not an equal of every other man. In the light of the greater events, which have changed the face of civilization, and which sprang from those memorable words, the noblest in the whole Declaration, and unfortunately dropped from the final draft, we revere the memory of Thomas Jefferson, their world-wide famous author, as the apostle of liberty, and among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

After this rapid review of the great results inspired by our proclamation of freedom in 1776, the fall of despotism and the establishment of liberty in the most influential nations of the world, the inquiry naturally presents itself, What is left for us to do? Much, very much. The issues of history for a century past have been political mainly. Inspired by our example the peoples of the civilized world have taken the control of the governments into their own hands. Many abuses yet remain and many

wrongs still go unredressed; but the mighty forces which were set in motion one hundred and eight years ago by our Declaration of Independence will, sooner or later, in Heaven's own time, overthrow every political barrier in the path of human progress. The questions of the next half-century at least will be social: the relations of labor and capital, corporations and the limitations of corporate powers and wealth; the wages, hours of labor, and homes of those who toil with their hands; coöperation; the appropriation of land; and, not by any means the least, taxation and revenue.

A great change has taken place from the simple conditions of our early days, — a change marvellous and magnificent in most aspects, uncertain and disquieting in others. Then there were no enormous fortunes and no extreme poverty; no immense and populous cities, but scattered communities struggling for modest prosperity; no vast corporations lining the banks of our rivers with factories, pouring forth from our mines rivers of gold and silver and copper and iron and coal, controlling the means of transportation and fixing its price, and by combination regulating and restricting production and the sale of products; and no palace of the overgrown millionaire by the side of the hopeless poor struggling for the merest subsistence. Then agriculture and trade

were the pursuits of the colonies, and life was simple with men nearly equal as to property and comfort, and class distinctions angered no man. Now immense fortunes are no longer rare, and desperate poverty is only too common. A fierce hunt after wealth enters every pursuit of life, and threatens to unsettle the integrity of the government as well as of society. While very many rich men, and especially in this vicinity, by their magnificent donations to our colleges, our museums, and our charities, are worthy the fairest wreath, in that they leave men better and happier than they found them; there are others, and it is a growing class, who use their superior advantages with merciless selfishness to plunder their unfortunate victims, and by vulgar display and unscrupulous profligacy endanger morals and invite the wretched to strip them of their riches. On the one hand are colossal combinations of capital and tremendous railroad and telegraph corporations, and on the other hand are trades-unions, with concerted strikes, and anti-monopoly movements, with a strength growing daily from a spreading discontent and distemper.

The relations between man and man are no longer simple, but complex; with new antagonisms, presenting problems which seem to defy the maxims of political economy, which cannot be solved by

mischievous demagogism, nor by selfish resistance to all redress, and which are not only troublesome, and even dangerous already, but threatening to become a terrible foe as we approach the day when all our virgin soil shall have passed into private ownership, and the poor be confronted with the same difficulties which block their development in older countries. The day may be far remote; and yet our methods of production, our accumulations of wealth, our increasing population, rapidly making the wilderness no longer a wilderness, and already crowded and cramped in some States, and our growing inequalities,—all move in this direction, as was foretold, prophetically, by Alexander Hamilton, a century ago. Already there have been the riots of Illinois and Pittsburg, and the sandlots' control of San Francisco. Already men complain that the rich grow richer day by day and the poor poorer. John Stuart Mill says: "Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." We may not agree to this. The facts we have heretofore considered, in my opinion, disprove it. Yet, were it possible for us to go back one hundred years, and then look forward to the inventions and discoveries of the century, we should expect, with confidence, a far higher condition of

the masses than we find at present. When immense engines do more work than all the men then on earth could have wrought; when a machine turns out shoes by the case, and cotton is made into cloth faster than a hundred strong men could have made it then; and when a vast farm of many thousand square miles is cultivated as easily as were a few acres then; we should expect that not even the very poorest would suffer for the necessities, at least, of life. Can we go, however, even on this bright holiday, two thousand feet from this building, and not find any who are in want of shoes and bread? Is it not true that the larger and richer the city, there, also, is the most abject poverty? In London, Prof. Huxley says, there are people more wretched and degraded than he ever met in his travels among barbarians, or found in his studies of savage life. In London, with accumulated wealth to buy an empire, little children beg, steal, starve, and die, within sight of the dome of St. Paul's and the vaults of the Bank of England.

“Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers!

Ere the sorrow comes with years?

They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,

And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,

The young birds are chirping in the nest,

The young fawns are playing with the shadows,

The young flowers are blowing toward the west;

But the young, young children, O my brothers!
They are weeping bitterly:
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free."

These things ought not to be in this nineteenth century, and in a Democracy they are of far more than ordinary significance. Unless some solution of the problem be found, and some remedy for the disease, no man can set bounds to the upheaval and change they will make. There is no relief in the specious schemes of the demagogue. Such a man, who would stimulate class-hatred, and, to catch votes, advocate theories which he does not believe, is the accursed enemy of mankind. The delusive phantoms of French and German communism are like the false lights which flit across the swamp or the mirage of the desert or dreams of babbling brooks to the shipwrecked sailor, and they leave their poor victims more wretched than before. Neither does the brilliant theory of Henry George, to abolish private property in land, find favor in this country, where the number of owners is so large. Nor do the red flag and the dynamite of the nihilist frighten us, nor make us think that the millennium will come if we will burn all the factories, blow up all the public buildings, and abolish marriage, religion, and the whole existing

order of things. Whether coöperation is the panacea for social troubles and inadequate wages remains to be seen. In England and France it has made marvellous progress, and, when we remember that this work has been accomplished against enormous prejudice, there is good reason to believe that it will, in time, provide a way for a better and more equal distribution of risks and profits between capital and labor. We must recognize that labor has its rights and just demands; that it is not a mere machine, but flesh and blood, and that it is not to be held on the same terms as the turn of a shaft or the stroke of a hammer. When the Austrian war broke out, a manufacturer of cement, named Quitolf, at Stettin, became embarrassed, and would have failed, had not his five hundred workmen come forward to accept a reduction of one-third in their wages, and to loan him their accumulated savings, as a bridge to better times. Had you visited his factories, you would have found reading-rooms, libraries, a social hall, and profit sharing between employer and employés, and in these things you would have discovered the reason of their generous devotion.

Paternal legislation, such as the schemes of Prince Bismarck in Germany and his conception of the State as a universal workshop, is degrading and

dangerous. Progress comes by the repeal of laws, and not by enacting them; and the less the government meddles with our affairs the more shall we prosper. The great reforms are, almost invariably, to remove some barrier which has been built in the path of human development by legislation. Man should depend upon himself, and not upon the statute-book, if he would be strong, independent, and self-reliant. Let us encourage savings-banks and loan associations, to protect thrift, and to strengthen the securities against revolution by multiplying homes, acquired and owned by their occupants. Let us controvert and stamp out the false notion of any antagonism between capital and labor, and teach that capital comes from, and is the most efficient assistant of, labor; if capital is idle or frightened, labor is without work and hungry; that, in fact, capital and labor suffer or prosper together. Let the government be fair, just, and economical; the public offices open to all men without distinction of party, as citizens of a common country; the public laws favoring no one individual more than another, fostering no monopolies, and obstructing no branch of trade; and the public expenditures managed so frugally as not to lessen the present very narrow margin in the wages of the working-man above the high cost of living, and not to take

one dollar more from the people generally than the necessities of the government demand, whether the money be paid as a direct tax upon our household furniture, or in the increased price of an imported coat.

Such are some of the thoughts which come to mind in the consideration of this social problem, not as the whole solution by any means, but as suggestions, since the final solution must be left largely to the wisdom of the future. This is the chosen country of all the countries of the earth to give a true answer. Here are the proper conditions,—a democracy, common schools, a free press, and free speech; and here is sufficient variety of occupation and industry for comprehensive observation and analysis. One hundred and eight years ago these United States of America, then thirteen feeble colonies, on the threshold of our national history, with a courage and daring unparalleled and unprecedented, in resistance to England, the overwhelming power of which the Roman Empire in its strongest pride never equalled, and in defiance of all the precepts of European history, proclaimed the true principle of political powers and privileges,—that sovereignty is inherent in the whole people, and that all authority is their gift for their own benefit,

and may be taken away at their own will and pleasure. It is not too much to ask nor to expect that, at no distant day, these United States, now thirty-eight great and glorious commonwealths, a nation more wonderfully blessed than any other people in history, unhampered by ancient customs and traditions, and in possession of a most magnificent field of action, fresh, vigorous, and strong, chastened by trial and respected throughout the world, shall proclaim the true principle of social organization, the emancipation and elevation of labor, and the freedom of all men, who are able and willing to work, from pressing poverty and absolute want.

“ Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new :
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do :

“ For I dipt into the future, far as human eye can see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be ;

“ Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales ;

“ Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue ;

“ Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm ;

“ Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.”

CITY OF



BOSTON.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1884.

[A.]

The Trustees have the honor to present to the City Council their Thirty-second Annual Report, the sixth made under their Act of Incorporation, and containing the details of the condition and administration of the Library for the year ending on the 30th of April last.

The reports of the "Examining Committee from the citizens at large," and of the Librarian, with its important appendixes, are embraced in this document.

From the experience of previous years, and with the large increase of the collections, it was deemed important to appoint a full committee, and at an earlier period in the year than had before been thought necessary. It was named on the 19th of February, and held its first meeting on the 7th of March. The members are: Charles H. Dalton, Esq., Robert Grant, Esq., Rev. Brooke Herford, Edward J. Holmes, Esq., Professor Thomas S. Perry, Charles L. Randall, M.D., Richard Sullivan, Esq., Rev. Alexander S. Twombly, D.D., Colonel Carroll D. Wright, with Professor Henry W. Haynes, a trustee, as chairman, as required by the ordinance. Three of these gentlemen, Messrs. Perry, Sullivan, and Twombly, had served on the committee in 1883, and Mr. Holmes in 1881, and brought to the work of ex-

amination their knowledge of the institution previously acquired.

The great collection of books belonging to the Public Library, and the extent of its uses, have changed vastly since the first report of an Examining Committee was made in the year 1853, when 9,688 volumes were upon the shelves, shortly to go into circulation. In the second report, made in 1854, when the Library contained 16,221 volumes, it is stated that "of a large number of these books there are duplicates, and in a few cases there are several or many copies of the same work." The institution and its value were then on trial, and the work of the "committee from citizens at large" was easily accomplished in a few hours. At this period, however, was settled the question of duplicates, of which single copies of works on attractive subjects, or of large popular interest, could not satisfy the daily and weekly demand.

Every year since that period, except in the circulation of the more ephemeral literature, has developed a gradually increasing inquiry for better classes of books, with wider classification of subjects and a more various and numerous spread constituency of readers and students, till at the present time the Library, including its popular branches, covers, so far as is practicable with its means of purchase, the largest number of books useful to the largest number of pupils. It is now the most extensive free lending library in the world. But with this increase in demand the problems of purchase and circulation become more difficult year by year. Many books asked for by experts cannot be ordered from a deficiency of means, while there is also a failure to meet the whole demand for popular literature. The conservative experience acquired in each year, of the wants and possibilities of the institution, can only furnish to the Trustees a proximately safe guide of action.

The Trustees will give respectful consideration to the recommendations of the Examining Committee, who are probably aware that the Board has been reducing, quite as fast as public demand would permit, the purchase of fiction of any but the better class. Where formerly occasional duplicates were furnished to the branches, now a single copy suffices, which has resulted in a diminution of average use of not quite one per cent. The call for light literature is naturally larger in the districts than in the city proper. The attraction of the more numerous portion of the reading public to the popular libraries must obviously be found in the new books heralded in the public prints, and the subject of conversation among their friends and neighbors. In this con-

nection, in the literature of the day, fiction plays, year by year, a more conspicuous part, as it idealizes every shade of life and character which modern civilization presents in its best, good, indifferent, or wretched phases.

Notwithstanding these conditions the Trustees see no reason to change the declaration expressed last year, and quoted in the report of the Examining Committee. The effort is making, and will be continued. It is not only a question of finance, but more important, of better reading.

There is, however, one opinion expressed by the committee in connection with a proposed telephonic system of communication between the Branches and the Boylston-street Libraries, which is possibly subject to misconstruction. It is argued that the adoption of such a system "would secure a greater equality of rights among the inhabitants of the whole city." One does not readily perceive how it would secure more rights than every inhabitant of Boston possesses at the present time; but it might possibly, if practicable, secure a little more convenience in access to books. The card issued to every borrower gives the right to take one book from one of the popular libraries, and one from Bates Hall. As the book is charged at the library from which it is taken, the card of the borrower must accompany the demand, and when the book is returned must also go back so that it may be discharged and replaced in the collection from which it has been loaned. The telephonic convenience might communicate to the inquirer whether the particular book desired was on the shelves of the parent institution, and ready for issue, and notice could be given that the applicant's card would be sent by the usual daily communication with the district library; but the probable uses in this way would hardly authorize the expense of a support of telephonic lines. Any trial of a system of this description could be prudently deferred until the Bates Hall library shall be transferred to its new building.

The report of the Librarian will be read with much interest. The public will be gratified to learn the importance and value of some of the more considerable accessions to the Bates Hall by gift and purchase. The other summaries of the year's work will indicate, notwithstanding its magnitude, that the same careful attention has been exercised in the supervision of the various departments. The tables which form the Appendix furnish the means of analyzing the whole library system and its results. The details of administration specially connected with the Librarian's office are also fully stated herewith.

THE LIBRARY AND ITS WORK FOR THE YEAR.

The present extent of the Library collections, and their use by the general public during the past year, are herewith presented.

The aggregate number of volumes embraced in the Bates Hall collection is 279,245; in the Lower Hall, 39,519; in the branches, 119,830,—making a total of 438,594, a net increase for the year of 16,478; making an average per centage of gain in all departments of nearly four per cent.

The whole number of days on which the libraries were open to the public was 306.

The total use of books for the year was 1,056,906,—an increase of 11,004 over the previous year. These were distributed from the various libraries, as shown in the following table, also affording comparison with the work of the previous year:—

Name of Library.	No. of Vols. April 30, 1883.	In Use, 1882-83.	No. of Vols. April 30, 1884.	In Use, 1883-84.
Lower Hall	38,164	195,930	39,519	203,992
East Boston	11,263	100,940	11,549	95,442
South Boston	10,961	126,411	11,407	124,220
Roxbury	21,999	112,525	23,078	111,357
Charlestown	24,825	87,304	24,633	76,966
Brighton	13,190	28,257	13,354	26,141
Dorchester	11,910	67,558	12,469	72,173
South End	9,947	94,250	10,042	98,801
Jamaica Plain	8,976	49,137	9,416	51,271
West Roxbury	3,070		3,218	
North End	521	3,515	664	11,630
	154,900	865,827	159,349	871,993
Bates Hall	249,440	180,075	260,602	184,913
	404,340	1,045,902	419,951	1,056,906

A further inspection of the figures for the year will show that from the 50,225 volumes contained in the three popular libraries in the city proper, there were loaned 314,423 volumes; and from the seven branches in the district, with an aggregate of 109,124 volumes, the loans counted 557,570.

Notwithstanding this large use of the libraries a smaller

number of books is recorded as missing, in proportion to the circulation, than during any previous year. There are gone from Bates Hall 13 volumes; from the Lower Hall, 35; from East Boston and Jamaica Plain, one each; and from South Boston and Roxbury, four each; making a total of 58 volumes missing, or one to every 18,222 loaned.

The delivery of periodicals at the Central library and branches, is recorded at 541,738 as against 518,226 for the previous year. Of these 376,424 found use in the Boylston-street Reading-room.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

After some preliminary discussion on the part of the city officials, on the 13th of August a letter was addressed to the Board of Trustees by the chairman of the committee on the Public Library, before proceeding to procure plans for the new reference library building, desiring to obtain the views of the Trustees upon the subject, and the President was requested, in consultation with the Board, to prepare and submit to the committee a statement of the principal features which the Trustees desire to have incorporated in the plan of the new building, particularly with reference to the interior arrangements, together with any suggestions which may aid the committee in preparing a specification for competitive designs.

On the 21st of August a draft was submitted to the Trustees, and on the 25th they considered the features of the proposed building, and the President reported to the Board the outlines of a communication to the city committee, which was referred to a sub-committee consisting of the President, Mr. George B. Chase, and the Librarian, to transmit to Aldermen Whitten, chairman of the committee, as the answer of the Board to his letter.

This was sent to the joint committee, and, after unexpected delay, was first put into print on the last of October, and the revised copy, with the additional rewards to successful competitors, was printed in December, and issued early in January, 1884. The time allowed for competitive designs to be sent in was subsequently extended from 1st of June to 1st of August of the present year.

From the important character of the proposed edifice, it has attracted the attention of architects in different sections of the United States and Canada, and there is reason to believe that valuable plans, involving much studious preparation, will be submitted.

DONATIONS.

The Trustees have again the pleasure of acknowledging the continuous bounty of J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., in the further contribution of five hundred dollars, to be expended in the purchase of mathematical works for the Bowditch library, — a library which has more than doubled in volumes by the means of purchase afforded the Trustees since it was deposited as a gift to the City of Boston for public use.

During the present year the city has received, under the will of Arthur Scholfield, a citizen of New York, though a native of Boston, the noble bequest of fifty thousand dollars, subject to annuities for three lives, at the expiration of which the income is to be devoted to the purchase of books of permanent value for the Bates Hall library.

In addition to these sums, there has been paid into the city treasury, under the will of Thomas Burdett Harris, Esq., a resident of Charlestown, a former Trustee and a warm friend of the Library, the sum of one thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books for the Charlestown branch, making the whole endowment of this library for this object eleven thousand dollars, and constituting it the only branch beside that at Roxbury, which also has funds under the control of the Trustees of the Fellowes Athenæum, to purchase standard works for its collection.

It is earnestly to be hoped that other branches may find similar assistance from public-spirited residents of the districts in which they are situated, so that the popular libraries may grow to be institutions of wider scope and importance.

From the present outlook of the Public Library, the Trustees do not consider that more branches are needed at the present time for the public convenience. The establishment of delivery stations at a distance from certain of the branches seems to have afforded the accommodation desired by the neighborhoods, and the system may be continued at a very moderate expense.

During the past year two former Trustees of the Library have died, of whose services to the institution special mention is due.

Mr. Thomas G. Appleton was a member of the first Board of Trustees, resigning therefrom in the summer of 1856. From his first connection with the Library until his death he was its firm, consistent, and generous friend. Without recounting his other benefactions, his valued gift, in 1869, of the Tosti engravings, constitutes its most important art col-

lection, embracing 5,100 prints in bound volumes, several hundred more in portfolios, and a few others that are framed and hung in various apartments of the building. With the large attention now paid to the various forms of art, these engravings become day by day more valuable and important.

The valuable aid rendered by Mr. James J. Flynn, in securing the success of the vital project of a new library building, to front on Copley square, deserves public acknowledgment. No friend of this undertaking rendered more practical or efficient service.

In reviewing the library work for the year, the Trustees find that its character has sensibly improved, and that the executive department has fulfilled its arduous service in a manner most creditable to the officers employed, and, so far as had been made known, to the eminent satisfaction of the patrons of the institution.

WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH,
GEORGE B. CHASE,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
HENRY W. HAYNES,
JOHN H. LEE,
CHARLES V. WHITTEN.

NOTE. — Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, Trustee, is now absent in Europe.

Boston, June 25, 1884.

[B.]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The present Examining Committee of the Public Library was appointed in the latter part of February, 1884, and was summoned to its first meeting early in March. As this report was desired before the end of May, the committee had less than three months in which to make its examination.

In this short time the committee had to investigate the general management of the Bates Hall, the Lower Hall, eight branches, and two deliveries; the principles upon which \$30,000 worth of books purchased annually were selected, and were distributed among the above libraries; the methods by which these books were made accessible through catalogues, assistance from officials, etc.; the sufficiency of the libraries in meeting the demand upon them; the financial condition of the institution; and the efficiency of a force of over one hundred and fifty employés. It is evident that no committee could do this work properly in so short a time. Assuming that if there is to be an Examining Committee, it is desirable that it should have time sufficient to enable it to pass an intelligent judgment upon the working of this great institution, to point out any deficiencies, and to suggest improvements, we respectfully recommend that in future the Examining Committee be appointed immediately upon the termination of the labors of the preceding committee. The next committee would then have nearly a year for its investigations instead of the three months accorded the present committee.

Your committee begs leave to offer a few remarks upon certain matters connected with the Library which have attracted its especial attention. Many other questions worthy of investigation have not been touched upon, principally because there has not been time to examine them thoroughly.

THE BOOKS.

At the end of the library year 1883-4, the libraries contained 438,594 volumes, distributed as follows: In the Central library, exclusive of the Lower Hall, 279,245 volumes; in the Lower Hall, 39,519 volumes; in the eight branches, 115,948 volumes; and at the West Roxbury delivery and North End, 3,882 volumes.

Bates Hall contains, with few exceptions, a copy of every book owned by the Library, except works of fiction in English. The Lower Hall and branches are collections of duplicates of volumes in Bates Hall of a popular character, and of works of fiction in English.

BATES HALL.

Any one studying a subject, and wishing to examine the literature upon it, will probably be gratified in finding in Bates Hall many of the books he desires, but sometimes disappointed in discovering that books, which might fairly be expected to be found in the Library, are not in it. Deficiencies cannot, of course, be altogether avoided, as it is impossible for the Library, with its limited funds, to have every desirable book. But it is most important that the selection of books should be made with the widest knowledge possible of what has been and is being published. We find, however, that it is the duty of none of the employés of the Library to examine literary reviews, publishers' lists, etc., in order to learn what may be the new publications, or to endeavor to discover deficiencies in the collection now on the shelves, or to supply the Trustees with lists of books needed by the Library.

At present books are obtained for the Library as follows: First, the best American books are sent upon publication to the Trustees for examination; secondly, there are standing orders in England and France that new books of a certain class and of a limited value shall be forwarded without special order; thirdly, books are recommended as desirable for the Library to the Trustees, with whom it lies to purchase such books or not. Such recommendations are made principally by a few officers of the Library, and by a few scholars who have interested themselves in its growth, and some are made by readers in general. So long as this voluntary work continues to be done as well as at present the best new publications will doubtless be brought to the notice of the Trustees. But should anything interfere with the voluntary labors of a few employés, who have already enough to do in the line of their official duties, or should a few scholars cease to contribute their services, the Library would be seriously embarrassed, and it would become difficult to make a proper selection of books.

The Examining Committee of 1881 suggested that scholars be requested to examine the collections of the Library re-

lating to subjects with which they were familiar, and to specify the books needed upon such subjects. This suggestion was complied with, and the books in the following departments have been examined: Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Shakspeare literature, Music, and the books in the Parker Library. Works in French and German, principally of *belles-lettres*, have been examined during the last three years by Mr. T. S. Perry, who is still continuing his labors; and, finally, the works on Political Economy, this year by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who reports as follows:—

DEPARTMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND
SOCIALISM.

These departments are rich indeed in the works pertaining to them; but few, if any, authors of note would be missed by the student, however elaborate he might wish to make his researches.

The standard French and German works on Political Economy are to be found, and many of the minor ones, while the English and American numbers are quite complete.

The managers of the Library have had the benefit of the suggestions of Professor Sumner, of Yale, who furnished in 1880 a very excellent list of works on Political Economy, and of others thoroughly acquainted with the department.

Political Science offers all that is requisite, while, under Socialism and Social Science, there seems to be a very full collection of works.

The branches of the Library contain a few of the older standard works on Political Economy and Political Science: it is suggested that they be supplied with some of the modern works on Political Economy and Political Science. Freeman's Comparative Politics, and Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans, are found in but two or three of the branches. These two books should be in every branch. President Walker's work on Wages and his recent volume on Political Economy, Elements of Political Economy by Emile de Laveleye, and Mr. Weedon's Social Law of Labor, offer, for a brief list, the best works for the branches; these works step beyond the grounds of the older writers and give to the reader the freshness of modern thought on economic topics, as it has been affected by the modern system of industry.

The ultimate decision as to what books shall be purchased rests nominally with the Book Committee of the Trustees; in fact, the selection from the books recommended is made by the President of the Board. As long as the President is willing to devote so much time as at present to this work there can be no doubt that it is practically as well done as it could be in any other way; but it seems to this committee that this is too important a work to be allowed to remain dependent upon the power and health of any single honorary officer.

Another matter which has attracted our attention is this: Many of the foreign books, and most, if not all, of the continental periodicals, are procured through an agent in New York. One result of this arrangement is frequent delay in

the arrival of such periodicals. The number of *Le Livre* for April, reached the Library about a fortnight later than it reached the Harvard College Library; the numbers of the *Revue Internationale* are much behindhand at this moment, and frequently two or even three numbers of French and German weekly periodicals arrive at the same time. There is often delay, and occasionally error, with regard to the books. We therefore suggest that either an agent in Boston be appointed who can be seen if matters go wrong, or that the supply of continental publications be placed in the hands of some responsible person in Europe. We think that economy would be served by this change.

LOWER HALL AND BRANCH LIBRARIES.

As has been said, the Lower Hall and branches contain duplicates of the more popular works in the Bates Hall, and works of fiction in English. The Lower Hall contains nearly 40,000 volumes, and the eight branches from 9,000 to 14,000 each, supplied by the city, to which must be added the libraries belonging to Roxbury and Charlestown, presented to the city when these libraries became branches.

The books in the Lower Hall and branches resemble each other in class and character.

The Lower Hall collection may be divided roughly into books of History, Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine, Useful and Fine Arts, Travels, Periodicals, Books of Reference, and Fiction and Juveniles. More than one-third of the collection falls under the last head of Fiction and Juveniles, and it is believed that about the same proportion of books in the branches is of this class.

It is obvious that neither Lower Hall nor the branches can have a copy of *every* book that might circulate freely if in them. Expense must be considered. Still it must be borne in mind that most of the readers who take books from the Lower Hall consult the Bates Hall little or not at all; and it appears that inexpensive books of a popular character other than fiction are often called for in the Lower Hall, but are to be found in Bates Hall only. In the opinion of this committee it would be well to reduce the number of duplicates of works of fiction, and thereby leave a larger sum applicable to the purchase of the better books above referred to.

Of the more popular novels there are sometimes as many as six copies in the Lower Hall alone, besides those supplied to the branches.

In this connection we may quote the following passage from the Trustees' Report of 1883, p. 5: "It does not seem

to the Trustees to be a legitimate use of public funds to purchase any considerable quantities of duplicate books, for the sake of present popularity, which, in the space of five years, shall cease to find readers."

FICTION, ITS CIRCULATION AND COST.

It is well known that the larger part of the circulation of the Lower Hall and branches is of works of fiction. The figures are instructive. In the year ending April 30, 1884, there were 159,349 volumes in the Lower Hall and branches. The circulation of fiction and juveniles during the year was 625,201 volumes; of books of all other classes 235,162 volumes.

Of the total circulation of 203,992 volumes from the Lower Hall, that of fiction and juveniles was $62\frac{37}{100}$ per cent., or 127,229 volumes, and of all other books 76,763 volumes.

Of the total number of books taken out from the Lower Hall, 168,926 were for home use and 35,066 for hall use.

But of the books issued for hall use very few are of fiction;¹ that is, the works of fiction are nearly always carried home to read. If, then, we deduct the works of fiction taken out, from the total number of works taken home, we have as a result 41,697 as the number of books, not of fiction, taken for home reading; and it is only books so taken from this hall which are actually read, as those issued for hall use are, in general, desired for momentary examination only. Even this number must be reduced by the unrecorded number of books taken nominally for home reading, but retained for a few moments only and returned unread.

The branches would show a still smaller proportion of the more instructive reading, as their percentages of circulation of fiction and juveniles range from 73 to $77\frac{1}{3}$ in place of the $62\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the Lower Hall.

More than half the books added to the Lower Hall, in the year 1883-4, were fiction and juveniles. Of the total of 1,604 books of this class, 406 were new books, 445 were duplicates, and 753 were worn-out volumes replaced.

At the end of from six months to a year from their arrival most works of fiction in the Lower Hall cease to be read. When such works have had their brief day, they remain a useless encumbrance to the shelves and catalogues.

As three-quarters of the whole circulation of the Lower Hall and branches is of fiction and juveniles, it is probably not too much to say that at least one-half the time of seventy-

¹ In this hall fiction is, in general, not allowed to go out for hall use.

five or more persons employed in these libraries, and one-half the \$25,000, or more, paid to them in salaries, is expended upon the above class of books. There is also the cost of cataloguing and of binding, large items, in addition. Finally, much time is devoted, principally by the Librarian and Assistant Librarian of the Lower Hall, to examining new works of fiction, in order to ascertain whether they are of a character suitable for circulation.

It seems to the committee that the large cost of these books, the much larger expense involved in circulating them, and the encumbrance they become to the shelves, are matters deserving very serious consideration by the Trustees. The questions involved are too large to admit of solution by this committee in the limited time at its disposal.

As a partial remedy for the above evils we recommend that no duplicates of works of fiction be purchased, unless such works are of recognized value; that duplicates of fiction not of recognized value now on the shelves be withdrawn from the Lower Hall after the demand for them has ceased; and that, in future, works of fiction of some permanent worth only be purchased for the Library.

MORAL CHARACTER OF FICTION IN LOWER HALL AND BRANCHES.

The Trustees do not knowingly permit any immoral or demoralizing work to enter the shelves of these libraries, and they require an examination of every work of fiction in English before it is accepted. This examination is made principally by the Librarian and Assistant Librarian of the Lower Hall; and their continuous, careful, and conscientious labors in this direction deserve the highest commendation.

The standard which these works must attain to enter the Library is much higher than it was a few years ago; and we will only express a hope that this vigilance will be increased rather than relaxed, especially with regard to the books accessible to children.

CATALOGUES IN THE LOWER HALL.

For cataloguing purposes the books in the Lower Hall are divided into five classes, and of each class there is a separate printed catalogue. The Bulletins give a list, arranged by authors, of the books added to this hall during the four months preceding their issue; and advance sheets of a new Bulletin are now posted for inspection as soon as they are

received from the printer. There is also a series of written slips giving the titles of books received since the last Bulletin. Very recently a much-felt want has been supplied by posting in the Lower Hall written lists of the daily accessions to the shelves. The great demand is always for new books, and by consulting these lists readers can discover the latest arrivals. Finally, the card catalogue contains the titles of all the books in this Library.

We strongly urge that the above written slips and lists be printed by a type-writer instead of being posted in manuscript.

In this connection the committee begs leave to offer a further suggestion.

The printed catalogues of the books on Arts, Sciences, and Professions, in the Lower Hall, contain all the books in this library of the above classes on May 1, 1881, and they are of great value. But their very extent is an embarrassment to many readers, who do not know how to choose from the large number of books offered them. We believe it would be a valuable assistance if short lists were prepared of books upon different subjects included in the above classes, with not more than six books, for instance, upon any one subject, the title of each book being followed by a short estimate of the work. These lists should be kept alive by the addition of new books, when they arrive, but should never contain more than a very small number of books upon any one topic. It should be observed that readers dislike consulting *any* long catalogue if they can avoid it. We also recommend that, for the purpose of aiding mechanics whose occupations do not permit them to visit the Library, such short lists of books relating especially to Mechanics, be sent to all the leading manufacturers in Boston, and also that applications by mechanics for such works be facilitated by methods which the Trustees may approve.

ASSISTANCE TO LOWER HALL READERS.

The card catalogue of the Lower Hall is not accessible to the public, but is in the charge of a curator, who is constantly consulted, not only by readers desiring the shelf-numbers of books which they have not succeeded in finding in the catalogues, but also for advice as to the selection of books, and for information as to what books there may be upon subjects which interest the inquirer. This personal contact between officers familiar with the books and readers is most beneficial, and one of the most valuable features in the conduct of this Library. It offers an opportunity to place the best books in

readers' hands, and to elevate the character of the reading. It is gratifying to remark that this duty has been well and faithfully performed.

The committee approves highly of the permission recently given to school children, under fourteen years of age, to take out certain books not of fiction.

THE BRANCHES.

The committee having observed that much money is devoted to buying numbers of copies of popular books to be placed at the South End, which is but a short distance from the Central library, at South Boston, East Boston, etc., would inquire whether it would not be better to extend to the branches fuller use of the unrivalled abundance of the Central library, by making telephonic communication between it and the branches, whereby books could be applied for from the suburbs, and delivered speedily from the Central Library. This would secure greater equality of rights among the inhabitants of the whole city, and permit even more liberal purchases for the Boylston-street library. In thus rendering the branches rather delivery-stations than separate libraries, we think that economy in avoiding the purchase of so many duplicates would outweigh the slight loss of time.

If this change were made, the force of attendants at the branches might be advantageously reduced. Thus, to take a single instance, twelve persons are employed at South Boston, one of whom is a registration clerk. Even at present it appears that during several hours of the day there is a very small call for books at the branches, during which time a part of the force could be dispensed with. The committee further respectfully suggests that the branches might advantageously be visited a little more frequently by the Trustees.

The committee has observed with pleasure that the employes of the Library in general perform their duties faithfully and conscientiously, not infrequently devoting time outside their hours of duty to furthering the interests of the institution.

We concur in the following recommendation of those of our number to whom was committed the consideration of the financial condition of the Library. "It seems to us that some of the salaries are very low, especially some of those ranging from \$450 to \$900. This last named sum is paid to some of the female employes, who have very considerable accomplishments and skill necessary for the work

they do. The hours of labor are longer, and the vacation shorter than those of teachers in the public schools who receive higher pay, and with whose position theirs may fairly be compared."

Finally, the committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the continuous efforts of the Trustees on behalf of the Library, and to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy with which the Trustees and the officers of the Library have listened to inquiries and given the information desired.

EDWARD J. HOLMES,
THOMAS S. PERRY,
CHARLES H. DALTON,
RICHARD SULLIVAN,
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
ROBERT GRANT,
BROOKE HERFORD,
ALEXANDER S. TWOMBLY,
CHARLES L. RANDALL,

Examining Committee.

[The Examining Committee wish to put on record an expression of their sense of the loss the Public Library has sustained by the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Edward J. Holmes, by whom this report was written. His faithful and laborious service, in the careful study of the working of this great institution, in all its minutest details, is apparent from the document itself; and it was confidently expected that the Library would have had the benefit of his continued interest in it. His last work on earth was to make the final corrections in the proof of this report. — H. W. H.]

[C.]

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees: —

I herewith respectfully submit my sixth annual report.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY.

During the last year the Public Library received the *net* increase of 16,478 volumes, and on the 30th April had reached the number of 438,594 volumes: 18,233 came by purchase; 3,815 by gift, and 159 by exchange; the apparent discrepancy between the net number of volumes and the increase as stated above being accounted for by the deduction of books lost or condemned.

Of the increase by purchase and by gift a detailed account is given in Appendixes II, VI, and IX.

The most noteworthy of the gifts are as follows: —

From the Municipal Council of Paris to the City of Boston, 12 volumes, titles and description of which are now given:

Atlas des Anciens Plans de Paris. 1 volume of text and 2 of 31 fac-simile plans.

Atlas des 20 Arrondissements de la Ville de Paris, in 1 volume.

Les Promenades de Paris. 1 volume of text and 1 of plates of plans; wood and steel engravings, and plates in colors.

Vues des Principaux Monuments. A series of 72 large photographs.

Direction des Eaux et des Égouts. 2 volumes. Plates.

Direction des Travaux: Reconstruction de l'Hôtel de Ville. 12 plates.

Ponts et Chaussées. Direction des Travaux de Paris. Service des Eaux et des Égouts. 2 volumes. 63 plates.

The occasion of this magnificent gift was the visit of the delegation of the City Government of Paris to the Exhibition of Foreign Products, Arts and Manufactures, held in Boston during the autumn of 1883. The volumes are all large folios, uniformly bound and tastefully lettered on the covers, and bearing the seal of the City of Paris, and the following

inscription: "Hommage du Conseil Municipal de Paris à la Municipalité de Boston."

These works were deposited, by direction of His Honor the Mayor, in the Public Library, and as an acknowledgment for the gift the City Council appropriated \$1,000, which was expended in the purchase of 42 historical works relating to Boston and vicinity, which were suitably bound in the Public Library bindery, and forwarded to the Municipal Council of Paris.

In acknowledging their receipt in a letter addressed to His Honor the Mayor, the President of the Municipal Council says as follows:—

"Le Conseil a été vivement touché de la manifestation dont il était l'objet de la part de la municipalité de Boston; il a décidé que des remerciements vous seraient adressés et que les magnifiques ouvrages dont vous lui faisiez don resteraient déposés dans sa bibliothèque spéciale, comme un témoignage des relations cordiales qui ne peuvent cesser d'exister entre les deux Cités de Boston et de Paris."

To the gifts named in my last report Mrs. R. Anne Nichols and Miss Caroline Coddington Thayer have added more than 100 volumes, this year, the greater number of which are *éditions de luxe*, or works extended with judicious care and skill, with portraits and illustrations of the most varied character and of great interest and value; but what especially may be mentioned are the works of Theodore Parker, in 40 volumes, in fine binding, including a collection of pamphlets, newspaper cuttings, and manuscripts, forming a most complete and painstaking memorial of loving regard and personal esteem.

From the British government has been received the annual contribution of British patents, this year, numbering 99 volumes. From Mrs. Helen A. Homans 372 volumes, and 2,855 pamphlets of a miscellaneous character, have been received; and from Mrs. J. D. W. Williams, whose husband was one of the earliest benefactors of the Library, and who practically manifested his interest in its welfare for the first ten or twelve years of its existence, by large gifts of books, were received 435 volumes and 774 pamphlets.

Charles Amory, Esq., has presented the original noctograph ms. of that portion of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," which was lacking to complete what was already in the possession of the Library, purchased at the sale of the letters and mss. of James E. Root, in April, 1879.

One of the most interesting gifts to the Library has come from Abbott Lawrence, Esq. This consists of 17 broadsides, the earliest of which bears date 1693 and the latest 1785.

These documents, covering the period of the provincial charter, and several of which are supposed to be unique, throw new light upon several interesting periods of colonial history; the most important of these being the proclamation of the forgotten Stamp Act of 1755, enacted by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay during the government of Shirley, and designed by him to provide means for carrying on the war which overthrew the French power in America, and the remembrance of which prepared the minds of the colonists, ten years later, to resist the Imperial Stamp Act.

Many of the gifts are in answer to my requests for lacking numbers needed to complete our sets of serial publications, and a great deal in this direction has also been done by purchase, so that the catalogue of serials now shows nearly 6,000 titles.

Of the additions to the Library by purchase may be mentioned the "London Gazette," covering, with a few omissions, the period from 1793-1877, and comprising 226 large octavo volumes. This is an official organ of the British government. Its contents comprise royal proclamations, orders, and acts of council, acts of parliament, lists of civil, ecclesiastical, military, and naval promotions, and general state intelligence. The publication of the "Gazette" was begun in 1665. Not long after the addition of the volumes above named the Library was fortunate enough to secure one of the early volumes covering the years 1704 to 1708.

The London Quarterly Review, volumes 1-36, 1853-71. This work is the organ of the Methodist denomination in England, and is not to be confounded with the Quarterly Review, the political organ of the Tory party.

"Les travaux publics de la France," published in 1883 under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works of France. This monumental work consists of 5 square folio volumes, with 539 illustrations, 250 phototypes, and a number of folded chromo-lithograph maps, in illustration and descriptive of roads and bridges, railroads, rivers, and canals, seaports, and light-houses of France.

Letarouilly's "Le Vatican et la Basilique de Saint Pierre de Rome," 2 folio volumes published in 1882, and comprising 264 plates.

"La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes" of Diego Hurtado de Mendoza was purchased for the Ticknor collection at the sale of the library of William Beckford. This is one of the extremely rare early editions, and was published at Antwerp in 1554; it was bound in brown morocco by C. Lewis, and bears the crest of P. A. Hanrott, whose library was sold in 1833.

A complete set of Cobbett's Political Register in 88 volumes, with the single omission of one number in volume 77, has been secured for the Library through the kind intervention of Miss Susan Cobbett, a surviving daughter of William Cobbett, who has supplemented her work for the Library in searching for lacking numbers of this set by the gift of two manuscript *Registers*, written by her father to King William the Fourth on his coming to the throne. They are particularly interesting, as there is much in them relating to America.

Mention also may be made of the important addition of Édouard Baldus's "Palais du Louvre et des Tuileries," published in 1875 in 3 folio volumes of 300 plates, and the completion of the set of the Palæontographical Society's publications by the addition this year of the first five and of the thirty-first volumes.

The persevering efforts of some of our agents have obtained for the Library many rare and valuable books, which have been on the order-list for years.

A photographic copy of an early map of the Massachusetts Colony, the original of which was discovered in the Sloane collection of the British Museum, by Mr. Henry F. Waters, and possessing great historical interest and value, has been made by order of the Trustees of the Library. It measures about 14 inches in width by about 20 in height, and shows the eastern part of the Massachusetts Company's grant, from the extreme point of Cape Ann as far west as what is now called Lake Cochituate.

There are good reasons for believing that it was drawn between 1632 and 1634, but by whom it was drawn is at present unknown. It was at one time in the possession of Governor John Winthrop, and contains several inscriptions in his handwriting which apparently are of a later date than the original preparation of the map. With the possible exception of Wood's map, it is the earliest map of Massachusetts of which anything is now known.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

The Trustees have come into the possession of rooms in the old Blue Hill bank building, to which the Lower Mills delivery, enlarged by the addition of a reading-room with a full list of periodicals, was removed on Dec. 13, 1883.

The Dorchester, Brighton, and Jamaica Plain branches, have been fitted up during the year with reading-rooms, and additional periodicals added, and the statistics of their use show that the change has been appreciated. These heretofore had had a scanty list of periodicals, of which no account

of the use had been practicable under the then existing arrangements.

CIRCULATION.

The circulation of the entire Library for the 306 working days of the year was 1,056,906 volumes; a daily average of 3,454, and an increase of 11,000 over the circulation of last year. This gain is to be credited to the Central library, and the South End branch, which is in such close proximity as almost to be classed with the Central department, and the Dorchester branch; the remaining branches having fallen off very considerably from last year's figures. The greatest loss is at Charlestown, the number of books issued being over 10,000 less than for last year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, in general, when the home-use of the books of the Library increases, the use of the periodical reading-rooms decreases, and *vice versa*; this was the case last year, and this year the Central department circulation has increased nearly 13,000, while the use of the reading-room has decreased nearly 6,500 periodicals; moreover, at the Charlestown branch the circulation has decreased about 10,000, and the reading-room has increased 2,000.

This falling off in the circulation at the branches may be attributed in part, at least, to the policy which the Trustees have adopted, of not supplying duplicate works of fiction, and of curtailing generally the amount of this class of literature for the branches. That this supposition is true is shown by a reference to Appendix XIV, where it will be seen that the percentages of fiction read at the branches have decreased, and of course the other classes have gained.

The increase of circulation of Bates Hall has been about 5,000 volumes, and an examination of the figures shows that the increase has extended through nearly all the classes into which the books are divided. In American, English, German and Italian history, however, there has been a considerable decrease.

The circulation of works on bibliography, French history, the classics, periodicals, law and medicine, has been much greater than ever before. The increase in the use of periodicals, which is certain to be much greater hereafter than now, is clearly due to the indexes so freely supplied, especially to Poole's Index, which, in one volume, furnishes a key to the most valuable miscellaneous English serials published during this century. This is referred to more and more as readers become acquainted with its merits and learn the mode of its use.

CIRCULATION IN THE LOWER HALL.

From the following tables the Trustees will see the character of the books circulated during the last two years: —

PERCENTAGES OF LOWER HALL CIRCULATION BY CLASSES
FOR 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Fiction and Juveniles,	61.49	62.37
History and Biography,	7.26	7.54
Voyages and Travels,	4.57	4.08
Science, Art, etc.,	9.47	9.24
Periodicals, bound,	5.11	5.32
Foreign Languages,	4.41	4.22
Miscellaneous, Poetry, etc.,	7.69	7.23

The above figures show a very slight increase, less than 1 per cent., however, in the use of fiction; and this largely in stories of a higher grade, often incorporating, as in the books of Ebers, so much of history or national life as to render their shelf location a matter of question. French books are not largely placed in this hall, but the series of works by popular writers in German, added of late, are in constant demand by an increasing class of readers of foreign birth.

CATALOGUES.

During the past year the books in the West Roxbury branch library have been rearranged; a shelf-list has been prepared, and also a card catalogue. A new Hand-book for readers has been published, in an enlarged form, containing the rules and regulations of the Library, and much information in regard to the Library and its various collections of books.

A change has been made in the time of issuing the Bulletin, which now appears three times a year instead of quarterly, the midsummer number being omitted. In addition to the titles of new books, the Bulletin, during the past year, has contained an index of articles upon American local history in historical collections in the Library, with notes and titles of books on the Bible, the Eddas, the Shakespeare-Bacon question, Benjamin Franklin, Matthew Arnold, etc. The Barton catalogue is nearly ready for the printer.

During the period from May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884,

23,976 volumes have been catalogued (including the West Roxbury branch library and 2,539 serial volumes), and also 8,106 pamphlets and parts of volumes. 100,903 cards have been added to the catalogues of the Central library and branches, including 7,565 old cards revised, but not including those made for the Barton catalogue.

Attendants at the desks in Bates Hall report that there have been fewer applications for assistance, on the part of readers, than in former years. Taking into account the growth in the circulation, this can be explained only by supposing that our system of cataloguing is becoming more clearly understood by those who frequent this part of the Library; in other words, that readers are rapidly learning the art of helping themselves. That our catalogue can be easily understood, in most of the details, by people of average intelligence, is clearly shown by the fact that boys and girls of a dozen or fifteen years of age have no difficulty in finding the works they are seeking.

The work of the Lower Hall catalogue department has taken more of an educational turn than ever before. The total of applications for help is a trifle less, but they show a wider range of practical research and a spirit of investigation remarkably active among us. On the whole, the one thing to be noted this year is that the people of our city have never known and used so much of the Library and its helpful influences as they do now through this department.

In conclusion, it is interesting to know that of the 1,056,906 volumes taken from the Library, last year, only 58, or one in 18,222, failed to be returned, and that the branches, with an aggregate circulation of 668,000 volumes, lost only 10 of these.

This state of things indicates that the entirely free and unrestricted manner in which all comers are accorded the use of books without the slightest security is met by a corresponding desire to show how much this implicit trust can be relied upon, and the result does not fail to be of the most satisfactory character.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN,

Librarian.

MAY 1, 1884.

APPENDIXES

TO THE

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

1884.

LIST OF APPENDIXES.

- I. EXTENT OF THE LIBRARY (BY YEARS).
- II. YEARLY INCREASE BY PURCHASE AND DONATION.
- III. VOLUMES IN THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF BATES HALL.
- IV. VOLUMES LOCATED IN THE LOWER HALL.
- V. INCREASE OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.
- VI. INCREASE FROM NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS.
- VII. BATES HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.
- VIII. LOWER HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.
- IX. GIVERS AND AMOUNT OF GIFTS.
- X. CIRCULATION.
- XI. REGISTRATION OF APPLICANTS.
- XII. BOOKS RECOMMENDED. USE OF PATENT LIBRARY.
- XIII. BATES HALL READING.
- XIV. LOWER HALL AND BRANCH READING.
- XV. FELLOWS ATHENÆUM, BRIGHTON, AND NORTH-END READING.
- XVI. PERIODICAL READING-ROOMS.
- XVII. LOSSES AND DELINQUENCIES.
- XVIII. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
- XIX. LIBRARY FUNDS.
- XX. LIBRARY SERVICE.
- XXI. REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF THE SHELVES.
- XXII. WORK IN THE LIBRARY BINDERY.

APPENDIX I.

EXTENT OF THE LIBRARY BY YEARS.

YEARS.		Total volumes in the Libraries.	Pamphlets added from the begin- ning.	YEARS.		Total volumes in the Libraries.	Pamphlets added from the begin- ning.
1	1852-53	9,688	961	17	1868-69	152,796	61,177
2	1853-54	16,221	3,950	18	1869-70	160,573	74,770
3	1854-55	22,617	6,507	19	1870-71	179,250	89,746
4	1855-56	28,080	12,386	20	1871-72	192,958	100,383
5	1856-57	34,896	16,053	21	1872-73	209,456	112,153
6	1857-58	70,851	17,938	22	1873-74	260,550	134,628
7	1858-59	78,043	19,255	23	1874-75	276,918	150,921
8	1859-60	85,031	20,707	24	1875-76	297,873	181,653
9	1860-61	97,386	27,381	25	1876-77	312,010	196,958
10	1861-62	105,034	28,874	26	1877-78	345,734	212,414
11	1862-63	110,563	31,043	27	1878-79	360,963	227,010
12	1863-64	116,934	31,837	28	1879-80	377,225	236,534
13	1864-65	123,016	32,553	29	1880-81	390,982	250,495
14	1865-66	130,678	36,566	30	1881-82	404,221	261,056
15	1866-67	136,080	44,443	31	1882-83	422,116	275,425
16	1867-68	144,092	47,254	32	1883-84	438,594	292,793

NOTE.—The aggregate of pamphlets “added from the beginning” includes many since bound, singly or in groups (which are now counted among volumes), and a very large number of duplicates which are thrown out and put among the pamphlets held for exchange.

VOLUMES IN LIBRARY AND BRANCHES, 1883-84.

Central Library.	Bates Hall	260,602	East Boston	11,549
	Newspaper room	3,658	South Boston	11,407
	Duplicate room	14,985	Charlestown	24,633
	Lower Hall	39,519	Brighton	13,354
Total, Central Library .		318,764	Dorchester	12,469
Roxbury Branch	Fellowes Athenæum . . .	8,916	South End	10,042
	City part	14,162	Jamaica Plain	9,416
	Total, Roxbury Branch .	23,078	West Roxbury delivery . . .	3,218
			North End	664

APPENDIX II.

YEARLY INCREASE OF THE WHOLE LIBRARY BY PURCHASE AND BY GIFTS.

NOTICE.—The increase of volumes is not the sum of those added by gift and purchase, etc., because lost and condemned books are deducted.

YEARS.	INCREASE.		GIFTS.		Purchases, including those charged to funds and added by exchange.		Fellows Athenæum.	Givers, excluding anonymous.
	Vols.	Pamph.	Vols.	Pamph.	Vols.	¹ Pamph	Vols.	
1852-81	395,177	251,538	143,745	178,866	250,474	67,974	7,143	12,583
1881-82	12,239	10,561	5,291	8,773	15,986	2,063	745	520
1882-83	17,895	14,369	5,340	11,844	16,222	2,525	522	575
1883-84	16,478	17,368	3,815	16,203	18,392	1,165	531	778

¹Includes pamphlets added both by purchase and exchange, as taken from the Accession catalogue.

²Included in previous columns. The volumes are not the property of the Public Library, but form a part of the Roxbury branch, by agreement.

Details for the years 1852-81 can be found in Appendix II. to the Report for 1881.

APPENDIX III.

VOLUMES IN THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF BATES HALL.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Patent library . .	2,120	2,323	2,457	2,596	2,731	2,823	2,897	3,003	3,066	3,142	3,259	3,382
Bowditch library ¹	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,542	2,592	2,932	3,043	3,060	3,152	3,224	3,456	3,701
Parker library ¹	11,907	11,907	11,935	12,292	12,291	12,296	12,309	12,322	12,337	12,363	13,952	13,971
Prince library . .	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	2,028	2,029	2,037	2,159	2,230	2,274	2,327	2,397
Ticknor library .	3,907	3,907	3,940	4,285	4,929	5,171	5,354	5,432	5,454	5,463	5,507	5,544
Barton library . . .	12,057	11,902	12,108 ²	12,804	13,950	14,210	14,301	14,360	13,487	13,610	13,610	
Franklin library . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	240	292	357
Thayer library . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	920	1,085

¹See Appendix VII.

²The number given in 1874 was as near as could be reckoned before the entry on the Accession catalogue was made. The number given in 1875 is what had actually been entered, and the full number is given since these dates.

APPENDIX IV.

VOLUMES LOCATED IN THE LOWER HALL.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Reported the preceding year	32,506	33,395	35,152	35,478	35,862	36,116	36,505	37,717	37,186	33,164
Added during the year	3,385	3,570	3,830	2,728	2,339	2,483	2,376	2,576	2,378	2,716
Total	35,981	36,965	38,982	38,206	38,201	38,599	38,881	40,293	39,564	41,880
Books transferred to Bates Hall	37	394	19	22	12	14	5	3	7	4
Books transferred to Branches and Duplicate room	10		27	755	11	207	1	606		4
*Condemned during the year	2,539	1,419	1,655	1,567	2,062	1,783	1,153	2,498	1,393	1,353
Losses of ten years			1,803							
Total left	33,395	35,152	135,478	35,862	36,116	36,505	37,717	37,186	33,164	39,519

¹ Actual count.

NOTE. — The "Losses of ten years" are explained in Appendix X. to the Report for 1877.

APPENDIX V.

INCREASE OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

	1881	1882	1883	1884
<i>Bates Hall.</i>				
Gain in books . .	8,506	8,750	11,729	11,216
Condemned and transferred . .	184	19	25	54
Net gain	8,322	8,731	11,704	11,162
<i>Lower Hall.</i>				
Gain in books . .	2,376	2,576	2,378	2,716
Less transfers and condemned books	1,164	*	1,400	1,361
Net gain	1,212	...	978	1,355
<i>Newspaper room.</i>				
Gain in books . .	69	41	98	55
Less loss	...	...	...	...
Net gain	69	41	98	55
<i>Duplicate-room.</i>				
Gain by addition .	386	936	1,764	1,340
Less loss by exchanges, etc. .	1,233	223	781	528
Net gain	...	713	983	812
Loss	847			
<i>E. Boston branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	587	596	604	666
Condemned and lost	377	372	379	383
Net gain	210	223	225	286
<i>S. Boston branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	995	1,000	766	1,105
Condemned and lost	644	485	304	659
Net gain	351	515	462	446
<i>Roxbury branch.</i>				
Gain in city part .	811	839	1,090	976
Condemned and lost	335	260	757	428
Net gain	476	579	333	548
Fellowes Ath. naum. (Net gain)	2,111	745	522	531
Total gain . . .	2,587	1,324	855	1,079
<i>Charlestown branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	1,568	1,533	1,326	1,199
Condemned and lost	425	675	561	1,391
Net gain	1,143	858	765	***loss 192
<i>Brighton branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	183	108	140	262
Condemned and lost	26	56	97	98
Net gain	117	52	51	164
<i>Dorchester branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	640	828	767	961
Condemned and lost	128	93	189	402
Net gain	512	735	578	559
<i>J. Platts branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	450	460	569	559
Condemned and lost	23	96	195	1 9
Net gain	427	364	374	440
<i>South-End branch.</i>				
Gain in books . .	215	410	515	386
Condemned and lost	206	197	288	291
Net gain	9	213	227	95
<i>Total increase.</i>				
Bates Hall gain .	8,322	8,731	11,704	11,162
Lower Hall gain .	1,212	loss 531	978	1,355
Newspaper-room gain	69	41	98	55
Duplicate-room gain	...	713	983	812
E. B. branch gain .	210	223	225	286
S. B. branch gain .	351	515	462	446
Rox. branch gain .	476	579	333	548
Fellowes Ath. naum gain . .	2,111	745	522	531
Chn. branch gain .	1,143	858	765	loss 192
Bri. branch gain .	117	52	51	164
Dor. branch gain .	512	735	578	559
J.P. branch gain .	427	364	374	440
S.E. branch gain .	9	213	227	95
W. Rox. branch gain	...	...	74	74
N.E. branch gain .	...	...	521	143
Total gain . . .	14,113	**13,239	17,895	16,478

* There is a loss of 531 volumes for 1882, owing to the transfer of a large number of duplicates to the duplicate room, and also to the fact that the number of books condemned this year exceeds those supplied.

** This total gain includes the 1 vol. at the West Roxbury delivery gained during 1882.

*** This excessive loss at Charlestown is required to correct a mistake of some years' standing in the aggregate number of volumes, which is reported correctly this year in Appendix I.

APPENDIX VI.

INCREASE FROM NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
English books with British imprint . . .	1,533	2,830	2,237	1,763	1,781	1,555	1,841	2,091	2,058	2,113
English books with American imprint . .	7,365	10,501	6,761	5,546	5,295	5,637	4,346	4,856	4,755	4,683
English books with Continental imprint .	375	316	180	191	233	238	186	235	232	265
Foreign books	767	1,858	1,742	1,269	1,372	1,399	1,245	1,411	1,427	1,655
Total	10,040	15,505	10,920	8,769	8,681	8,829	7,618	8,593	8,472	8,716

APPENDIX VII.

BATES HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.

(Representing books located only.)

CLASS No.	CLASSES.	GENERAL LIBRARY.			SPECIAL LIBRARIES.								Total, including special libraries.	
		Located 1853-84.	Condemned and transferred. Deducted.	Total in general library, May 1, 1884.	1858.	1861.	1866.	1871.	1873.	1877.	1880.			
					Bowditch library.	Parker library.	Prince library.	Tidnor library.	Barton library.*	Thayer library.	Franklin library.	Patent library.		
I.	Cyclopædias, etc.	33		1,718	244	313	6		21					2,302
II.	Bibliography and literary history	285		6,629	34	614	3	275	689		5			8,249
III.	General history, biography, travel, and geography	353	2	7,767	16	706	54	33	135	42				8,753
IV.	American history, geography, biography, travel, and polite literature	1,500	1	30,900	96	1,094	866	270	960	81	276	299		34,842
V.	English history, etc.	1,404	4	25,133	75	858	84	21	3,235	562	9	2,794		32,771
VI.	French history, etc.	570	4	14,073	59	519	7	56	2,483	198	5	250		17,659
VII.	Italian history, etc.	456		8,090	9	325	2	31	341	33		2		8,833
VIII.	German history, etc.	561	23	8,577	7	1,404	8	25	254	39		22		10,336
IX.	Greek, Latin, and philology	187	3	5,713	6	1,180	196	131	623	14	3			7,866
X.	Spanish and Portuguese history and literature	82		1,300	21	95		3,701	200	11				5,328
XI.	Other history, geography, biography, travel, and literature	502		7,085	2	396	1	1	203	3		4		7,695
XII.	Periodicals and transactions	777		18,914	1,088	764	5	243	471	5				21,490
XIII.	Theology, ecclesiastical history, etc.	829	3	19,955	144	3,491	1,042	378	288	35	8			25,341
XIV.	Metaphysics and social science	386		8,649	5	1,359	49	120	138	5	24			10,349
XV.	Jurisprudence	410		4,617	3	307	13	58	30			2		5,030
XVI.	Political economy	147		2,775	65	98		24	17					2,979
XVII.	Medical science	410		12,260	3	75	22	5	35		3			12,403
XVIII.	Natural history and science	366	3	8,057	14	170		31	89	2				8,363
XIX.	Mathematics and physical science	457	3	9,660	1,800	126	20	61	47	1	18			11,743
XX.	Useful arts	269		5,683	4	13		31	15		4			5,750
XXI.	Fine arts	382	3	6,876		54	1	8	43	43				7,025
XXII.	Bound volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets			468	6				73					547
XXIII.	Bound volumes of manuscripts	10		81			18	41	62		2			204
XXIV.	Shakespeare								3,158	11				3,169
XXV.	Books for the blind	1		354										354
Totals		10,467	49	215,334	3,701	13,971	2,397	5,544	113,610	1,085	357	3,382		259,381

EXPLANATION. — Class III. includes general history, etc., when embracing several countries, and collected works of historians.

Class IV. includes the collected works of American writers, and what of American literature is sometimes termed polygraphy.

Classes V., VI., VII., and VIII. have the same scope for the respective countries that Class IV. has for America. Class VIII. includes also Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian nations.

Class XIV. includes political science and ethics, applied and unapplied, education, phrenology, etc.

Class XIX. includes mechanics, military and naval arts, agriculture, domestic arts, etc.

Class XXIV. does not include the Shakespeare collection of the general library.

The subdivisions of classes are kept in registers by themselves, so that for purposes of enumeration or learning percentage of use, it is practicable at any time to get exact figures upon the subdivisions; as also upon such points as biography, travel, and voyages, etc., by summing the results of the ranges devoted to them in the several alcoves.

NOTE. — The dates given in the special libraries column show the year when they were acquired by the library.

Details for years previous to 1882 can be found in Appendix VIII. to the Report for 1881.

* Includes all books in room G, — 12,108 of them belonging to the Barton library, as originally shelved there.

† There were added to this collection 24 volumes, and a like number were transferred to the General library, causing a change in the amounts of certain classes, but leaving the total unchanged.

APPENDIX VIII.

LOWER HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.

CLASSES.	1883				1884	To be de- ducted.		
	Total May 1,	New books added.	Duplicates added,	Condemned books replaced.	Total added 1883-84.	Transferred to B. H. & Duplicate Room.	Condemned.	Total in L. H. April 30, 1884.
Theology, moral and intellectual science, etc.	2,005	32	2	2	36	3	10	2,028
Jurisprudence and political science	399	26	2	3	31	..	3	427
Medicine, mathematics, physics or natural science . .	2,655	87	17	10	114	1	18	2,750
Useful and fine arts, military and naval science . . .	979	46	5	10	61	..	9	1,031
American history and politics	1,226	41	36	18	95	..	29	1,292
Foreign history and politics	1,606	31	8	6	45	..	7	1,644
Poetry, drama, oratory, rhetoric	3,364	67	28	14	109	..	34	3,439
English prose fiction, including juvenile fiction, and other juvenile books	13,498	406	445	753	1,604	4	1,000	14,098
Biography	2,826	116	42	20	178	..	28	2,976
Travels	2,441	72	44	17	133	..	31	2,543
Libraries, collections, periodicals, etc.*	3,854	87	39	72	198	..	139	3,913
German books	1,546	62	..	14	76	..	35	1,587
Italian books	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
French books	1,171	26	..	3	29	..	7	1,193
Spanish books	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
Books of reference	434	5	..	1	6	..	3	437
Extent of L. H. collection	38,164	1,105	668	943	2,716	8	1,353	39,519
Reported last year	38,164							
Gain in 1883-84	1,355							

* This class, embracing sets like Bohn's "Libraries," etc., includes many books, of course, which, in a minute classification, would have been divided among all the previous heads of this table.

NOTE.—The column of "Condemned books replaced," includes books condemned in previous years as well as in the current year. The column "Total added" shows the number of volumes as put upon the shelves, counting as one those bound two volumes in one, etc.

APPENDIX IX.

GIFTS, MAY 1, 1883, TO APRIL 30, 1884.

Givers (excluding anonymous)	778
Volumes	3,815
Pamphlets	16,203

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Abbott, Samuel A. B. 1 broadside		2
Academia Real das Sciencias, <i>Lisbon, Portugal</i>	16	3
Adams, Charles Francis, <i>Jr.</i>	1	1
Adams, J. W., <i>Carson City, Nev.</i>		3
Addeman, J. E., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>		1
Albèri, <i>Signorina Giulia, Florence, Italy</i>	1	
Allen, J. C., <i>Leominster</i>		1
Allen, Nathaniel T., <i>West Newton</i>		1
Allison, William O., <i>New York City</i>	1	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	2	3
American Antiquarian Society, <i>Worcester</i>	1	2
American Association for the Advancement of Science, <i>Salem</i>	1	
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions		2
American Church Review Association, <i>New York City</i> , 1 chart		
American Institute of Mining Engineers, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
American Iron and Steel Association, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	1
American Philosophical Society, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
American Society of Civil Engineers, <i>New York City</i>	2	
American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, <i>New York City</i>	40	
American Unitarian Association	3	1
Ames, Oakes, Sons of	1	
Ames Free Library, <i>North Easton</i>	2	
Amherst College, <i>Amherst</i>		6
Andover Theological Seminary Library, <i>Andover</i>	1	
Angell, J. B., <i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>		1
Anonymous 1 map	31	917
Anthony, Hon. Henry B., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>		23
Antioch College, <i>Yellow Springs, Ohio</i> , ... 1 broadside		3
Appleton, Nathan	3	
Appleton, William S.	1	
Apprentices' Library, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Archæological Institute of America		1
Archives of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, <i>New York City</i>	4	
Argentine Legation, <i>New York City</i>	1	
Asch, M., <i>Gardelegen, Germany</i>		1
Asociacion de Ingenieros Industriales, <i>Barcelona, Spain</i>	11	18
Associated Charities of Cambridge		1
Astor Library, <i>New York City</i>		2
Ayer, J. C., <i>M.D., Lowell</i>	1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Ayling, Augustus D., <i>Concord, N.H.</i>	5	1
Badenfeld, Charles, <i>Chelsea</i>	4	
Baker, J. L.		4
Baker, W. H., <i>M.D.</i>		1
Baldwin, Charles C., <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	1	3
Balfour, David M.	3	2
Ballou, Maturin M.	17	
Bangs, E. D., <i>Amherst</i>		1
Bank Presidents' Association		12
Barr, Miss Mary F., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Barrow-in-Furness, <i>England</i> , Free Public Library		2
Bartlett, Mrs. M. D., <i>Mendon</i>		1
Battle, Kemp P., <i>Raleigh, N.C.</i>		1
Beadle, D. W., <i>St. Catharines, Ontario</i>		3
Beloit College, <i>Beloit, Wis.</i>		1
Ben, W., <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne, England</i>	1	
Bender, P., <i>M.D.</i>	2	
Benét, <i>Brig.-Gen., S.V., Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Berkshire Baptist Association, <i>Pittsfield</i>		1
Bethune, G. A., <i>M.D.</i>	1	
Bibliographie de Belgique, <i>Brussels, Belgium</i>		20
Bibliothek des Deutschen Reichstages, <i>Berlin, Germany</i>	11	
Bibliothèque Nationale, <i>Paris, France</i>		1
Bigelow Free Public Library, <i>Clinton</i>		1
Biker, Julio Firmino Judice, <i>Lisbon, Portugal</i>	2	
Billings, John S., <i>M.D.</i>	1	
Birmingham Free Libraries and Museums, <i>England</i>	1	
Blaisdell, Frank C.		3
Blake, Miss H. C.		5
Bolton, Prof. H. Carrington, <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>		1
Bolton, Mrs. Sarah K., <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	1	
Boston, City of	212	23
— Auditor	1	
— Board of Health		1
Boston City Missionary Society		1
Boston Commercial Exchange		2
Boston Fish Bureau		1
Boston Gas Light Company	2	
Boston Medical Library		1
Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society		1
Boston School of Languages		1
Boston Society for Medical Improvement	1	
Boston Society of Natural History	2	
Boston University		2
Boston Young Men's Christian Union		1
Bostonian Society		1
Bourinot, John George, <i>Ottawa, Canada</i>		1
Boutwell, Francis M., <i>Groton</i>		1
Bowdoin College, <i>Brunswick, Me.</i>		1
Bowles, William C., <i>Ottawa, Canada</i>	1	
Bowman, Hon. S. Z., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	2	
Bradlee, Rev. Caleb D., a lot of broadsides, 1 map, 169 newspapers	8	307
Bradstreet Company, <i>New York City</i>	1	
Bramsen, William, Bequest of	2	2 charts
Brewer, Mrs. Gardner	8	3
Brinton, Daniel G., <i>M.D., Media, Pa.</i>	1	
British Museum, <i>London, England</i>	2	
Brooke-Rawle, William, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1

APPENDIX IX.

GIFTS, MAY 1, 1883, TO APRIL 30, 1884.

Givers (excluding anonymous)	778
Volumes	3,815
Pamphlets	16,203

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Abbott, Samuel A. B. 1 broadside		2
Academia Real das Sciencias, <i>Lisbon, Portugal</i>	16	3
Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.	1	1
Adams, J. W., <i>Carson City, Nev.</i>		3
Addeman, J. E., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>		1
Albèri, <i>Signorina Giulia, Florence, Italy</i>	1	
Allen, J. C., <i>Leominster</i>		1
Allen, Nathaniel T., <i>West Newton</i>		1
Allison, William O., <i>New York City</i>	1	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	2	3
American Antiquarian Society, <i>Worcester</i>	1	2
American Association for the Advancement of Science, <i>Salem</i>	1	
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions		2
American Church Review Association, <i>New York City</i> , 1 chart		
American Institute of Mining Engineers, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
American Iron and Steel Association, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	1
American Philosophical Society, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
American Society of Civil Engineers, <i>New York City</i>	2	
American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, <i>New York City</i>	40	
American Unitarian Association	3	1
Ames, Oakes, Sons of	1	
Ames Free Library, <i>North Easton</i>	2	
Amherst College, <i>Amherst</i>		6
Andover Theological Seminary Library, <i>Andover</i>	1	
Angell, J. B., <i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>		1
Anonymous 1 map	31	917
Anthony, Hon. Henry B., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>		23
Antioch College, <i>Yellow Springs, Ohio</i> , ... 1 broadside		3
Appleton, Nathan	3	
Appleton, William S.	1	
Apprentices' Library, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Archæological Institute of America		1
Archives of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, <i>New York City</i>	4	
Argentine Legation, <i>New York City</i>	1	
Asch, M., <i>Gardelegen, Germany</i>		1
Asociacion de Ingenieros Industriales, <i>Barcelona, Spain</i>	11	18
Associated Charities of Cambridge		1
Astor Library, <i>New York City</i>		2
Ayer, J. C., <i>M.D., Lowell</i>	1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Ayling, Augustus D., <i>Concord, N.H.</i>	5	1
Badenfeld, Charles, <i>Chelsea</i>	4	
Baker, J. L.		4
Baker, W. H., <i>M.D.</i>		1
Baldwin, Charles C., <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	1	3
Balfour, David M.	3	2
Ballou, Maturin M.	17	
Bangs, E. D., <i>Amherst</i>		1
Bank Presidents' Association		12
Barr, Miss Mary F., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Barrow-in-Furness, <i>England</i> , Free Public Library		2
Bartlett, Mrs. M. D., <i>Mendon</i>		1
Battle, Kemp P., <i>Raleigh, N.C.</i>		1
Beadle, D. W., <i>St. Catharines, Ontario</i>		3
Beloit College, <i>Beloit, Wis.</i>		1
Ben, W., <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne, England</i>	1	
Bender, P., <i>M.D.</i>	2	
Benét, Brig.-Gen., <i>S.V., Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Berkshire Baptist Association, <i>Pittsfield</i>		1
Bethune, G. A., <i>M.D.</i>	1	
Bibliographie de Belgique, <i>Brussels, Belgium</i>		20
Bibliothek des Deutschen Reichstages, <i>Berlin, Germany</i>	11	
Bibliothèque Nationale, <i>Paris, France</i>		1
Bigelow Free Public Library, <i>Clinton</i>		1
Biker, Julio Firmino Judice, <i>Lisbon, Portugal</i>	2	
Billings, John S., <i>M.D.</i>	1	
Birmingham Free Libraries and Museums, <i>England</i>	1	
Blaisdell, Frank C.		3
Blake, Miss H. C.		5
Bolton, Prof. H. Carrington, <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>		1
Bolton, Mrs. Sarah K., <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	1	
Boston, City of	212	23
—— Auditor	1	
—— Board of Health		1
Boston City Missionary Society		1
Boston Commercial Exchange		2
Boston Fish Bureau		1
Boston Gas Light Company	2	
Boston Medical Library		1
Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society		1
Boston School of Languages		1
Boston Society for Medical Improvement	1	
Boston Society of Natural History	2	2
Boston University		2
Boston Young Men's Christian Union		1
Bostonian Society		1
Bourinot, John George, <i>Ottawa, Canada</i>		1
Boutwell, Francis M., <i>Groton</i>		1
Bowdoin College, <i>Brunswick, Me.</i>		1
Bowles, William C., <i>Ottawa, Canada</i>	1	
Bowman, Hon. S. Z., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	2	
Bradlee, Rev. Caleb D., a lot of broadsides, 1 map, 169 newspapers	8	307
Bradstreet Company, <i>New York City</i>	1	
Bramsen, William, Bequest of	2 charts	2
Brewer, Mrs. Gardner	8	3
Brinton, Daniel G., <i>M.D., Media, Pa.</i>	1	
British Museum, <i>London, England</i>	2	
Brooke-Rawle, William, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Dwight, Theodore F., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	2	6
Dyer, Elisha, Jr., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	1	
Easterbrook, H. H.	1	
Eaton, Dorman B., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Eddy, R. H.	1	
Edison Electric Light Company, <i>New York City</i>		4
Edmonds, John, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Ellis, John, <i>M.D., Edgewater, N.J.</i>		1
Ellis, Rev. Rufus		2
Emerick, Albert G., <i>Philadelphia Pa.</i>		1
Emery, George E., <i>Lynn</i> 2 maps		
Engineering News Publishing Co., <i>New York City</i>		1
Engineers' Club, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	2
Engler, Prof. Edmund A., <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>		2
Essex Institute, <i>Salem</i>	2	
Evening Post Publishing Company, <i>New York City</i>	2	
Ewich, Otto, <i>M.D., Cologne, Germany</i>		1
Fairmount Park Art Association, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Faries, T. A., <i>Baton Rouge, La.</i>		7
Farmer, E. J., <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	1	
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W.	1	
Faxon, Henry H.	2	15
Fay, Francis B., Heirs of, <i>South Lancaster</i> , a lot of broadsides and newspapers	2	200
Fellows, James I., <i>New York City</i>		2
Field, Richard M.	1	
Fisher, Charles H., <i>M.D., Providence, R.I.</i>	1	
Fisher, Theodore W., <i>M.D.</i>		1
Fletcher Free Library, <i>Burlington, Vt.</i> 1 newspaper		2
Flores, Antonio	2	
Flügel, Dr. Felix, <i>Leipzig, Germany</i>	1	
Fogg, E. T., <i>South Scituate</i>		1
Folger, Hon. Charles J., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	2	1
Folsom, Capt. A. A.		1
Folsom, Charles W., <i>Cambridge</i> , a lot of broadsides, 55 newspapers	1	83
Fomento de la Produccion Española, <i>Barcelona, Spain</i>	12	34
Ford, William E.		9
Fosdick, L.L., <i>Jamaica, L.I.</i>		23
Foster, Addison A., <i>M.D., Chicago, Ill.</i>	1	
Foster, W. E., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	1	
Foster, William H.		1
Fox, Norman, <i>New York City</i>	1	
France, Ministry of War, <i>Paris, France</i>	1	
Frazer, Persifor, <i>M.D.</i>		1
French, Charles	2	
French, John D. W.	3	1
Freund, Harry E., <i>New York City</i>		1
Fryer, Alfred C., <i>Wilmslow, England</i>	1	
Fuller, Miss Edith D.		2
Furnivall, Frederick J., <i>London, England</i>	1	1
Gannett, Henry C.	2	10
Gannett, Rev. W. C. 56 newspapers	23	6
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, <i>New York City</i>	1	1
Generaldirektion der königlichen Sammlungen, <i>Dresden, Germany</i>		14
George, Hon. M. C., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Giles, Alfred E., <i>Hyde Park</i>		3

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Gilman, Daniel C., <i>L.L.D., Baltimore, Md.</i>		1
Gilson, J. C., <i>Oakland, Cal.</i>		1
Globe Newspaper Company	1	
Gloucester, City of	2	
Goodell, Abner Cheney, <i>Jr.</i>	1	2
Goodwin, Daniel, <i>Jr., Chicago, Ill.</i>		1
Graham, Douglas, <i>M.D.</i>		1
Grant, Mrs. Moses P.	812	1,997
Gray, Louis F.		7
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents	99	
Green, Milbrey, <i>M.D.</i>	1	
Green, Hon. Samuel A., <i>M.D.</i> 2 broadsides, 13 maps	45	88
Green, Samuel S., <i>Worcester</i>	1	8
Greene, C. A., <i>M.D., Harrisburg, Pa.</i>	1	4
Greenough, W. A. & Co.	1	
Greenough, William W.		16
Griffin, Frederick W.		3
Guild, <i>The Misses</i>	3	
Guild, Chester	13	166
Guthrie, Malcolm, <i>Liverpool, England</i>	1	
Guthrie, Presby N., <i>Harrisburg, Pa.</i>	6	1
Guy, Edward A., <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>		1
Guyot, Prof. Arnold, <i>Princeton, N.J.</i>	1	
Hale, Horatio		2
Hall, Thomas B.	1	
Halliday, Mrs. Maria, <i>Torquay, England</i>	1	
Hamersley, John W., <i>New York City</i>	1	
Hamilton, Rev. J. W.		1
Hancock, Leander C.	1	
Harden, William, <i>Savannah, Ga.</i> 1 newspaper		
Harding, William B., <i>Worcester</i>	1	
Harris, Hon. B. W., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Harrison, George L., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	2	
Hart, Charles Henry, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		2
Hartmann, J. F.		3
Hartwell, Edward M., <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>		1
Harvard College, <i>Cambridge</i>	1	3
Harvard College Library, <i>Cambridge</i>		1
Harvey, Augustus J., <i>London, England</i> 13 broadsides		
Hassam, John T.		1
Haverford College, <i>Haverford, Pa.</i>		8
Hayes, H. V., <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>		2
Hazard, Joseph Peace, <i>Wakefield, R.I.</i>	1	
Hazen, Rev. Henry A.	2	13
Healy, Mrs. Joseph	10	161
Higginson, Thomas W., <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Higginson, Waldo	1	
Hildeburn, Charles R., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> , 101 portraits		
Hill, Benjamin D., and Winfield S. Nevins, <i>Salem</i>		1
Hill, Don Gleason, <i>Dedham</i>	1	
Hill, Hon. Hamilton A.	1	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i> 3 broadsides		1
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		2
Hoar, Hon. George F.	4	
Holder, Thomas	1	
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, <i>M.D.</i> 48 broadsides	30	1,141
Homans, Mrs. Helen A. 7 maps	372	2,855
Home for Aged Men		1

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Home for Aged Women		1
Homes, Henry A., <i>Albany, N. Y.</i>		2
Hosmer, Rev. Samuel D., <i>Auburn</i>		16
Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 5 calendars		
Hudgens, Seymour I.	1	
Humane Society of Massachusetts		1
Hunt, N. P., <i>Manchester, N. H.</i>	2	24
Huntington, Mrs. L. A.	16	
Huntington, W. H., <i>Paris, France</i>	2	
Hutton, Rev. O., <i>Brookville, Md.</i>		1
Hyams, G. M.	1	
Independent, The, <i>New York City</i>		1
Ingleby, Clement M.	1	
Innes, William P., <i>Lansing, Mich.</i>	1	
Institution of Civil Engineers, <i>London, England</i>	5	1
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations		1
Iowa, State Librarian, <i>Des Moines, Iowa</i>		1
Isensee, Dr. Otto, <i>Gardelegen, Germany</i>	1	
Jackson, Hon. Jacob B., <i>Wheeling, West Va.</i>	2	
James, C. E., <i>Frankfort, Ky.</i>		3
Jeffries, B. Joy, <i>M.D.</i>	1	98
Jencks, T. R.	2	
Johns Hopkins University, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	2	1
Johnson, Franklin, <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Jorin, José Silverio, <i>Havana, Cuba.</i>		1
Kaiserlich-königliche Geologische Reichsanstalt, <i>Vienna, Austria</i>	1	
Kansas State Board of Agriculture, <i>Topeka, Kan.</i>	1	
Kelton, 1st Lieut. Dwight H., U.S.A., <i>Mackinac, Mich.</i>	1	
Kengla, Louis A., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Kent, George, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Kiernan, Thomas J., <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Kingsbury, Miss Ellen M.	1	
Kingsley, L. G., <i>Rutland Vt.</i>		6
Kinsley, William W., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	2	
Knapp, Arthur M. 2 broadsides		35
Kneeland, Samuel, <i>M.D.</i>		2
Knowlton, T. S., <i>West Brookfield</i>		1
Königliche Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, <i>Munich, Germany.</i>	1	2
Königliche Oeffentliche Bibliothek, <i>Dresden, Germany</i>		1
Kraus, Alexander, <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>	1	
Kurtz, D. Morris, <i>Ithaca, N. Y.</i>		1
Ladd, William H.	4	
Ladreyt, Miss Marie-Casimir, <i>Hyères, France</i>	2	
Lambert, Rev. Thomas R., <i>D.D.</i>	52	55
Lancaster Public Library		4
Lanman, Prof. Charles R., <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Lanning, C. M., <i>Fort Benton, Montana</i>	1	
Lapham, William B., <i>M.D., Paris, Maine</i>		1
Laval University, <i>Quebec, Canada</i>	1	
Lawrence, Abbott 17 broadsides	1	50
Lawrence, Richard Hoe, <i>New York City</i>	1	1
Lawrence Public Library	1	
Lawrence Academy, <i>Groton</i>	4	1
Lawrence University, <i>Appleton, Wis.</i>		4
Le Conte, John, <i>M.D., Berkeley, Cal.</i>		6
Lee, John W. M., <i>Baltimore, Md.</i> 3 newspapers	2	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Leeds, <i>England</i> , Public Library		7
Lehigh University, <i>South Bethlehem, Pa.</i>		1
Leicester Public Library		1
Letchworth, William P., <i>Portageville, N. Y.</i>	1	
Levy, Simeon, <i>Mexico</i>	3	
Lewis, H. Carvill		1
Lewis, Rev. J. J.	2	
Library Company of Philadelphia		1
Ligue Française d'Enseignement, <i>Paris, France</i>	1	
Lincoln, Arthur	1	
Literary and Historical Society, <i>Quebec, P. Q.</i>		1
Literary and Philosophical Society, <i>Liverpool, England</i> . .	4	
Lockwood, Samuel	1	
Long Island Bible Society		1
Long Island Historical Society, <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>		1
Loring, Hon. George B., <i>Washington, D. C.</i>	1	
Lovering, Hon. Henry B.	4	4
Low, Marston, & Co., <i>London, England</i>	1	
Lowell, City of	1	
Lutheran Historical Society, <i>Gettysburg, Pa.</i>		1
Lyman, Benjamin Smith, <i>Northampton</i> 3 maps		
McAllister, John A., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
McBeath, J. D.	1	36
McDanolds, James S., <i>Trenton, N. J.</i>	3	
McLauthlin, Geo. T. & Co.		1
Macullar, Parker, & Co.	3	
Maine, Adjutant General		9
Malden Public Library		1
Manchester, <i>England</i> , Public Free Libraries		1
Manchester, <i>N. H.</i> , City of		1
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba</i>		23
Mann, B. Pickman, <i>Washington, D. C.</i>	3	37
Marcoux, Edmond, <i>Quebec, Canada</i>		5
Markoe, Prof. G. F. H. 8 newspapers		298
Marsh, Edward B., <i>Amherst</i>	1	
Marvin, W. T. R.		473
Maryland Historical Society, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	1	3
Maryland Hospital for the Insane, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>		6
Maryland Institution for the Blind, <i>Baltimore Md.</i>		12
Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>		5
Mason, Orion A., <i>Medway</i>		1
Massachusetts, State of	16	
—— Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity	3	
—— Bureau of Statistics of Labor	12	
—— Railroad Commissioners	1	
—— Secretary of Commonwealth	6	
—— State Library	1	1
Massachusetts Agricultural College, <i>Amherst</i>		1
Massachusetts General Hospital		1
Massachusetts Historical Society 1 map	1	1
Massachusetts Horticultural Society	1	3
Massachusetts Infant Asylum		1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		1
Massachusetts Medical Society		1
Massachusetts New Church Union	2	1
Master Car Builders' Association, <i>New York City</i>		1
Maxwell, Mrs. S. B., <i>Des Moines, Iowa</i>		1
May, Miss Abby W.	1	30

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
May, Henry A. 1 broadside	1	2
Meade, George, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Meadville Theological School, <i>Meadville, Pa.</i>		1
Medical Society of the County of Kings, <i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	1	
Mellen, C. S.		2
Mercantile Library, <i>New York City</i>		1
Mercantile Library Company, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		9
Michigan State Library, <i>Lansing, Mich.</i>	12	2
Milford, Town of	1	
Milwaukee, <i>Wis.</i> , Public Library		15
Minns, Thomas, 5 maps, 698 newspapers, 12 photographs, 6 prints, a lot of broadsides	94	2,893
Mitchell, Prof. Edward C., <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	1	
Mitchell, Prof. H. G.		1
Mitchell Library, <i>Glasgow, Scotland</i>		1
Moore, Charles H., <i>Columbus, Ohio</i>		1
Moore, George H., <i>L.L.D., New York City</i>		1
Morse, Godfrey	1	
Morse, Hon. Leopold	3	5
Morse, Robert M., Jr.		1
Mott, Rev. George S., <i>Flemington, N.J.</i>		1
Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, <i>South Hadley</i>		1
Murphy & Co., <i>New York City</i>	1	
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, <i>Cambridge</i>	1	1
Museum of Fine Arts		1
Muzzey, Rev. A. B.		1
Nash, Gilbert, <i>Weymouth</i> 2 broadsides		
National Association of Wool Manufacturers	1	
National Fertilizer Association, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	1	1
Netherlands, Government of the	1	
New England Historic Genealogical Society	1	1
New England Hospital for Women and Children	1	
New Hampshire, Secretary of State	1	
New Hampshire Bible Society, <i>Concord, N.H.</i>		15
New Jersey Historical Society, <i>Trenton, N.J.</i>		2
New York, City, Board of Education	4	
New York, State, Adjutant-General	7	
—— Secretary of State	1	
—— State Library	1	
New York City Mission and Tract Society, <i>New York City</i>		1
New York Free Circulating Library, <i>New York City</i>		2
New York Historical Society, <i>New York City</i>	1	
New York Medical Times, <i>New York City</i> , 3 newspapers		
New York Produce Exchange, <i>New York City</i>	1	
Newburyport Public Library		4
Newton Free Library		1
Nichols, Mrs. R. Anne	118	
Nicholson, James B., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> 3 newspapers		
Nimmo, Joseph, Jr., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	5	38
Nonotuck Silk Company	2	
Norris, J. Parker, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
Northwestern University, <i>Evanston, Ill.</i>		4
Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, <i>Christiania, Norway</i>		1
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Ober, Frederick A. 4 maps		2
Oberlin College, <i>Oberlin, Ohio</i>		2
O'Connor, J. F. X., <i>S.J.</i>		1
Ohio, State Board of Agriculture	1	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Ohio, State Librarian	10	
Old South Church and Society	1	
Oliver, Mrs. Grace A.	3	43
Oneida Historical Society, <i>Utica, N. Y.</i>		1
Osborn, Rev. A. C., <i>North Adams</i>		1
Osborne, Prof. George A.	1	
Osgood, J. R., & Co.		9
Otis, Prof. Charles P.	1	1
Paige, James W.	126	3
Paine, Nathaniel, <i>Worcester</i>		2
Pajol, Comte, <i>Paris, France</i>	3	
Palmer, Hon. Albert		51
Paris, City of	12	
——— Préfet de la Seine, <i>France</i>	1	
Parke, Davis, & Co., <i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	1	
Parker, Gannett, & Wood		1
Parlatore, Prof. Filippo, <i>Florence, Italy</i>	7	
Peabody Education Fund, Trustees of	2	
Peabody Institute, <i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	1	
Peabody Institute, <i>Danvers</i>		5
Peabody Institute, <i>Peabody</i>		1
Pearce, Waldo A. 2 newspapers	3	1
Peck, A. L., <i>Gloversville, N. Y.</i>		2
Peirce, T. W.	2	
Pellew, George	2	
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		2
Pennypacker, Samuel W., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> . . .		1
Peoria Board of Trade, <i>Peoria, Ill.</i>		2
Perkins, Charles C.	1	
Perkins, Frederic B., <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i> . . .		1
Perkins, Samuel C., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		2
Perkins Institution for the Blind		1
Perry, Thomas S. 7 broadsides	26	20
Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., <i>Davenport, Iowa</i> . .		3
Peters, Prof. C. H. F., <i>Clinton N. Y.</i>	1	
Phelps, Hon. William W., <i>Washington, D. C.</i> . .		1
Philadelphia Social Science Association, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Phillips, Henry, Jr., <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	3
Phillips Exeter Academy, <i>Exeter, N. H.</i>		5
Philosophical Society, <i>Glasgow, Scotland</i> . . .	2	
Philosophical Society, <i>Washington, D. C.</i> . . .	1	2
Pickering, Prof. Edward C., <i>Cambridge</i>		1
Plymouth, <i>England</i> , Free Public Library		1
Poole, W. F., <i>L.L.D., Chicago, Ill.</i>		2
Pope, Albert A.		1
Pope, Charles H., <i>Farmington, Me.</i>		1
Porquet, Ch., <i>Paris, France</i>	1	
Porter, Rev. Edward G., <i>Lexington</i>		1
Porter, Fitz-John, <i>Morristown, N. J.</i>		1
Postles, J. Parke, <i>Wilmington, Del.</i>		2
Prendergast, Joseph S., <i>M. D., Bath, England</i> .	2	
Preston, Edward, <i>London, England</i>	1	
Prince Society		2
Princeton Theological Seminary, <i>Princeton, N. J.</i>	1	1
Providence Athenæum, <i>Providence, R. I.</i>		1
Putnam, Burr, & Co.		1
Quaritch, Bernard, <i>London, England</i>	1	
Quebec, City of	1	
Raikes, Capt. G. A., <i>London, England</i>	3	

GIVERS.	Vols.	Ppms.
Randall, Charles L.	1	
Ranney, <i>Hon. A. A.</i>	7	
Rattermann, H. A., <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>		1
Rawle, Francis, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Reale Istituto Lombardo, <i>Milan, Italy</i>	3	
Reed, George B.		1
Reyer, <i>Dr. Ed., Vienna, Austria</i>	1	
Rhode Island, Board of Health	1	
—— Secretary of State	5	
Rhode Island Historical Society, <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	1	2
Rice, William, <i>Springfield</i>		1
Rich, Shebnah		1
Richardson, William A., <i>Washington, D.C.</i>		1
Ricker, F. M., <i>Salem</i>		1
Ritch, <i>Hon. W. G., Santa Fé, New Mexico</i>		3
Roberts, John G., & Co.	3	
Roberts, <i>Rev. W. H., Princeton, N.J.</i>	1	
Robinson, William F. 2 lithographs		2
Roe, Alfred S., <i>Worcester</i>		1
Rollins Daniel	1	
Romero, Matias, <i>Legacion Mexicana, Washington, D.C.</i> .	16	
Rondier, Arturo W.	2	
Rowell, F. B. <i>Lynn</i> 1 map		
Royal Astronomical Society, <i>London, England</i>	3	
Royal Geographical Society, <i>London, England</i>		1
Royal Observatory, <i>Greenwich, England</i>	1	
Royal Society, <i>Edinburgh, Scotland</i>		1
Russell, Samuel H.		2
Sacramento, <i>Cal., Free Public Library</i>	1	
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i> .		1
Salem, City of	1	
Salisbury, Stephen, Jr., <i>Worcester</i>		2
Sanborn, F. A.	8	
Sargent, Albert F., <i>Malden</i>		1
Sargent, Charles S.		1
Savage, Edward H.		1
Saville, Leonard A., <i>Lexington</i>		1
Schlegel & Fottler		1
Schenck, <i>Lieut. A. D., Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Schwabe, G. J. <i>Paris, France</i>	1	1
Scudder, Samuel H., <i>Cambridge</i>		5
Scull, G. D., <i>Oxford, England</i>	2	
Searle, F. A. 186 broadsides		
Seelbach, Carl, <i>Brooklyn, N.Y.</i>	1	
Seeley, Montessor S., <i>Woburn</i>		1
Seismological Society, <i>Tokio, Japan</i>		1
Selwyn, Alfred R. C., <i>Montreal, Canada</i>	1	1
Sewell, Robert	1	
Seymour, <i>Hon. Norman, Mt. Morris, N.Y.</i>		5
Shaw, Samuel S. 26 newspapers	1	
Sheffield, <i>England, Free Public Libraries</i>		1
Sheltering Arms, <i>New York City</i>		1
Shepard, James E., <i>Lawrence</i>	1	
Sheridan, <i>Lieut.-Gen. P. H., U.S.A., Chicago, Ill.</i> . . .	3	
Silliman, Benjamin, <i>M.D., New Haven, Conn.</i>	1	
Sinnickson, Robert, <i>Trenton, N.J.</i> a lot of broadsides		
Smith, <i>Hon. Ashbel, Cedar Bayou, Texas</i>		1
Smith, Charles C.		1
Smith, Charles D., <i>M.D., Portland, Me.</i>		9

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Smith Perkins F., ...		11
Smithmeyer, J. L., <i>New York City</i>		1
Smithsonian Institution, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	12	4
Smucker, Hon. Isaac, <i>Newark, Ohio</i> 2 newspapers		
Snow, Mrs. Amos	1	
Society of Arts, <i>London, England</i>	1	
Society of the Inner Temple, <i>London, England</i>	1	
Southbridge, Public Library		2
Spanish-American Exporter 31 newspapers		
Spear, Rev. C. V., <i>Pittsfield</i>		9
Starck, Edward L.		9
Stearns, George T., <i>New York City</i>		3
Stetson, Simeon, <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>		5
Stevens, Mrs. C. A.	7	
Stevens, Charles Emery, <i>Worcester</i>		2
Stillman, James W.		1
Stinson, W. H., <i>Dunbarton, N.H.</i>		1
Stockwell, Thomas B., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	1	
Stoddard, Mrs. Frances M.	1	
Stone, Clarence E.	1	
Stone, Rev. Edwin M., <i>Providence, R.I.</i>		1
Streeter, Miss	4	
Stryker, William S., <i>Trenton, N.J.</i>		1
Sturtevant, E. Lewis, <i>M.D., Geneva, N.Y.</i>		1
Suffolk Registry of Deeds	15	
Sullivan, Richard	5	
Sutton, Charles W., <i>Manchester, England.</i>		2
Swansea, <i>Wales</i> , Public Library		1
Swift, Lindsay	5	15
Syracuse, <i>N. Y.</i> , Central Library		1
Talbot, W. H., <i>Manchester, England</i>	3	
Taylor, Edward, <i>Andover</i>		2
Thayer, Miss Caroline Coddington	60	
Thomas Crane Public Library, <i>Quincy</i>		12
Thompson, Rev. Augustus C.	3	1
Thompson, William P., <i>Liverpool, England</i>	1	
Ticknor, Mrs. George 58 maps	1	
Tileston, Miss Mary W., <i>Salem</i>	1	
Tobin, John A., <i>U.S.N.</i>	1	
Todd, David P., <i>Amherst</i>		1
Toledo, <i>Ohio</i> , Public Library		1
Towne, E. H., <i>Worcester</i>	1	
Towne, Henry R., <i>Stamford, Conn.</i>	1	
Trade Club	1	
Trinity College, <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>		1
Trübner & Co., <i>London, England</i>	2	
Tuffley, E. W., <i>Northampton, England</i> 1 chart		1
Tufts College, <i>Medford</i>		4
Turner, Samuel E., <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Tuthill, Meeds, <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	1	
Tuttle, Rev. Joseph F., <i>D.D., Crawfordsville, Ind.</i> . .	1	4
Tyler, A. W., <i>Indianapolis, Ind.</i>	1	2
United States, Adjutant-General	3	
— Attorney-General	4	
— Army, Commissary-General	1	
— Surgeon-General	4	1
— Bureau of Education	1	7
— Bureau of Engineers	4	
— Bureau of Ethnology		3

GIVERS.	Vols.	Ppbs.
United States, Bureau of Navigation	3	
— Bureau of Ordnance	1	
— Bureau of Statistics	1	3
— Bureau of Steam Engineering		4
— Census Office	1	2
— Coast and Geodetic Survey	2	1
— Department of Agriculture	7	72
— Department of the Interior	80	
— Department of Justice	2	
— Department of the Navy.	2	
— Department of State	28	15
— Department of the Treasury	2	1
— Department of War	2	
— Fish Commission	1	3
— Geological Survey	1	6
— Hydrographic Office 1 chart, 2 maps	6	124
— Library of Congress		2
— Life-Saving Service	1	
— Light-House Board	2	
— Marine Hospital Service	1	
— Nautical Almanac Office	1	
— Naval Observatory	3	2
— Office of Naval Intelligence		1
— Patent Office	45	1
— Postmaster-General 24 maps	3	2
— Signal Service	7	
— Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats	1	7
United States Naval Institute, <i>Annapolis, Md.</i>	1	
University of California, <i>Berkeley, Cal.</i> 4 broadsides	1	4
University of Leyden, <i>Leyden, Holland</i>	3	
University of Louisville, <i>Louisville, Ky.</i>		1
University of Minnesota, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>		1
University of Rochester, <i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>		11
University of Vermont, <i>Burlington, Vt.</i>		16
Unterreal- und Oberrealschule, <i>Vienna, Austria</i>	1	
Upham, Warren, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>		1
Van Voorhis, Elias W., <i>New York City.</i>	1	
Vassar College, <i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>		4
Vaughan, J. C., <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>		1
Vetter, Theodor, <i>Cambridge</i>	1	
Victoria Public Library, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i>	23	1
Virginia Historical Society, <i>Richmond, Va.</i>	1	1
Vorsterman van Oyen, A. A., <i>La Haye, Holland</i>	1	
Waddill, John B., <i>Jefferson City, Mo.</i>	1	1
Wadsworth, M. E., <i>Cambridge</i>		2
Walker, Gen. Francis A.	15	12
Walker, Rev. George L., <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>	1	
Wallace, John William, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	1	
Wallis, Alb., <i>Stockholm, Sweden</i>		1
Walton, G. L., <i>M. D.</i>		3
Walworth Manufacturing Company	1	
Ward, Miss Anna L.	1	
Ware, Charles P., <i>Brookline</i>		1
Ware, William, & Co.		1
Warner & Foote, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i> 1 map		1
Warren, Rev. William F.		1
Waterhouse, Prof. Sylvester, <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>		5
Waterston, Rev. Robert C.		1
Watertown Free Public Library		1

GIVERS.	Vols.	Pphs.
Watkins, <i>Maj.-Gen. J. Wesley, Annapolis, Md.</i> . . .		1
Watts, <i>Dr. Al.</i>	1	
Wayland, <i>Prof. Francis, New Haven, Conn.</i>		1
Weld, Francis M., <i>New York City</i>		2
Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>		3
Western Union Telegraph Company, <i>New York City, 1</i> <i>broadside.</i>		
Weston, David B.	1	1
Wheildon, William W., <i>Concord</i>	3	
Whiston, Edward A., <i>M.D.</i>	2	
Whitaker, Alfred E., <i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>		1
Whiteley, John, <i>Shirley Village</i>	7	15
Whitney, James L. 2 newspapers, a lot of broadsides	2	113
Whittier, Charles C.	1	
Whyte, Thomas M.	1	
Wilder, <i>Hon. Marshall P.</i>	1	2
Wilder, <i>Rev. R. G., Princeton, N.J.</i>	1	
Williams, <i>Mrs. J. D. W.</i> 18 maps	435	774
Williams College, <i>Williamstown</i>		3
Wilson, James Grant, <i>New York City</i>		1
Wines, Fred. H., <i>Springfield, Ill.</i>	1	
Winsor, Justin, <i>Cambridge</i>		2
Winthrop, <i>Hon. Robert C.</i> 136 newspapers, 3 maps	11	429
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, <i>Madison, Wis.</i>	1	
Wisconsin Historical Society, <i>Madison, Wis.</i>	1	
Woburn Public Library		6
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>		1
Woodman, Cyrus, <i>Cambridge</i>		1
Wooster, University of, <i>Wooster, Ohio</i>		2
Worcester, Free Public Library		3
Worcester County Free Institute, <i>Worcester</i>		3
Worthington, Roland, & Co.	1	
Wright, <i>Brig.-Gen., H. G., Washington, D.C.</i>	1	
Wyman, Gerald		6
Wyman, W. H., <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>		1
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, <i>Wilkesbarre, Pa.</i>		5
Yale College, <i>New Haven, Conn.</i>		5
Yonge, J. E., <i>Tallahassee, Fla.</i>		11
Young, E. A., <i>M.D.</i>	2	
Young, W. M. L. 1 map		
Young Men's Christian Association, <i>New York City</i> . . .		1
Young Men's Library, <i>Buffalo, N.Y.</i>		2
Zeledon, José, <i>San José, Costa Rica</i>	1	
Zincken, C. F., <i>Leipzig, Germany</i>	1	
Zoological Station, <i>Naples, Italy</i>		2

Year.	Number of whole days open.	TOTAL CIRCULATION.*			BATES HALL.					LOWER HALL.					EAST BOSTON BRANCH.					SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH.					ROXBURY BRANCH.				
		Issued.	Daily average.	Largest No. in one day. a	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use. b (White slips.)	Hall use. (Green slips.)	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.
1875	306	738,417	2,581	6,074	41,721	39,016	80,737	263	603	264,825	8,009	272,834	864	1,759	85,134	414	85,548	277	789	111,677	848	112,525	364	860	87,079	2,460	89,539	285	686
1876	306	947,621	3,097	8,033	54,956	59,373	114,329	373	877	338,450	10,392	348,842	1,140	2,598	89,949	1,038	90,987	293	856	113,334	983	115,320	370	1,045	98,304	2,993	101,297	320	925
1877	306	1,140,572	3,727	8,348	66,832	74,786	141,618	463	930	392,905	12,737	405,732	1,326	2,439	101,022	1,605	102,627	335	902	131,969	3,210	135,179	430	1,075	140,059	6,770	146,829	477	1,190
1878	305	1,183,991	3,882	10,478	80,326	66,670	146,996	483	1,001	378,439	12,736	391,175	1,265	2,902	104,717	1,870	106,586	343	1,088	137,010	3,741	140,751	447	1,414	122,517	7,513	130,030	404	1,100
1879	308	1,180,565	3,833	8,747	74,027	89,163	163,790	532	926	350,521	12,672	363,193	1,179	2,085	95,887	2,794	98,681	320	916	115,509	3,335	118,844	503	1,200	123,492	6,397	129,889	403	1,013
1880	307	1,156,721	3,763	8,781	69,042	101,100	170,142	554	1,045	306,148	10,369	316,517	1,031	1,999	105,197	3,004	108,201	303	951	138,309	5,261	143,570	467	1,196	119,450	5,480	124,930	388	1,017
1881	304	1,065,081	3,504	8,637	68,909	96,764	165,373	547	1,046	257,592	9,271	266,863	847	1,849	97,024	4,007	101,118	318	989	129,251	3,607	132,858	435	1,137	105,700	4,912	110,612	360	972
1882	303	1,040,553	3,434	8,170	63,782	103,540	167,322	532	1,052	239,601	11,191	250,792	828	1,670	88,901	7,073	95,974	323	868	125,409	4,077	129,486	426	1,074	101,554	4,739	106,273	347	876
1883	306	1,045,902	3,418	8,209	66,948	113,127	180,075	588	1,181	163,811	32,119	195,930	640	1,301	92,833	8,107	100,940	329	876	121,939	4,472	126,411	413	1,062	105,797	6,728	112,525	370	906
1884	306	1,056,906	3,454	8,694	65,080	119,833	184,913	604	1,220	168,926	35,066	203,992	667	1,333	88,394	7,048	95,442	311	871	119,564	4,656	124,220	405	1,161	103,483	7,874	111,357	360	959

Year.	CHARLESTOWN BRANCH.					BRIGHTON BRANCH.					DORCHESTER BRANCH.					SOUTH-END BRANCH.					JAMAICA PLAIN BRANCH.					NORTH-END BRANCH.				
	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.	Home use.	Hall use.	Total.	Daily average.	Largest daily use.
1875	78,169	1,206	79,375	259	704	21,394	448	21,842	70	234	15,675	132	16,017	197	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	84,631	1,184	85,815	279	830	23,531	1,274	24,805	81	314	63,357	899	56,016	206	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	105,211	1,605	106,816	348	902	27,832	1,960	29,792	97	290	67,692	4,287	71,979	220	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	99,537	2,003	101,540	332	970	27,549	1,698	29,247	89	328	63,025	1,949	64,974	197	624	41,303	1,099	42,402	188	667	28,174	2,106	30,280	138	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	86,923	1,815	88,740	289	635	26,737	1,859	28,596	93	312	56,785	1,423	58,208	184	575	73,154	2,713	75,867	247	622	50,457	2,503	52,960	171	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	73,302	1,446	74,748	246	616	26,406	1,574	27,980	91	302	55,690	1,026	56,716	176	541	77,016	2,275	79,291	258	680	52,406	2,220	54,626	176	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	73,682	2,140	80,822	273	789	26,067	2,110	28,177	85	269	53,904	730	55,188	177	541	71,432	2,550	73,982	242	578	47,797	2,311	50,108	164	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	85,038	2,281	87,319	254	741	25,152	2,292	27,444	89	277	53,036	1,449	54,485	144	561	61,453	10,283	71,736	318	670	46,316	3,406	49,722	164	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	84,599	2,744	87,343	285	775	23,935	2,295	26,230	92	273	65,678	1,880	67,558	219	650	76,472	17,778	94,250	308	774	44,758	4,379	49,137	161	411	3,515	20	99	.....	.....
1884	74,433	2,513	76,946	251	687	24,214	1,927	26,141	85	277	70,260	1,913	72,173	237	741	76,693	22,108	98,801	322	757	43,039	8,232	51,271	167	505	11,630	33	183	.....	.....

a Includes the largest of each department on any day, without regard to its being the same day.

b Includes books borrowed on white slips, and returned the same day.

c The use of the Dorchester branch for 1875 was a little over three months.

d The East Boston branch was closed from October 7th to 9th, 1879, for repairs; South Boston from August 12th to November 2d, 1879, for repairs and enlargement.

e The Charlestown branch was closed from April 20th to the 30th, to rearrange the books, and also from May 1st to the 11th, 1880.

f The East Boston branch was closed 25 working-days.

" South-End " " " 85 " "

" Dorchester " " " 6 " " during 1882.

The North-End branch was open 177 days during 1883.

g The Dorchester branch was closed one day, for repairs, during 1884.

APPENDIX XI.

REGISTRATION.

The first registration, 1854-58, had 17,066 names; the second, 1859-67, had 52,829 names.	I. Applications.					II. Applications sent to police for verification.					III. Cards refused (mostly because ap- plicants were non- residents or under age).					IV. Cards not called for during the year.					V. Applications can- celled after being 6 months on file, and a month's notice.					Totals of third regis- tration to May 1, 1884.
	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	
Central library	5,806	5,607	5,901	5,653	5,296	3,486	3,558	3,649	3,627	3,149	176	133	120	128	88	201	232	770	239	310	201	232	227	311	235	118,843
East Boston branch . .	800	792	893	796	639	503	600	666	549	480	22	12	16	11	16	15	.	23	22	28	14	12	24	22	20	13,715
South Boston branch .	1,221	1,138	1,143	1,176	1,161	98	194	198	297	136	7	15	14	15	7	11	35	25	31	18	5	14	28	29	33	17,311
Roxbury branch	1,016	922	1,005	1,136	1,044	.	57	52	51	24	202	7	5	7	9	22	37	41	51	51	22	37	41	51	51	17,245
Charlestown branch . .	812	955	924	855	734	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	10	25	36	27	9	20	25	25	17	26	.	16,883
Brighton branch	234	194	215	251	186	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,666
Dorchester branch . .	448	382	531	602	554	34	32	12	9	20	2	2	1	.	3	24	18	12	14	10	.	5	9	7	9	6,105
South-End branch . . .	954	881	1,065	1,055	1,135	671	6	.	.	.	36	.	2	.	.	49	16	.	.	.	40	14	.	.	.	7,730
Jamaica Plain branch .	572	473	486	418	400	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	5	6	5	6	10	25	15	11	2	8	3,725
North-End branch . . .	.	.	.	431	169	.	.	.	431	169	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	26	10	.	.	.	20	.	600
Totals	11,863	11,344	12,163	12,373	11,378	4,860	4,447	4,577	4,964	3,978	450	174	166	161	152	337	380	903	398	457	332	354	357	468	356	215,828

APPENDIX XII.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED, USE OF PATENT-ROOM AND TOSTI ENGRAVINGS.

YEARS.	BOOKS RECOMMENDED.					USE OF PATENTS.		USE OF TOSTI ENGRAVINGS.			
	Total recom- mended.		Total.	Already in Library.		Received since.	Hours.	Citizens.		Strangers.	
	Eng.	For.		Eng.	For.	Eng.	For.	Gent'n.	Ladies.	Gent'n.	Ladies.
1875	1,968	326	2,294	419	61	945	96	64	93	74	162
1876	2,423	370	2,793	519	47	1,655	126	74	142	55	156
1877	2,055	384	2,387	501	87	1,252	109	47	99	65	140
1878	1,579	244	1,823	456	47	731	117	37	65	34	82
1879	2,180	374	2,554	487	59	1,256	92	24	49	45	115
1880	1,984	609	2,593	299	69	1,063	231	30	43	28	81
1881	1,521	485	2,006	279	55	1,088	200	14	12	27	94
1882	1,630	595	2,223	225	67	1,073	237	10	19	16	59
1883	1,592	841	2,433	161	95	1,203	296	13	28	16	57
1884	1,744	1,005	2,749	212	216	1,394	772	8	34	7	26

* Of this number 869 were non-residents. The largest number of persons consulting patents in one day was 27, on the 25th of February, 1884.

NOTE.—The column of "Received since" denotes those received of the "Total recommended" the same year. What may be in subsequent years received of such "Total recommended" does not appear in this table.

Patents.—The American, French, German, and British patents are in the Patent room under charge of a Curator.

Engravings.—The statistics refer only to the bound volumes. They can be seen every morning from 9 to 12, by applying at the Bates Hall delivery desk.

APPENDIX XIII.

BATES-HALL READING.

CLASSIFICATION.	PERCENTAGE OF USE.									
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
English history, topography, biography, travel, and polite literature .	15	15	13	13	13	13.2	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.8
American (North and South) history, etc.	11	12	10	14	13	11.8	11.1	12.2	12.4	11.3
French history, etc.	5	5	5	4	4	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.2
German history, etc.	4	3	3	5	5	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Italian history, etc.	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other history, topography, biography, travel, and polite literature .	4	4	3	5	5	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.0
General and epochal history	2	3	2	2	3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Greek, Latin, and philology	4	3	4	4	4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.5
Bibliography	1	1	1	2	2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
Transactions	2	1	5	2	2	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7
Periodicals	7	7	6	5	5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.4
Fine arts	11	10	9	12	13	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3
Natural history and science	3	3	3	1	1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9
Theology, ecclesiastical history, ethics, education, etc.	11	10	10	8	8	11.0	11.5	11.3	15.0	11.0
Medicine	6	6	6	6	5	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.4	7.0
Law, government, and political economy	2	3	3	2	2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7
Useful arts, mathematics, physics, etc.	7	9	10	10	10	9.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3
Miscellaneous pamphlets bound . .	3	3	5	3	3	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9

NOTE.—In computing this percentage, the use of books in the Bowditch, Parker, Barton, and Prince libraries—which are kept apart from the general classification of the Library—is reckoned as near as possible and included in the usual divisions, as is indicated in the table. (See *Explanations* to Appendix VII.)

The figures for 1879 are only approximately correct.

APPENDIX XIV.

LOWER HALL AND BRANCH READING.

[Based upon the record of books returned.]

Class No.	CLASSES. The figures give the relative percentages.	1879								1880								1881								
		L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Chn.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.
I.	Fiction and juveniles*	72	81	76	84	82	73	62	76.4	70	80	76	83	79	73	62	74.7	70	80	76	82	78	79	74	79	77
II.	History and biography	6	5	6	4	4	7	5	5.3	6	4	6	4	5	8	6	5.3	7	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	5
III.	Travels and voyages	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	9	3	4
IV.	Science, arts, fine and useful, the- ology, law, medicine, professions .	6	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	7	3	4	4	4	5	4	4.4	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
V.	Periodicals	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	4	7	6	6	3	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	4	4	5	5	4	5
VI.	Foreign languages	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.5
VII.	Miscellaneous	4	5	6	3	4	5	24	7.3	4	5	5	3	4	4	21	6.6	6	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	4.5

Class No.	CLASSES. The figures give the relative percentages.	1882									1883									1884								
		L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Chn.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Chn.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Chn.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.
I.	Fiction and juveniles*	64.23	78	73	81	78.2	77.4	80.3	79	76.6	61.49	77.50	76	79	75.9	77.8	77.2	77	75.1	62.37	77.33	74.	77.	76	77	75.29	76	74.3
II.	History and biography	7.01	5	11	5	6	4.1	5.4	5	6.1	7.26	3.75	7	5	6.3	4.6	6.	5	5.6	7.54	5.	8	5.	6	3	5.96	6	5.8
III.	Travels and voyages	4.03	2	4	3	3	2.8	3.2	3	3.1	4.57	3.00	3	3	3.	3.5	4.	4	3.5	4.08	2.17	4.	4.	3	6	4.55	4	4.2
IV.	Science, arts, fine and useful, theology law, medicine, professions	8.96	4	4	5	2.7	4.5	4.8	4	4.8	9.47	2.75	5	5	3.2	5.3	5.7	4	5.1	9.24	3.42	3	5.	3	5	5.55	5	4.9
V.	Periodicals	4.93	7	3.5	4	4	5.2	3.1	5	4.6	5.11	7.38	7	5	4.6	3.8	2.9	6	5.	5.32	8.	6.	6.	5	5	2.36	6	5.4
VI.	Foreign languages	3.52	...	.5	1	.1	.1	...	...	.6	4.41	.12	1	1	.2	1	.3	1	1.	4.22	1	1	1.	1	1	.23	1	.6
VII.	Miscellaneous	7.32	4	4	1	6	3.9	3.2	4	4.2	7.69	5.50	3	2	6.8	5.	3.9	4	4.7	7.23	4.08	5.	2.	7	4	6.06	3	4.8

* A large number of the juveniles are not fiction.

Books taken out on white slips and returned the same day are not included.

APPENDIX XV.

FELLOWES ATHENÆUM READING.

Class No.	CLASSES. Relative percentages.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
I.	History, biography, and travels	38	33	30	37	39	33	42	44	46
II.	Modern foreign languages . .	9	11	10	11	10	13	11	6	6
III.	Periodicals	5	14	17	6	5	4	4	5	4
IV.	Miscellaneous literature . . .	10	9	8	9	11	11	10	11	10
V.	Theology, sociology, ethics . .	5	7	7	6	6	9	} 28	6	7
VI.	Medicine	1	1	2	2	2	2		2	1
VII.	Classics	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4
VIII.	Fine arts, engineering	10	7	7	8	7	6		6	7
IX.	Law, politics, government . .	3	3	3	3	3	2	} 28	2	2
X.	Mathematics, science	15	11	12	14	13	11		10	9
XI.	Fiction	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	4

BRIGHTON BRANCH READING.

Class No.	CLASSES. Relative percentages.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
I.	Fiction	80	77	76	75	76	76	73	74	73
II.	Biography, travel, and history	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	9	10
III.	Other	13	15	17	17	16	17	19	17	17

NORTH-END BRANCH READING

1884.	Fiction and Juveniles.	History and Biography.	Travels and Voyages.	Sciences.	Miscellaneous.
Relative percentages . .	7	43	24	15	11

APPENDIX XVII.

LOSSES, DELINQUENCIES, ETC., IN BOOKS LOANED.

Class No.	CLASSES.	1884.										
		B. H.	L. H.	E. B.	S. B.	Rox.	Ch'n.	Brl.	Dor.	S. E.	J. P.	Total.
I.	Books finable.	7,801	16,766	4,007	4,765	6,229	3,567	1,759	3,394	3,289	3,398	54,975
II.	Mail notices	1,948	4,898	930	1,533	1,256	1,035	422	739	436	516	13,713
III.	Books sent for by messenger	159	511	61	92	67	18	4	51	13	17	993
IV.	Books condemned	24	1,292	386	655	430	514	98	402	290	114	4,205
V.	Books covered . . . . .	.....	66,456	49,151	43,303	46,349	18,415	10,169	10,999	9,786	13,027	267,655
VI.	Books sent to binderies	5,364	3,176	444	640	950	707	311	354	925	298	*13,205
VII.	Books loaned finally given up as lost	13	35	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58

1876-77.—Of 1,140,572 volumes delivered to borrowers, only one in 8,842 was lost.
 1877-78.—Of 1,183,991 “ “ 11,723 “
 1878-79.—Of 1,180,565 “ “ 11,688 “
 1879-80.—Of 1,156,721 “ “ 11,122 “
 1880-81.—Of 1,065,181 “ “ 12,104 “
 1881-82.—Of 1,040,553 “ “ 16,008 “
 1882-83.—Of 1,045,902 “ “ 13,074 “
 1883-84.—Of 1,056,906 “ “ 18,222 “

* 36 books sent to bindery from N. E.

APPENDIX XVIII.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

GENERAL LIBRARY ACCOUNTS.	1883-84.			Paid into City treasury from fines and sales of catalogues.	
	City appro- priations.	Expended.	Fellowes Athenæum.	Year.	Amount.
Binding	\$3,000	\$1,823 50		1873	\$1,681 79
Books	17,000	26,709 61		1874	2,000 00
Periodicals*		3,331 39			
Catalogues (printing) . .	5,000	3,291 67		1875	2,360 24
Expense	3,000	3,126 90		1876	2,505 35
Fuel	3,000	3,228 75		1877	3,092 12
Furniture (cabinets, shelving, fixtures, etc.)	2,000	721 81		1878	3,266 31
Gas	5,000	5,446 87		1879	2,618 32
Printing (miscellaneous)	4,000	4,522 68		1880	2,984 12
Stationery					
Salaries	76,000	74,703 85		1881	3,497 03
Transportation, Postage, etc.	2,000	2,088 25		1882	2,945 74
				1883	3,223 14
				1884	3,018 01
Total	\$120,000	\$128,995 28			

* The appropriation for periodicals is included in that for books.

NOTE.—The expenditures for books cover the cost of those chargeable to the trust-funds account, as well as those charged to the annual appropriations from the city, and also include such as are bought with the balances with the foreign agents at the close of the previous year. The financial and library years now nominally correspond, but it will happen that bills accruing subsequently to the middle of March (when the last requisition of the year payable April 1st, is approved) will be audited in the subsequent year's account beginning nominally May 1st. In this way books added between March 15th and May 1st may be counted in one year's growth, and paid for in the subsequent year's account. The cost of maintaining branches after the first year makes part of the general items of the several appropriations.

The money for books bought on account of the Fellowes Athenæum is spent under the direction of the book committee of the trustees of the Fellowes fund.

Details for previous years can be found in Appendix XIX. to the report for 1881.

NORTH-END BRANCH.

City Appropriation, \$4,000.

Salaries	\$672 48
Books	705 71
Expense	1,027 86
Amount actually expended	\$2,406 05
Balance of City appropriation	\$1,593 95
Expended for books	186 08
	\$1,407 87

	GIVER.	Amount.	When Delivered.	No. of Bond.	When due.	Income.	Provisions.
1	Joshua Bates	\$50,000 00	March, 1853	1,727	April, 1894	\$3,000	To buy "books of permanent value."
2	Jonathan Phillips	{ 20,000 00 10,000 00 }	April, 1861 April, 1853	332 1,725	Jan'y, 1906 April, 1894	{ 1,800 }	"To the maintenance of a free public library." "Purchase of books."
3	Abbott Lawrence	10,000 00	May, 1860	281	July, 1905	600	Books having a permanent value.
4	Charlotte Harris	10,000 00	August, 1877	2,579	Oct., 1897	600	Books for Charlestown branch, published before 1850.
5	Henry L. Pierce	5,000 00	December, 1873	1,567	Jan'y, 1894	300	"Books of permanent value for the Bates Hall."
6	Mary P. Townsend	4,000 00	April, 1879	2,960	April, 1899	200	Books five years old in some one edition.
7	George Ticknor	4,000 00	April, 1871	10,480	April, 1891	240	Books in Spanish and Portuguese, five years old in some one edition.
8	John P. Bigelow	1,000 00	August, 1850	1,726	April, 1894	60	Books of permanent value, preferably "books on government and political economy."
9	Franklin Club	1,000 00	June, 1863	1,224	Jan'y, 1914	40	Books relating to American history.
10	Samuel A. Green	{ 1,500 00 500 00 }	November, 1878 April, 1884	{ 3,714 722 }	{ Oct., 1900 April, 1908 }	{ 75 20 }	
11	South Boston	100 00	September, 1879	3,119	July, 1889	5	
12	Arthur Scholfeld	50,000 00	December, 1883	1,223	Oct., 1913		Income to be paid certain heirs during lives; then to be used for books of permanent value.
13	Thomas B. Harris	1,000 00	April, 1884	1,244	April, 1914	40	For benefit of Charlestown branch.
		\$168,100 00				\$6,980	

MEMORANDA.

- (1) Joshua Bates, born near Boston, 1788; died in London, as the head of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., 1864. In addition to this fund, he gave \$50,000 worth of books to the Library.
- (2) The sum of \$5,000 was a gift in Mr. Phillips' lifetime. The other \$20,000 was bequeathed by his will, dated 28th of Sept., 1849. He died 29th July, 1860, aged 82.
- (3) Mr. Lawrence died in August, 1855, and this sum was a bequest.
- (4) The bequest of Charlotte Harris to the Charlestown branch. With it her private library was also given.
- (5) The donation of Mayor Pierce, previous to his retirement from office. The principal or interest may be expended, as is deemed best.
- (6) This fund was received from William Minot and William Minot, Jr., executors of Miss Townsend's will, to whom discretionary power in making the gift was given by the will.
- (7) This bequest accompanied the testamentary gift of his Spanish and Portuguese library. It is required that \$1,000, at least, shall be spent every five years for twenty-five years, for the addition to books in said library.
- (8) This fund was a sum intended for a testimonial to Mr. Bigelow on retiring from the mayoralty, and was transferred by him to this purpose.
- (9) Given by the Trustees of the Franklin Club, under authority given them at the dissolution of that literary association.

APPENDIX XX.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

(April 30, 1884.)

Department.	Name.	Entered Service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular Service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>Executive Department.</i>	MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN . .	1878	Librarian and Clerk of the Corporation	1	..	..
	James L. Whitney	1869	Principal Assistant Librarian .	..	..	..
	José F. Carret	1875	Registrar and Curator of patents and engravings	1	..	..
	Louis F. Gray	1880	Librarian's Secretary	1	..	..
	Adelaide A. Nichols . . .	1868	Auditor and Cashier	1	..	..
	John F. Murphy	1883	Librarian's Runner	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Catalogue Department.</i>	JAMES L. WHITNEY . . .	1869	Principal of the department . .	1	..	..
	William H. Foster	1860	Assistant	1	..	..
	José F. Carret	1875	Registrar, Curator of patents and engravings and Assistant	..	..	..
	Lindsay Swift	1878	Assistant	1	..	..
	Edward B. Hunt	1883	Assistant	1	..	..
	Elizabeth T. Reed	1873	Assistant	1	..	..
	Roxanna M. Eastman . . .	1859	Extra Assistant and Cataloguer of U.S. Documents	..	1	..
	Frank C. Blaisdell	1876	Assistant	1	..	..
	Annie C. Miller	1881	Assistant	1	..	..
	Edith C. Hine	1884	Assistant	1	..	..
	Alice M. Porée	1866	Assistant in Patent room, etc. .	1	..	..
	<i>Card Catalogues.</i>					
	HARRIET C. BLAKE	1880	Curator	1	..	..
	Carrie K. Burnell	1881	Curator of official card catalogue	1	..	..
	Mary F. Osgood	1877	Assistant	1	..	..
	Alice Browne	1883	Assistant	1	..	..
	William Walsh	1882	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	14	1	15

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>Purchase and Entry Department.</i>	HARRIET N. PIKE	1867.	Chief Clerk	1	..	..
	Edith D. Fuller	1879.	Associate Clerk	1	..	..
	Agnes R. Dame	1883.	Assistant Clerk	1	..	..
	Mary A. McGrath	1868.	Assistant	1	..	..
	J. F. Keefe	1883.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	..	5
<i>Shelf Department.</i>	APPLETON P. C. GRIFFIN .	1865.	Custodian	1	..	..
	William Roffe	1881.	Asst. in charge of repairs, etc.	1	..	..
	Benjamin White	1883.	Assistant	1	..	..
	John S. Morrison	1882.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	4	..	4
<i>Bates Hall.</i>	ARTHUR MASON KNAPP .	1875.	Librarian of Bates Hall	1	..	..
	Lydia F. Knowles	1867.	Delivery Clerk	1	..	..
	Louise A. Twickler . . .	1881.	Receiving Clerk	1	..	..
	Margaret Doyle	1875.	Assistant	1	..	..
	W. Maynard L. Young . .	1878.	Clerk of the branches	1	..	..
	Florence Richards	1878.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Edward P. McLaughlin .	1884.	Runner	1	..	..
	Thomas Taft	1884.	Runner	1	..	..
	Florin J. Anshelm	1884.	Runner	1	..	..
	George W. Hope	1884.	Runner	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	10	..	10
<i>Lower Hall.</i>	EDWARD TIFFANY	1878.	Librarian of Lower Hall	1	..	..
	Mary A. Jenkins	1877.	Assistant Librarian	1	..	..
	William F. Robinson . . .	1872.	Clerk for registration and fines	1	..	..
	Thomas H. Cummings . .	1879.	Curator of Lower Hall card catalogue	1	..	..
	Caroline E. J. Porée . . .	1859.	Reading-room Clerk	1	..	..
	Sarah A. Mack	1863.	Delivery desk	1	..	..
	Eliza J. Mack	1863.	Receiving desk	1	..	..
	Annie M. Kennedy	1869.	Registration and Assistant . .	1	..	..
	Annie G. Shea	1874.	Record of slips and Substitute .	1	..	..
	Mary Sheridan	1880.	Runner	1	..	..
	Rebecca J. Briggs	1881.	Runner	1	..	..

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>Lower Hall.</i>	Julia Twickler	1882.	Runner	1	..	..
	Edith Burley	1883.	Runner	1	..	..
	Esther Nurenberg	1883.	Runner	1	..	..
	Ellen M. Flint	1884.	Runner	1	..	..
	John J. Butler	1878.	Care of shelves	1	..	..
	<i>Evening Service.</i> Louis F. Gray	1881.	Card catalogue	..	1	..
	J. E. Tisdale	1884.	Registration Clerk and Sunday service	..	1	..
	William Roffe	1884.	Reading-room	..	1	..
	Catherine McGrath	1873.	Receiving desk	..	1	..
	Harry Young	1880.	Runner	..	1	..
	William L. Day	1881.	Runner	..	1	..
	J. H. Reardon	1882.	Runner	..	1	..
	Charles H. Innis	1883.	Runner	..	1	..
	James F. Rollins	1883.	Runner	..	1	..
	Calvin A. Jones	1884.	Runner	..	1	..
	Total	..	..	16	10	26
	WILLIAM E. FORD	1858.	Janitor	1	..	..
	William F. Adams	1879.	Night Watchman	1	..	..
	John White	1880.	Porter	1	..	..
	William Monahan	1883.	Porter	1	..	..
	<i>Extra daily Assistants.</i>					
	Total	..	..	4	..	4
<i>Bindery.</i>	ANDREW M. BLAKE	1870.	Foreman	1	..	..
	Frank Ryder	1883.	Extra Forwarder	1	..	..
	P. B. Sanford	1879.	Finisher	1	..	..
	Wm. Hemstead	1883.	Pressman	1	..	..
	William F. Sampson	1880.	Forwarder	1	..	..
	Arthur Siguere	1881.	Forwarder	1	..	..
	Sarah E. Bowen	1876.	Forewoman	1	..	..
	Martha M. Wheeler	1869.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Mary G. Moriarty	1875.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Sarah Dumas	1881.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Mary J. Morton	1881.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Mary Roslund	1883.	Sewer	1	..	..
	Samuel Macconnell	1877.	Apprentice	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	13	..	13

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>East Boston Branch.</i>	SARAH C. GODBOLD	1871.	Librarian	1		
	Mary R. Pray	1870.	Assistant	1		
	Alice M. Wing	1872.	Assistant	1		
	Mary E. Cathcart	1870.	Assistant	1		
	E. L. Lennon	1881.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	
	Adelia H. Ghen	1876.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Ada J. McConnell	1881.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Anna B. Rollins	1882.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Lizzie B. Bond	1883.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	George H. Hosea	1873.	Janitor	1		
	Total			5	5	10
<i>South Boston Branch.</i>	N. JOSEPHINE BULLARD .	1883.	Librarian	1		
	Ellen A. Eaton	1872.	Registration Clerk	1		
	Emogene C. Davis	1873.	Delivery Clerk	1		
	Idalene L. Sampson . . .	1877.	Receiving Clerk	1		
	Mary Watson	1873.	Assistant	1		
	Reata Watson	1877.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	
	Mabel Pond	1879.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	
	Lilla F. Davis	1881.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	
	Emmie W. Bragdon . . .	1882.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	
	Emma Le Fèvre	1881.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Etta Le Fèvre	1882.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Maude McLaughlin . . .	1883.	Extra Runner	. .	1 . .	
	Joseph Baker	1872.	Janitor	1		
	Total			6	7	13
<i>Roxbury Branch.</i>	SARAH BUNKER	1876.	Librarian	1		
	Mary Bradley	1876.	Assistant	1		
	Elizabeth C. Berry	1877.	Assistant	1		
	Helen M. Bell	1878.	Assistant	1		
	Dora Puffer	1878.	Reading room and registration Clerk	1		
	Helen R. Crowell	1882.	Extra Assistant	. .	1 . .	

LIBRARY SERVICE.—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Entered Service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>Roxbury Branch.</i>	Katie R. Albert	1883	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Martha I. Emery	1884	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Mary A. Dowd	1884	Runner	1	1	2
	Sarah W. Griggs	1884	Runner	1	1	2
	Charles R. Curtis	1873	Janitor	1	1	2
	Total			6	5	11
<i>Charlestown Branch.</i>	CORNELIUS S. CARTÉE	1870	Librarian	1	1	2
	Annie E. Eberle	1874	Assistant	1	1	2
	Mary P. Swain	1878	Assistant	1	1	2
	Alice G. Willoughby	1882	Runner	1	1	2
	Sarah E. McConnell	1879	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Susan E. Livermore	1879	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Lydia E. Eberle	1881	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Emma L. Willoughby	1882	Extra Runner	1	1	2
	Thomas E. Smith	1874	Janitor	1	1	2
	Total			5	4	9
<i>Brighton Branch.</i>	MARY E. BROCK	1875	Librarian	1	1	2
	Mary F. Gralley	1880	Assistant	1	1	2
	Sara R. Brock	1880	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	James M. Brock	1878	Janitor	1	1	2
	Total			3	1	4
<i>Dorchester Branch.</i>	MARY G. COFFIN	1874	Librarian	1	1	2
	Mary J. Sheridan	1875	Assistant	1	1	2
	Frances Willard Pike	1880	Assistant	1	1	2
	Lucy Adelaide Watson	1881	Assistant	1	1	2
	A. M. Mansfield	1882	Extra Assistant	1	1	2
	Edward Davenport	1874	Janitor	1	1	2
	Total			5	1	6
<i>South End Branch.</i>	GRACE A. DE BORGES	1880	Librarian	1	1	2
	Maude M. Morse	1877	Assistant	1	1	2
	Margaret A. Sheridan	1875	Assistant	1	1	2
	Mary Arkinson	1881	Assistant	1	1	2
	John W. F. Rorke	1883	Runner	1	1	2
	Frank Hathaway	1882	Extra Runner	1	1	2
	Total			5	1	6

LIBRARY SERVICE. — *Concluded*

Department.	Name.	Entered Service.	Position, duties, etc.	On regular service.	On time and extra service.	Total employed.
<i>Jamaica Plain Branch.</i>	ELIZA R. DAVIS	1877	Librarian	..	..	..
	Anna J. Barton	1876.	Assistant	1	..	..
	Nellie F. Riley	1878.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	Margaret S. Barton	1882.	Extra Assistant	..	1	..
	John Erickson	1882.	Extra Runner	..	1	..
	Timothy Johnson	1877.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	2	3	5
<i>North End Branch.</i>	ELIZA R. DAVIS	1882.	Librarian	1	..	..
	Mary E. Mooney	1882.	Assistant	1	..	..
	J. P. Fleming	1882.	Janitor	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Deliveries.</i>	Mary A. Hill	1875.	Custodian, Lower Mills	1	..	..
	Robert M. Otis	1881.	Custodian, Roslindale	1	..	..
	Anna Hibbard	1882.	Custodian, West Roxbury . .	1	..	..
	Harriet L. Atkinson . . .	1882.	Custodian, Mattapan	1	..	..
	Grace E. Powers	1884.	Custodian, Neponset	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	..	5

SUMMARY.

Librarian, Register, Secretary, Auditor, and			
Runner	5		
Catalogue department	14	1	
Purchase and Entry department	5		<i>Central Library.</i>
Shelf department.	4		71 regulars.
Bates Hall circulation department	10		11 extras.
Lower Hall circulation department, day,			
evening, and Sunday service	16	10	82 in all.
Janitor's department	4		
Bindery	13		
East Boston Branch	5	5	
South Boston branch	6	7	
Roxbury branch	6	5	<i>Branches.</i>
Charlestown branch	5	4	45 regulars.
Brighton branch	3	1	27 extras.
Dorchester branch	5	1	
South-End branch	5	1	72
Jamaica Plain branch	2	3	
North-End branch	3		
Deliveries	5		
Totals	116	38	
	38		
Grand total	154		

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. B. Clarke & Carruth, *Boston.*

Mr. Edward G. Allen (for English patents), *London.*

Messrs. N. Trübner & Co., *London.*

Mr. F. W. Christern, and M. Charles Reinwald, *New York and Paris.*

Deuerlich'sche Buchhandlung, *Göttingen.*

Signorina Giulia Albèri, *Florence.*

Señor Don Juan F. Riaño, *Madrid.*

APPENDIX XXI.

EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY.

	Bates Hall.	Lower Hall.	E. Boston branch.	So. Boston branch.	Roxbury branch.	Charlestown branch.	Brighton branch.	Dorchester branch.	South End branch.	Jamaica Plain branch.	Totals.
Not on shelves . .	3,683	6,562	2,019	3,022	2,947	2,129	854	1,773	2,792	1,186	26,977
<i>Of these found to be</i>											
Lent	2,538	5,022	1,712	2,621	2,530	1,711	628	1,557	2,019	1,071	21,409
At the binderies .	438	359	53	59	85	143	54	45	418	32	1,686
Otherwise accounted for . .	667	1,056	252	342	325	274	172	171	354	81	3,694
Not accounted for,	50	125	2	. .	7	1	. .	. .	1	2	183

APPENDIX XXII.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY BINDERY.

CHARACTER OF WORK.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Bates Hall books bound and finished	2,613	3,223	4,759	4,155	4,272	3,958	5,839	4,598	4,268	4,932
Books of the Lower Hall and branches	1,508	7,766	8,743	11,129	10,084	7,606	2,752	8,417	8,123	7,878
Books repaired	444	959	873	949	1,371	1,397	1,201	1,376	879	964
Catalogues wired and covered for public use in Lower Hall and branches	143									
Maps dissected and mounted										
Map volumes and shelf-lists mounted	493	820	2,712	958	3,014	2,145	3,205	4,387	4,904	5,153
Pamphlet cases										
Portfolios										
Removable covers for catalogues and for paper-covered books	1,520	1,287	1,271	1,469	1,970	1,946	1,032	664	1,112	1,089
Maps mounted, bound, and bordered										
Hours of miscellaneous work	2,486	2,183	2,586	2,778	2,615	2,205	1,959	1,637	2,308	2,295

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, July 2, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, July 1, 1884, including the July draft, — being three months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn July 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$385 89	\$660 33	\$839 67	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,461 84	3,073 94	10,926 06	
Armories	..	..	25,300 00	25,300 00	4,693 94	5,834 53	19,465 47	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	24,755 66	35,697 64	69,302 36	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,468 12	4,389 73	13,110 27	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:—								
Board of Health	..	..	69,800 00	69,800 00	7,066 26	17,105 09	52,694 91	
Evergreen Cemetery	\$200 00	\$163 00	1,500 00	1,863 00	238 05	706 80	1,156 20	
Public Baths	..	..	16,000 00	16,000 00	2,081 62	4,234 62	11,765 38	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	2,200 47	8,138 41	7,961 59	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	364 46	679 23	3,820 72	
Bridges:—								
Bridges	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	6,334 08	15,023 52	54,976 48	
New Bridge to Cambridge	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	..	..	4,500 00	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	..	..	6,000 00	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	..	..	57,000 00	
Warren Bridge	171,868 98	..	..	171,868 98	14,963 06	26,848 29	145,020 69	
Cedar Grove Cemetery	521 03	2,249 77	8,825 00	11,595 80	2,531 08	5,191 00	6,403 90	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	466 00	666 35	2,333 65	
City Debt	..	..	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	..	789,498 00	
City Loans, Redemption of, Received from Commissioners . \$168,000 00	..	168,000 00	..	168,000 00	..	168,000 00	..	\$254,979 31
Carried forward	\$173,590 01	\$170,412 77	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,554,025 78	\$69,065 63	\$296,250 43	\$1,257,775 35	\$254,979 31

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$3,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$173,690 01	\$170,412 77	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,554,025 78	\$69,065 53	\$296,250 43	\$1,257,775 35	\$254,979 31
Revenue								
Sinking Funds, ...								
Redemption of City Debt								
<i>Proper</i>								
<i>Redemption of Mystic Water</i>								
<i>Debt</i>								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds								
City Hospital:—								
City Hospital								
Dormitory for nurses								
City Registrar's Department								
Collector's Department								
Common and Public Grounds:—								
Common, etc.								
Curbstones, Copley Square								
Improvement of Independence Square								
Improvement of Mt. Bowdoin Square								
Contingent Funds, viz.:—								
Joint Committees								
Mayor								
Board of Aldermen								
Common Council								
County of Suffolk:—								
County of Suffolk								
County Court-House, Heating and Veni- lating								
Damages by dogs								
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.								
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$171,312 47	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,541,511 87	\$309,639 40	\$538,260 06	\$2,003,253 91	\$254,979 31

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$171,312 47	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,541,511 87	\$309,639 40	\$535,269 96	\$2,003,263 91	\$254,979 31
New Ferry Boat	16,383 07			16,383 07		16,381 96	1 11	49,998 89
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side			20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00	
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side			25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	
New Tank, South Ferry			3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00	
Engineer's Department			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,373 89	6,795 67	25,204 83	
Fire Department.—								
Fire Department			675,000 00	675,000 00	42,993 82	223,227 49	451,772 51	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,589 76	6,642 86	23,557 14	
Health Department			440,000 00	440,000 00	36,635 49	91,944 61	348,055 39	
Improved Sewerage ¹				234,812 32	39,687 32	94,478 18	140,334 14	
Incidental Expenses	234,812 32			60,000 00	12,325 28	19,402 59	40,597 41	
Inspection of Buildings			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,703 32	10,705 18	34,294 82	
Interest			1,592,578 00	1,592,578 00	102,540 00	107,841 00	1,485,237 00	
Lamp Department			500,000 00	500,000 00	34,582 86	102,225 20	397,774 80	
Law Department			23,000 00	23,000 00	1,888 80	5,662 15	17,337 85	
Liquor License Expenses		474,599 00		474,599 00		92,862 02	381,736 98	
Police Commissioners					2,278 62			
City Clerk's Department					84 10			
Collector's Department								
Treasurer's Department					85,587 00			
Paoli State, proportion of receipts, \$5,680 75 }					729 02			
Markets			9,860 00	9,860 00	5,675 01	2,273 10	7,586 90	
Mount Hope Cemetery	1,897 35	3,805 63	15,000 00	20,702 98		12,918 70	7,784 28	
Northampton-street District	19,108 57			19,108 57			19,108 57	558,891 43
Old Claims			2,000 00	2,000 00	112 00	253 39	1,746 61	
Overseers of the Poor			115,500 00	115,500 00	5,036 28	10,925 33	104,574 67	
Park Department:—								
Park Department	3,416 87	2,164 98	5,000 00	10,581 85	857 07	3,774 45	6,807 40	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$651,892 08	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,892,637 66	\$689,299 04	\$1,346,083 84	\$5,546,575 82	\$5,779,555 49

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,016,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$651,882 08	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,892,637 66	\$689,299 04	\$1,346,083 84	\$5,546,575 82	\$5,779,535 49
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—								
Land	30,598 15	.....	.....	30,598 15	.....	.....	30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc.	4,037 56	.....	20,000 00	24,037 56	2,576 45	6,761 79	17,275 77	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00	.....	.....	175,513 00	.....	.....	175,513 00	124,487 00
Sea-wall, etc.	.....	.....	126,000 00	126,000 00	.....	.....	125,646 25	
City Point Park	114,341 41	.....	.....	114,341 41	.....	.....	114,341 41	105,658 59
Marino Park, City Point	175 52	.....	24,000 00	24,175 52	580 50	595 50	23,580 02	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83	.....	.....	27,074 83	4,075 22	8,087 61	18,987 82	111,012 18
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84	.....	.....	1,177 84	.....	.....	1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01	.....	.....	144,447 01	.....	.....	144,447 01	56,552 99
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	250 36	.....	.....	250 36	.....	75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	.....	.....	21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43	.....	150,000 00	173,741 43	15,173 67	42,893 87	130,847 56	906,852 44
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45	.....	.....	518,506 45	.....	.....	488,256 45	611,743 55
Care, etc.	.....	.....	24,000 00	24,000 00	.....	30,250 00	22,513 87	
Wood Island Park	622 42	.....	25,000 00	25,622 42	.....	1,486 18	23,622 42	
Paving Department	.....	.....	1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	89,636 80	153,144 95	1,091,855 65	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16	.....	.....	5,558 16	.....	.....	5,558 16	
Police Department	.....	.....	972,616 00	972,616 00	78,707 49	232,611 41	740,004 99	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00	634 71	41,000 00	49,384 71	2,556 49	8,972 15	40,412 56	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	6,104 64	136,804 00	144,603 11	16,920 41	37,792 97	106,870 14	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....	40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
town District	.....	.....	32,000 00	32,000 00	.....	.....	32,000 00	
Fire Department, Repair Shop	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	289 10	289 10	39,710 90	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$658,681 43	\$8,676,063 00	\$10,870,270 88	\$901,655 10	\$1,874,397 52	\$8,995,895 36	\$8,293,518 39

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$658,681 43	\$8,676,063 00	\$10,870,270 88	\$801,655 10	\$1,874,397 52	\$8,995,895 36	\$8,293,518 39
Library Lot, Dartmouth Street and St.								
James Avenue	20,075 00		24,000 00	44,075 00		44,000 00	75 00	208,925 00
Police Station-House, Boylston Street	5,000 00		40,000 00	5,000 00		4,997 09	2 91	
Repairing Engine-House No. 7								
Public Institutions, viz. :—								
House of Industry			193,300 00	193,300 00	16,003 56	44,432 78	148,867 22	
House of Correction			96,800 00	96,800 00	7,744 37	29,311 44	67,488 56	
Lunatic Hospital			60,000 00	60,000 00	8,221 96	18,252 05	41,747 94	
Marcella-street Home			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,262 44	7,820 89	37,179 11	
Alms-house, Austin Farm			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,162 41	5,487 03	22,512 95	
Alms-house, Charlestown			14,650 00	14,650 00	935 95	3,408 23	11,241 77	
Pauper Expenses			171,000 00	171,000 00	4,689 10	34,233 72	136,766 28	
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,500 00	15,500 00	926 71	7,139 33	8,360 67	
Office Expenses			8,500 00	8,500 00	631 08	1,928 10	6,571 90	
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry, ...			60,000 00	60,000 00			60,000 00	
Steam Heating, House of Industry			15,000 00	15,000 00	300 00	300 00	14,700 00	
Dead House, House of Industry			1,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00	
Repairing House of Correction			2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Engine, etc., Austin Farm			5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00	
Public Library			4,000 00	4,000 00	39 75	119 64	3,880 36	
Record Commissioners	1,407 87		120,000 00	121,407 87	8,823 12	30,507 38	90,900 49	
Record of Street Names			5,000 00	5,000 00	325 20	1,074 70	3,925 30	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses :	800 00			800 00		100 00	700 00	
Registration of Voters			26,500 00	26,500 00	2,995 95	5,426 47	21,073 53	
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00	12 00	239 06	14,760 94	
Reserved Fund ¹			190,754 30	190,754 30			190,754 30	
Salaries			38,950 00	38,950 00	3,453 20	10,133 88	28,816 12	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$658,681 43	\$9,856,517 30	\$12,078,008 05	\$962,191 90	\$2,123,309 34	\$9,954,720 71	\$8,497,443 39

¹ Transferred to Board of Health, \$3,000.

Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$658,631 43	\$9,556,517 30	\$12,078,008 05	\$962,191 90	\$2,123,309 34	\$9,954,720 71	\$8,497,443 39
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors			1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00	188,635 37	377,952 04	795,199 96	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			59,020 00	59,020 00	9,976 67	19,953 33	39,066 67	
School Expenses, School Committee			320,900 00	320,900 00	9,590 87	37,684 50	283,215 50	
Gibson School Fund, Income	2,144 75	35 00		2,179 75	63 21	221 42	1,958 33	
Manual Training School	2,500 00			2,500 00	100 00	997 81	1,502 19	
School-houses, Public Buildings			196,000 00	196,000 00	6,823 72	18,585 46	177,414 54	27,396 54
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96			11,108 96	3,143 50	3,505 50	7,603 46	
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00			2,000 00			2,000 00	
George Putnam School, completion of	869 10			869 10		837 27	31 83	14,968 17
Grammar School-house, Comins District:—								
Site								
Building			101,000 00	101,000 00			101,000 00	
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District,								
Site			19,000 00	19,000 00			19,000 00	
Grammar School-house, Hammond street	34,532 25		50,000 00	84,532 25	2,720 00	4,964 53	79,567 72	20,432 28
Grammar School-house, Minot District:—								
Site								
Building	8,200 00		40,000 00	48,200 00	7,877 00	7,877 00	40,323 00	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site								
Building	76,769 35			76,769 35		37 70	76,731 65	23,268 35
Primary School-house, Brighton District:—								
Site			7,600 00	7,600 00			7,600 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42		4,500 00	6,344 42	410 57	5,263 82	1,070 60	15,419 40
Furnishing								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$658,716 43	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,189,183 88	\$1,191,532 81	\$2,601,189 72	\$11,588,016 16	\$8,598,928 13

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1833-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$658,716 43	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,189,183 88	\$1,191,632 81	\$2,601,189 72	\$11,588,016 16	\$8,508,928 13
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue			50,000 00	50,000 00			50,000 00	
Primary School-house, Main street, Charles town:								
Site	42,085 00			42,085 00			42,085 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, O st.: —								
Furnishing	24,658 96		4,000 00	28,658 96	1,672 50	12,008 51	16,650 45	41,849 55
Primary School-house, Parker street	30,000 00		10,000 00	40,000 00	15 75	112 67	39,887 33	
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue, ...			5,000 00	5,000 00	30 28	30 28	4,969 72	
Sewer Department			9,160 00	9,160 00	807 64	2,234 58	6,925 42	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners			300,000 00	300,000 00	46,747 23	74,819 87	225,180 13	
Soldiers' Relief			2,000 00	2,000 00	388 92	515 47	1,484 53	
Stony Brook Improvement	69,011 66			69,011 66	7,759 05	23,399 72	45,611 94	
Surveyor's Department			35,000 00	35,000 00	871 54	3,001 59	31,998 41	307,179 99
Temporary Loan			30,000 00	30,000 00	2,500 15	7,351 56	22,648 44	
Treasurer's Department			92,000 00	92,000 00			92,000 00	
Water Works:			29,500 00	29,500 00	2,475 73	7,350 52	22,149 48	
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	117,502 62		326,761 01		281,928 67	44,832 34	
Running expenses					31,613 82			
Interest					1,240 00			
Sinking-Fund								
Additional Supply of Water:	389,515 69	9,000 00		398,515 69	46,597 91	75,066 39	323,449 30	6,016,437 50
Introduction of Meters and Inspection: —								
Cochituate Water Works	274,654 36			274,654 36	16,006 71	38,966 33	235,688 03	
Mystic Water Works	11,541 27			11,541 27	654 33	1,366 83	10,174 44	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	8,297 72			8,297 72			8,297 72	
Mystic Water Works	71,002 50	9,334 02		80,336 52				341,702 28
Running expenses						109,638 16	(\$23,301.64 provided for.)	
Interest					10,643 39			
Proportions paid under contracts					120 00			
Sinking-Fund								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$704,553 07	\$12,394,349 30	\$16,021,706 07	\$1,361,677 77	\$3,238,980 87	\$12,812,048 84	\$15,305,597 45

¹ Total appropriations, \$6,357,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,339,886.80.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	July Draft, including Treasurer's payments in June.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including July Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$794,553 07	\$12,304,349 30	\$16,021,706 07	\$1,361,677 77	\$3,238,930 87	\$12,512,048 54	\$15,305,597 45
Mystic Sewer	1,122 42	.....	6,245 70	7,368 12	7,368 12	7,368 12	.....	136,245 70
West Boston and other Bridges . . . . .	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	1,733 71	2,470 61	9,523 39	.....
Widening and Extending Streets:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widening Streets . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	1,697 38	3,873 20	46,126 80	.....
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Raising Grade . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
Broadway Extension	7,677 55	.....	.....	7,677 55	3,003 90	3,086 90	4,590 65	1,330,409 35
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	15,366 14	.....	.....	16,366 14	191 80	7,934 86	8,431 25	216,568 72
D Street Extension	16,438 37	.....	.....	16,438 37	3,056 89	4,118 12	12,320 25	52,679 75
Ferrin Street, Laying-out and Widening . . . . .	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....
Harrison Avenue Extension	3,604 17	.....	.....	3,604 17	.....	.....	3,604 17	126,515 83
Huntington Avenue Extension	15,058 42	.....	.....	15,058 42	321 88	981 61	14,076 81	.....
Camden st. to Parker st. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,354 98
Parker st. to Tremont st. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,568 21
Linden Park Extension . . . . .	.....	.....	17,000 00	17,000 00	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....
Massachusetts Avenue:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	30,200 00	.....	.....	30,200 00	.....	1,500 00	28,700 00	26,300 00
Building Roadway . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....
Sterling Street Extension . . . . .	.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	.....	.....	14,000 00	.....
Tremont Street, widening at Parker Street . . . . .	.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	.....	.....	10,500 00	.....
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	12,296 83	.....	.....	12,296 83	.....	.....	12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening South Street	42,350 83	.....	.....	42,350 83	.....	.....	42,350 83	257,649 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Kneeland Street	21,702 69	.....	.....	21,702 69	.....	.....	21,702 69	163,297 31
	\$3,023,924 12	\$794,553 07	\$12,666,095 00	\$16,484,572 19	\$1,379,051 45	\$3,270,320 29	\$13,243,575 54	\$19,941,586 64
						Less prov. for,	29,323 64	
							\$13,214,251 90	

1 Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, July 2, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of June, 1884, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, May 31, 1884 \$3,179,690 65

RECEIPTS IN JUNE, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$370,617 11	
From City Collector, on County Account	1,343 73	
		371,960 84
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt		145,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		8,943 22
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		2,621 35
Cochituate Water 4% Loan, —		
Additional Supply of Water		500 00
Tax Title, Greenwich street		27 02
		<u>\$3,708,743 08</u>

PAYMENTS IN JUNE, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$500,196 01	
“ “ special drafts	743,361 97	
		<u>\$1,243,557 98</u>
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts		85,587 00
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk		29,591 42
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance		20,699 20
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters		1,653 60
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School, ...		500 00
Old Claims, Mayor's Drafts 1883-84, etc.		112 00
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc.		29 00
		<u>\$1,381,730 20</u>

¹ Includes City Debt paid, \$20,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 31, 1884	\$3,179,690 65
Receipts during June, 1884	529,052 43
Payments during June, 1884	\$3,708,743 08
	1,381,730 20
Balance, June 30, 1884	<u>\$2,327,012 88</u>

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to June 30, 1884, inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
-------------------------------------	----------------

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$857,895 77	
From City Collector, on County Account	2,301 63	
		860,197 40
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt		168,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		18,052 10
Cochituate Water 4% Loan, —		
Additional Supply of Water		9,500 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		3,769 91
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street		50 15
		<u>\$5,093,768 91</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general draft	\$1,021,254 26
“ “ special drafts	1,556,177 54
	¹ \$2,577,431 80
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	85,680 75
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,663,112 55</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$43,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,663,112 55
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	53,150 41
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, pay- able under authority of Ordinance on Finance	43,306 03
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84	3,000 00
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	2,610 14
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . . .	823 51
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School .	500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	253 39
	\$2,766,756 03

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, April 30, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts	1,059,569 56
	\$5,093,768 91
Payments	2,766,756 03
Balance, June 30, 1884	\$2,327,012 88

Balance, June 30, 1884, as per preceding statements, as follows:—

Merchants' National Bank	\$1,055,550 54
National Bank of Redemption	349,012 12
Howard National Bank	360,203 78
Globe National Bank	340,120 87
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account	5,073 21
	\$2,109,960 52
Cash and cash vouchers in office	217,052 36
	\$2,327,012 88

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer

CITY OF



BOSTON.

BILLS

FOR

REFRESHMENTS AND CARRIAGE-HIRE
OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 7, 1884.

To the Common Council: —

In compliance with the requirements of Rule 45 of the Common Council the undersigned respectfully presents the following copies of bills incurred by the Common Council, or by individual members of the Common Council, for refreshments and carriage-hire, paid July 1.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

H. D. PARKER & Co.

Common Council: —

Apr. 15.	Refreshments, — Marley,	
	Denney	\$6 25
15.	Refreshments, — G. F.	
	Murray	3 85
15.	Refreshments, — J. A.	
	Murphy	6 70
15.	Refreshments, — Finnerty	1 70
16.	Refreshments, — J. A.	
	Murphy	7 60
18.	Refreshments, — Galla-	
	gher	3 70
<i>Carried forward</i>		<u>\$29 80</u>

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$29 80
Apr. 15. Refreshments,—Horgan, Kilduff . . .	2 15
16. Refreshments—Finnerty, Kilduff . . .	4 50
18. Refreshments,—Burke .	3 05
19. Refreshments,—Murray,	2 50
19. Refreshments,—Marley, Kilduff . . .	6 40
21. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 15
22. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	2 70
23. Refreshments,—Reagan, J. A. Murphy . . .	5 95
23. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 20
23. Refreshments,—Murray,	3 85
23. Refreshments,—Marley, Finnerty . . .	6 40
23. Refreshments,—P. J. Maguire . . .	3 25
25. Refreshments,—Murray, Kilduff, Burke, Hor- gan . . .	12 00
25. Refreshments,—Denney,	3 50
25. Refreshments,—Lappen,	3 50
26. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 85
26. Refreshments,—Murray, J. A. Murphy . . .	6 10
28. Refreshments—Donnelly, Finnerty, Reagan . .	7 60
29. Refreshments—Finnerty, Reagan . . .	5 90
29. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy . . .	4 00
29. Refreshments,—Marley, Horgan, Fitzgerald, Maguire . . .	15 00
29. Refreshments,—Burke, Mullane . . .	4 90
30. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy . . .	3 90
30. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	2 85
30. Refreshments,—P. J. Maguire . . .	2 55
30. Refreshments,—Marley,	3 35

Carried forward . . . \$149 90

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$149 90
May	2. Refreshments,—Finnerty	2 75	
	2. Refreshments,—Murray, Horgan, Burke	6 20	
	2. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 35	
	2. Refreshments,—Rosnos- ky, Barry	2 70	
	2. Refreshments,—Lappen, Fitzgerald	3 10	
	5. Refreshments,—Horgan,	3 05	
	5. Refreshments,—Burke, Murray	5 00	
	Refreshments,—Reagan,	3 45	
	Refreshments,—Finnerty,	4 55	
Apr.	5. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 60	
	6. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 75	
	6. Refreshments,—Don- nelly	3 00	
	6. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	2 10	
	7. Refreshments,—Burke, Murray	5 00	
	7. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 35	
	7. Refreshments,—P. J. Maguire	2 45	
	9. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 55	
	9. Refreshments,—Burke,	3 00	
	9. Refreshments,—Lappen,	3 45	
	9. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 80	
	9. Refreshments,—Don- nelly	2 75	
	9. Refreshments,—Murray, Denney, Murphy	7 60	
	9. Refreshments,—Horgan, Gallagher, Burke, Fin- nerty, Marley	14 50	
	10. Refreshments,—Murray,	3 55	
	10. Refreshments,—Marley,	2 90	
	10. Refreshments,—Fin- nerty, Kilduff	5 45	
	10. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 75	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		\$255 60

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$255	60
Apr. 12.	Refreshments,—Murray,	2	75	
12.	Refreshments,—Reagan,	3	45	
12.	Refreshments,—Reagan,			
	J. A. Murphy	8	55	
12.	Refreshments,—Galla-			
	gher, Reagan	6	00	
13.	Refreshments,—Burke,	4	00	
13.	Refreshments,—Ma-			
	guire	2	65	
14.	Refreshments,—Murray,	2	80	
14.	Refreshments,—J. A.			
	Murphy	3	80	
Mar. 6.	Refreshments,—Dono-			
	van, Hichborn, Don-			
	nelly, Fisk, Lee,			
	Whitcomb,	14	00	
				\$303 60

*Committee on Nominating Committee on
Accounts:—*

Jan. 10.	Refreshments,—Donnelly,			
	Burke	11	50	

Committee on Elections:—

Jan. 11.	Refreshments,—Denney,			
	Gallagher, Mackin,			
	Horgan	\$20	50	
17.	Refreshments,—Denney,			
	Gallagher, Horgan,			
	Mackin	25	00	
				45 50

Committee on Judiciary:—

Mar. 13.	Refreshments — Fitzger-			
	ald	\$3	35	
13.	Refreshments,—Collison,	2	65	
				6 00 \$366 60

WILLIAM PELKUS.

Common Council:—

June 19.	To 200 Aristocratica, ordered by vote of Common Council	22	00
	<i>Carried forward</i>		\$388 60

Brought forward . . . \$21 00 \$582 00 \$392 60

*Committee on Investigation,
Paving Department:—*

June 14. Carriage, — Horgan . 5 00
 ————— 26 00

THOMAS H. ROBERTS.

Common Council:—

Feb. 7. Carriage, — Lappen,
 Horgan, McKee, and
 2 hours' wait . . \$5 00
 7. Carriage, — Cassidy,
 Murray, Murphy, and
 2 hours' wait . . 5 00
 7. Carriage, — Marley, Finnerty,
 Kilduff, and 2
 hours' wait . . 5 00
 14. Carriage, — Finnerty,
 Marley, Kilduff, to
 Longwood ave. . . 4 00
 28. Carriage, — Lappen,
 Burke, Horgan, Murray,
 Orr, to South
 Boston . . . 5 00
 ————— 24 00

A. R. LYMAN.

Common Council:—

May 30. Carriage, — J. H. Lee . \$8 00
 June 10. Carriage, — Lee . . 7 00
 16. Carriage, — Lee, to
 Charlestown, and wait-
 ing . . . 8 00
 ————— 23 00

THOMAS LANE & SON.

Common Council:—

May 30. Carriage, — M. G.
 Lynch . . . \$5 50
 June 16. Carriage, — M. G.
 Lynch, to Charlestown 8 00
 —————

Carried forward . . . \$13 50 \$655 00 \$392 60

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$13 50	\$655 00	\$392 60
June 17. Carriage, — M. G. Lynch, to Charlestown	8 00		
	—	21 50	

H. A. FRANKLIN.

Common Council:—

June 16. Carriage, — Connell, to Charlestown . . .	\$6 00		
17. Carriage, — Connell, to Charlestown, all day .	12 00		
17. Expenses . . .	2 00		
	—	20 00	

JOHN READE.

Common Council:—

May 30. Carriage, — Donovan and F. J. Murphy, to Brighton . . .	\$10 00		
June 16. Carriage, — P. J. Donovan, in Charlestown .	10 00		
	—	20 00	

LEWIS HALL.

Common Council:—

June 19. To 2 Barouches, Goodman, Farmer, Brigham, Hathorne, Osborne . . .	16 00		
--	-------	--	--

GEORGE M. KING.

Common Council:—

June 19. To 2 Coaches, Murray, Kilduff, Thomes, Burke, O'Kane . . .	16 00		
---	-------	--	--

C. P. LINEHAN.

Common Council:—

June 16. Carriage,—M. H. Burke,	\$8 00		
17. Carriage,—M. H. Burke,	8 00		
	—	16 00	

<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$764 50	\$392 60
------------------------------	----------	----------

Brought forward \$764 50 \$392 60

EDWIN R. WEBSTER.

Common Council:—

June 16. Carriage, — Burk	. \$7 00	
17. Carriage, — Burk	. 8 00	
	————	15 00

J. C. WARNER.

Common Council:—

June 16. Landau, — White	. \$6 00	
17. Landau, — White	. 8 00	
	————	14 00

CHAS. R. SMITH.

Common Council:—

May 17. Carriage, — J. A. Murphy	. \$6 00	
24. Carriage, — J. A. Murphy	. 6 00	
	————	12 00

FRANK W. McCausland.

Common Council:—

May 30. Landau, — Fitzgerald		10 00
------------------------------	--	-------

CUMMINGS BROS.

Common Council:—

June 7. Carriage, — Cassidy	. \$3 50	
12. Carriage, — Finnerty,		
O'Flynn, Burke	. 5 00	
	————	8 50

HANNAH KELLY.

Common Council:—

June 17. Hack, for Makin	. .	7 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	. . .	————	————
		\$831 00	\$392 60

Brought forward \$831 00 \$392 60

J. B. CASSIDY & BRO.

Common Council:—

May 22. Coach to City Hall, and .
detention, Kilduff 5 00

GALLAGHER & MAGUIRE.

Common Council:—

May 23. Carriage, — P. L. Cas-
sidy 5 00

E. R. WILSON, PROPRIETOR.

Common Council:—

June 19. 2 Carriages from City Point to City Hall, Lee, Horgan, Brom- wich, Silloway, and Globe Reporter	4 75	
		845 75
		\$1,238 35

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

ON

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER

AND THE

CITY COLLECTOR.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 7, 1884.

The Committee on the Treasury Department, to whom were referred the accounts of the City and County Treasurer and the City Collector for the year ending April 30, 1884, respectfully report that they have caused an examination of said accounts to be made by an expert accountant, and submit herewith the report of said examination.

For the Committee,

CHAS. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

Accepted, and ordered printed, and sent down,

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

*To the Joint Standing Committee on Treasury Department,
City of Boston :—*

GENTLEMEN, — At the request of your sub-committee, I have again examined, in detail, the accounts of the Treasurer, verifying the balances on hand at the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1884, both in the Sinking-Fund department, and the Treasury.

I counted the cash on hand Monday morning, June 16, 1884, and verified all the bank balances to the close of business, Saturday, June 14th. For detail see Schedule "A," appended hereto. I have since verified in detail the entries both Dr. and Cr., from May 1, 1884, to said June 14th, inclusive, and established the balances actually in hand at close of business, April 30, 1884, to wit :—

For General city account	\$4,034,199 35
Sinking-Fund	\$1,632,871 22

which amounts respectively agree with the balances called for by the book-keeper's books of said accounts, and as exhibited by the annual report made by the City Treasurer. See Schedule "B."

I find all the outlays for the year ending April 30, 1884, duly authenticated by proper drafts and vouchers, and all receipts by the records of the Collector's and Auditor's departments. The accounts are accurately and faithfully kept, and the various checks and counterchecks in accounting have been duly applied. I append a summary of the transactions thus shown. See Schedule "C".

The "Pay-roll Tailings" are now included in the general cash accounts, and confirmed in the monthly trial-balances. I have examined this account in detail and established its closing trial-balance. The same deficiency exists as at the last annual report, — the legacy from the former Treasurer. Likewise in the total Treasury account, and in the Sinking-Funds. viz :—

Deficit in Treasury account	\$7,234 38
" " Sinking-Fund account	82,000 00
Total	<u>\$89,234 38</u>

I also examined the bonds and mortgages in the hands of the Collector, received on account of land sales and public improvements, finding them all correct and duly scheduled.

Likewise the Collector's "Residue Tax" account. For balances of same see Schedule "D".

Respectfully submitted,

R. STUART CHASE,

Auditor of Accounts.

Boston, June 23, 1884.

A.

CITY TREASURER, ALFRED T. TURNER.

Balance Cash at close of business June 14, 1884, as counted Monday morning, June 16, 1884.

GENERAL CASH.

Bank Deposits, viz. :—

Merchants' National Bank . . .	\$1,082,128 44
Less outstanding checks . . .	13,043 54

Net balance	\$1,069,084 90
Howard National Bank	481,081 56
National Bank of Redemption	486,086 25
Globe National Bank	497,763 21
National Bank of Commerce . \$6,455 65	
Less checks out	13 50

6,442 15

First Ward National Bank . \$8,552 00	
Less item of sale of ferry-boat "Webster" not yet included in account	2,400 00

6,152 00

Bills and specie	9,206 63
Advances per vouchers	8,384 71

Total	<u>\$2,564,201 41</u>
-----------------	-----------------------

SINKING-FUND CASH.

Bank Deposits viz. :—

Merchants' National Bank	\$1,158,566 03
Eleven National Banks	806,835 87

Total	<u>\$1,965,401 90</u>
-----------------	-----------------------

B.

GENERAL CASH.

Cash entries from May 1, 1884, to June 14, 1884, inclusive :—

1884.

June 14.	Balance cash on hand as per		
	Schedule "A"	\$2,564,201	41
	Add outlays in June, 1st to 14th,		
	inclusive	928,824	94
	Add outlays in May, 1st to 31st,		
	inclusive	1,385,025	83
		\$4,878,052	18
	Deduct receipts in		
	June	\$313,335	70
	Deduct receipts in		
	May	530,517	13
			843,852 83
	Balance on hand April 30, 1884,	\$4,034,199	35

VIZ. :—

1884.

April 30. Bank deposits :—

Merchants' National Bank .	\$509,561	61
Howard " " .	352,086	20
National Bank of Redemption,	272,639	81
Globe National Bank . . .	298,853	65
National Bank of Commerce .	3,913	44
27 other National Banks . .	2,324,704	61
First Ward Bank	13,338	00
Bills, and specie, and checks,	150,489	76
Advances on pay-rolls, etc. .	108,612	27

Total as above	\$4,034,199	35
--------------------------	-------------	----

SINKING-FUND CASH.

1884.

June 14.	Balance on hand as per Schedule "A"	\$1,965,401 90
	Add outlays in June, 1st to 14th, inclusive	20,000 00
	Add outlays in May, 1st to 31st, inclusive	23,000 00
		\$2,008,401 90
	Deduct receipts in	
	June	\$45,516 30
	Deduct receipts in	
	May	330,014 38
		375,530 68
	Balance on hand April 30, 1884,	\$1,632,871 22

VIZ. ; —

1884.

April 30.	Bank deposits : —	
	Merchants' National Bank	\$829,755 61
	11 other National Banks	803,115 61
	Total as above	\$1,632,871 22

C.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1883-84.

Receipts.

1883.

Dr.

April 30.	To Balance on hand	\$2,564,013 55
1884.		
April 30.	Collector, 12 mos.	14,521,582 95
	Bank interest	87,800 64
	Premium on loans	186,140 00
	Sinking-Fund Dept.	2,033,699 39
	Loans	6,096,000 00
		\$25,489,236 53

Disbursements.

1884.	<i>Cr.</i>		
April 30.	General Drafts, 12 mos.	.	\$8,862,782 33
	Special " "	.	10,221,053 24
	County " "	.	368,324 90
	Old Claims	.	992 16
	Refund taxes and expenses .	.	11,810 11
	State, for taxes, etc. . . .	.	1,320,859 92
	Balance Pay-roll {	\$27,277 02	
	Tailings . }	27,074 96	
			202 06
	Sinking-Fund Dep't.	.	593,943 46
	Trust Funds	.	18,069 00
	Loans	.	57,000 00
	Balance	.	4,034,199 35
			<u>\$25,489,236 53</u>

PAY-ROLL TAILINGS.

1883.	<i>Dr.</i>		
April 30.	To Balance outstanding . . .	.	\$5,035 96
1884.			
April 30.	12 months' additions from pay- masters	.	27,074 96
			<u>\$32,110 92</u>

1884.	<i>Cr.</i>		
April 30.	By payments for 12 mos. to date,	\$27,277 02	
	Balance outstanding	4,833 90	
		<u>\$32,110 92</u>	

VIZ. :—

Board of Health	\$38 34
City Hospital	62 26
Cedar Grove Cemetery	6 63
Common and Squares	97 09

Carried forward . . . \$204 32

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	\$204 32
Fire Department	.	.	601 76
House of Correction	.	.	6 00
House of Industry	.	.	20 00
Improved Sewerage	.	.	234 56
Sewers	.	.	338 52
Broadway Extension	.	.	14 50
East Boston Ferries	.	.	14 39
Janitors and Instructors	.	.	1,068 76
Lamps	.	.	44 99
Lunatic Hospital	.	.	7 79
Mt. Hope Cemetery	.	.	34 13
Mystic Valley	.	.	29 38
Paving	.	.	385 75
Public Library	.	.	13 64
Police	.	.	416 95
Water	.	.	195 37
Election Expenses	.	.	14 00
Health Department	.	.	386 12
Public Parks, B. B.	.	.	61 75
Muddy River	.	.	19 10
Additional Supply of Water	.	.	658 87
Marcella-st. Home	.	.	18 33
Beacon-Hill Reservoir	.	.	1 38
Arnold Arboretum	.	.	27 30
Stony Brook	.	.	9 25
D-st. Extension	.	.	6 99

\$4,833 90

D.

COLLECTORS.

1883.

Dr.

Apr. 30. To Balance Public	
Land Bonds	\$48,640 00
Street Improvement	
Bonds	154,106 00

1884.

Apr. 30. Additions to Public	
Land Bonds	6,085 26
Additions to Street	
Improvement Bonds	77,002 50

\$285,833 76

1884.	<i>Cr.</i>		
Apr. 30.	By payments 12		
	mos. on Public		
	Land Bonds . .	\$31,340	51
	By payments 12		
	mos. on Street		
	Improvement		
	Bonds . . .	101,450	75
	Balance Public Land		
	Bonds . . .	23,384	75
	Balance Street		
	Improvement		
	Bonds . . .	129,657	75
			<u>\$285,833 76</u>

1884.	<i>Dr.</i>		
Apr. 30.	To balance down .	\$153,042	50
June 14.	Addition to Street		
	Improvement		
	Bonds . . .	3,975	00
			<u>\$157,017 50</u>

1884.	<i>Cr.</i>		
June 21.	By payments to date		
	on Public Land		
	Bonds . . .		
	Street Improvement		
	Bonds . . .	\$5,369	00
	Balance as examined		
	this day, viz: Pub-		
	lic Land Bonds .	23,384	75
	Street Improvement		
	Bonds . . .	128,263	75
			<u>\$157,017 50</u>

RESIDUE-TAX ACCOUNT.

1883.	<i>Dr.</i>		
Aug. 8.	To balance as re-		
	ported at my ex-		
	amination . . .	\$3,412	55
Sept. 14.	Deposited . . .	350	03
1884.			
May 1.	Bank interest to date	61	40
			<u>\$3,823 98</u>

1884.

Cr.

June 21. By payments from

Aug. 8 to date . \$865 76

Balance account . 2,958 22

\$3,823 98

1884.

Dr.

June 21. To balance brought down . .

\$2,958 22

1884.

Cr.

June 1. Deposit in Mer-

chants' Nat'l Bank, \$2,041 60

Less checks drawn, 74 38

\$1,967 22

June 21. Cash in bills and specie . .

991 00

\$2,958 22

CITY OF



BOSTON.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND
HOUSES OF DETENTION.

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY,

JULY, 1884.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 21, 1884.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examination and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their first semi-annual report.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The visit of the committee to this institution was made June 28, at which time the number of prisoners was five hundred and twenty-one of whom four hundred and fifty-one were males, and seventy females.

An examination of the food and accommodations furnished the prisoners showed these to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity, and the discipline of the institution, in the workshops and elsewhere, was excellent.

Private inquiry among the inmates under sentence disclosed no cause for complaint as to treatment.

The committee would renew the recommendation made by the inspectors last year, concerning provision for solitary confinement of female prisoners in some place other than

the building now used as a hospital; and they would recommend, to accomplish this end, that the west wing of the main building be extended to conform to the east wing, whereby there would be added one hundred cells each, for men and women, relieving the dormitories and the hospital.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

At the date of the visit of the committee to this institution, June 28th, the number of patients under treatment was one hundred and ninety-six, of whom ninety-five were males, and one hundred and one females.

The comfort of the inmates was found to be well provided for and their welfare as fully as possible in so crowded an institution, the most pressing necessity at this time being additional accommodations for excited patients.

The construction of two small buildings for this class of sufferers would render the treatment of the less severe cases more advantageous, and at the same time relieve the present buildings.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

The committee visited this institution, June 28th, finding three hundred and twenty-two inmates, — two hundred and fifteen boys, one hundred and seven girls.

The children were well cared for and well accommodated.

The laundry is at present small and inconvenient, and the committee would recommend the erection of a one-story wing, to accommodate this part of the establishment.

JAIL.

At the time of the committee's visit to this institution, June 30th, it contained one hundred and seventy-five inmates.

The premises were thoroughly inspected, and found to be in a very neat condition.

The wooden window-frames and casings are badly worn and decayed, and should be immediately renewed. The roof leaks in some places, in very stormy weather, and should be attended to at once.

The food of the prisoners was examined, and found to be excellent.

Many of the inmates were examined privately, but no complaints were heard in relation to food or treatment.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION, AND TRUANT-SCHOOL.

These institutions were visited June 30th. The number of inmates, as returned on Saturday June 28th, was :—

House of Industry	.	.	.	.	.	.	709
House of Reformation	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
Truant-School	.	.	.	.	.	.	158
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	940

The able-bodied inmates were found to be busily employed in various kinds of labor.

The food was wholesome and plentiful. The discipline is good, and the committee heard no complaints in relation to food or treatment.

The erection of a hospital building in connection with the House of Industry, for the construction and furnishing of which an appropriation of \$60,000 has been made, will supply a want long felt and very much needed.

LUCIUS SLADE,
EDWIN F. LEIGHTON,
JOHN W. McDONALD,

Committee of Inspectors.

APPENDIX.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BOSTON, MASS., July 2, 1884.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in the County of Suffolk:—

GENTLEMEN, — The committee visited the institution, June 28, 1884.

The number of prisoners remaining Dec. 29, 1883, was, —	
Males, 455; females, 58; total	513
Committed from Dec. 29, 1883, to June 28, 1884,—	
Males, 402; females, 67; total	469
Discharged from Dec. 29, 1883, to June 28, 1884,—	
Males, 406; females, 55; total	461
Remaining June 28, 1884,— Males, 451; females, 70;	
total	521

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged on expiration of sentence	417
Discharged by order Municipal Court	16
Paid Fine and Costs	13
Transferred to Taunton Lunatic Hospital	7
Pardoned by Governor	5
Released on Probation	3
	461

The health throughout the institution during the past six months has been very good. No epidemic sickness has prevailed, and no deaths have to be reported.

The standard of discipline is the same as when last reported. Deprivation of beds and confinement in solitary cells are the punishments inflicted.

A sufficient quantity of good food is daily supplied to the inmates.

Labor. — Under this head nothing new is to be reported. The manufacture of clothing is still carried on by those who are able to work, and are not required about the general work of the institution.

The average number of prisoners is about the same as last reported.

Very respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY.

Master H. of C.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

BOSTON, June 29, 1884.

Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention, for the term ending June 28, 1884.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients remaining Dec. 29, 1883, the date of the last inspection	101	101	202
Number admitted since	23	21	44
Whole number treated	124	122	246
Number discharged	29	21	50
Number remaining at present inspection, June 28, 1884,	95	101	196
Of those discharged there were:—			
Recovered	8	6	14
Improved	3	..	3
Unimproved	1	..	1
Transferred within five days	7	5	12
Died	10	10	20

Causes of death:—

Aortic Aneurism, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Chronic Interstitial Nephritis, 1; Epilepsy, 1; General Paralysis, 1; Heart disease, 2; Phthisis, 3; Pneumonia, 2; Senile Dementia, 7; Brain Tumor, 1.

The hospital is now in excellent condition and needs no further renovation. It is in thorough repair in all parts. Its radical defects,—want of sufficient classification, want of sunlight in day-rooms, want of suitable accommodations for excited patients, and want of room indoors and out—still remain.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER,

Superintendent.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, July 1, 1884.

To the Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc.:—

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a report of the commitments and discharges of neglected children at the Marcella-street Home from January 1 to June 30, 1884, inclusive.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Number remaining Dec. 31, 1883	97	64	161
Number committed from Dec. 31, 1883, to June 30, 1884	12	13	25
Number discharged from Dec. 31, 1883, to June 30, 1884	34	20	54
Number remaining June 30, 1884	75	57	132

Terms of commitments, —

Minority	22
15 years	1
13 "	1
12 "	1
Total	25

Discharges, and cause for the same, —

By order of Board	53
Expired sentence	1
Total	54
Pauper Boys	140
" Girls	50
Neglected Boys	75
" Girls	57
Total	322

Respectfully submitted,

W. PRESTON WOOD,

Superintendent.

SUFFOLK-COUNTY JAIL.

Boston, June 30, 1884.

To the Inspectors of Prisons in the County of Suffolk: —

GENTLEMEN,— At the date of your last inspection (Jan. 2, 1884) of Suffolk County Jail, the number of prisoners remaining in custody was 162

Males, 147; females 15.

Total number committed since Jan. 2, 1884, to and including June 30, 1884 1,652

Males 1,358; females 294.

Total number discharged from Jan. 2, to and including June 30, 1884 1,639

Males 1356; females 283.

Remaining in custody June 30, 1884 . . . 175

Males 145 ; females 30.

Forty-eight persons have been committed for debt ; 3 debtors now remain in custody.

There have been no deaths and no cases of serious illness since last report.

There have been no escapes, or attempts to escape, since last report.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. O'BRIEN,

Sheriff and Keeper of the Jail in Suffolk County.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for Suffolk County : —

GENTLEMEN, — Following is a report of commitments to and discharges from the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant-School from Jan. 2, 1884 to June 28, 1884.

Commitments for —

Drunkenness	4,169
Larceny	249
Assault and battery	186
Common drunkard	74
Idle and disorderly	61
Vagrant	52
Breaking glass	30
Common night-walker	29
Fornication	17
Disturbing the peace	16
Profanity	11
Remaining on sidewalk	6
Walking on the railroad track	6
Unlawful appropriation of a horse	5
Malicious injury to real estate	4
Threats	4
Assault	4
Neglect to support child	4
Malicious injury to property	4
Embezzlement	3
Receiving stolen goods	3
Throwing missiles in street	3
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	3
Obtaining money by false pretences	2
Fast driving	2
Playing ball on Lord's day	2
Tramp	2

Evading payment of car-fare	1
Disturbing an assembly	1
Attempt to rescue a prisoner	1
Stubborn child	1
Discharging fire-arms in street	1
Gaming on the Lord's day	1
Attempt at larceny	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Malicious mischief	1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	1
Affray	1
Emptying vault in the street	1
Total	<u>4,963</u>

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	4,618
Fines paid	422
Pardoned	40
Bailed	11
Died	8
	<u>5,099</u>

Summary.

Remaining January 2, 1884	845
Committed since	<u>4,963</u>
	5,808
Discharged since	<u>5,099</u>
Remaining June 28, 1884	<u>709</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Commitments for —

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Breaking and entering	7	0	7
Stubborn child	4	0	4
Larceny	4	1	5
Absentee	0	3	3
Malicious injury to real estate	1	0	1
Robbery	1	0	1
Obtaining goods by false pretence	0	1	1
Assault and battery	1	0	1
Idle and disorderly	1	0	1
Truant	0	1	1
	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>

Causes for Discharge.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	2	2	4
Pardoned	29	4	33
	<u>31</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>37</u>

Summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 2, 1884	72	13	85
Committed since	19	6	25
	<u>91</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>110</u>
Discharged since	31	6	37
	<u>60</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>73</u>

TRUANT-SCHOOL.

Commitments:—

Truancy	64
Absenteeism	12
	<u>76</u>

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	45
Pardoned	24
Died	1
	<u>70</u>

Summary.

Remaining Jan. 2, 1884	152
Committed since	76
	<u>228</u>
Discharged since	70
	<u>158</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITON,

Supt.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884 — CHAPTER 18.

CONCERNING

THE SALARIES OF SEALER AND DEPUTY-
SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in Section one, in the clause relating to the Sealer of Weights and Measures, by adding after the word "thousand" the words "five hundred."

SECT. 2. Said Section one is further amended in the clause relating to the Deputy-Sealers of Weights and Measures, by striking out the word "two," and inserting the word "four" in place thereof.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 23, 1884.

Concurred.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

Approved, July 11, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, August 1, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL: —

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, August 1, 1884, including the August draft, — being four months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn August 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$260 34	\$920 67	\$579 33	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,320 30	4,394 24	9,605 76	
Armories	..	..	25,360 00	25,360 00	517 75	6,352 28	18,947 72	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	21,451 12	57,148 76	47,851 24	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,511 58	5,901 31	11,598 69	
Board of Health ¹	..	..	69,800 00	69,800 00	5,693 16	22,798 25	47,001 75	
Evergreen Cemetery	\$200 00	\$163 00	1,500 00	1,863 00	198 80	904 80	958 20	
Public Baths	..	..	16,000 00	16,000 00	2,067 94	6,302 56	9,697 44	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	1,508 03	9,646 44	6,453 56	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	153 69	832 97	3,667 03	
Bridges:—	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	8,505 69	23,529 21	46,470 79	
New Bridge to Cambridge	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	..	..	4,500 00	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	..	..	6,000 00	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	..	..	57,000 00	
Warren Bridge	171,868 98	..	..	171,868 98	13,168 00	40,016 29	131,852 69	\$268,147 31
Cedar Grove Cemetery	521 03	5,920 42	8,825 00	15,266 45	2,104 22	7,296 12	1,970 33	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	205 60	871 95	2,128 03	
City Debt	..	..	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	..	789,498 00	
City Loans, Redemption of, Received from Commissioners . \$178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$173,590 01	\$184,083 42	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,567,616 43	\$58,665 42	\$364,915 85	\$1,202,780 58	\$268,147 31

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$3,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$173,590 01	\$184,083 42	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,567,696 43	\$58,665 42	\$364,915 85	\$1,202,780 58	\$268,147 31
Revenue								
Sinking Funds, ...								
Redemption of City Debt								
Proper								
Redemption of Mystic Water								
Debt								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds.								
City Hospital:—								
Dormitory for nurses			153,500 00	153,500 00	14,100 42	49,527 16	103,972 84	
City Registrar's Department			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Collector's Department			12,300 00	12,300 00	770 65	3,114 58	9,185 42	
Common and Public Grounds:—			52,400 00	52,400 00	4,092 62	15,796 84	36,603 16	
Common, etc.			65,000 00	65,000 00				
Curbstones, Copley Square					9,691 20	40,457 09	24,542 91	
Improvement of Independence Square	4,948 65			4,948 65	214 20	4,948 65		
Improvement of Mt. Bowdoin Square			2,500 00	2,500 00	1,118 82	1,118 82	1,381 18	
Contingent Funds, viz.:—			5,000 00	5,000 00	902 00	1,558 23	3,441 77	
Joint Committees			15,000 00	15,000 00	2,294 87	6,056 30	8,943 70	
Mayor			500 00	500 00		26 00	474 00	
Board of Aldermen			6,000 00	6,000 00	979 90	3,063 80	3,556 20	
Common Council			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,782 46	4,949 21	50 79	
County of Suffolk			360,000 00	360,000 00	30,135 26	126,144 05	233,855 95	
County Court-House, Heating and Veni- lating			15,000 00	15,000 00	18 20	18 20	14,981 80	
Damages by dogs					1 00	23 00	(\$23 1 rev'd for.)	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	3,955 74	2,271 30		6,227 04	422 52	2,715 07	3,511 97	
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries			244,882 00	244,882 00	27,758 08	76,784 73	168,097 27	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$186,354 72	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,556,554 12	\$162,947 62	\$701,217 58	\$1,855,350 54	\$268,147 31

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$182,494 40	\$186,354 72	\$2,187,703 00	\$2,586,534 12	\$162,947 62	\$701,217 58	\$1,855,359 54	\$268,147 31
New Ferry Boat.	16,383 07			16,383 07		16,381 96	1 11	49,998 89
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side.			20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00	
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side.			25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00	
New Tank, South Ferry.			3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00	
Engineer's Department.			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,520 36	9,316 03	22,683 97	
Fire Department:—								
Fire-Alarm Telegraph.			675,000 00	675,000 00	47,112 30	270,339 79	404,660 21	
Health Department.			32,000 00	32,000 00	1,983 68	8,626 54	23,373 46	
Improved Sewerage ¹			440,000 00	440,000 00	39,729 53	131,674 14	308,325 86	
Incidental Expenses.	234,812 32			234,812 32	69,158 63	163,636 81	71,175 51	4,984,824 49
Inspection of Buildings.		397 41	60,000 00	60,397 41	16,984 39	36,386 98	24,010 43	
Interest.			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,371 24	14,076 42	30,923 58	
Lamp Department.			1,592,578 00	1,592,578 00	250,785 88	358,126 88	1,234,451 12	
Law Department.			500,000 00	500,000 00	32,244 89	134,470 09	365,529 91	
Liquor License Expenses.			23,000 00	23,000 00	1,868 21	7,539 36	15,460 64	
Police Commissioners.		498,146 00		498,146 00		126,937 00	371,209 00	
City Clerk's Department.					1,931 23			
Collector's Department.					62 50			
Treasurer's Department.								
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 117,762 00 } Markets.					32,081 25			
Mount Hope Cemetery.	1,897 35	5,076 47	9,860 00	9,860 00	746 35	3,019 45	6,840 55	
Northampton-street District.	19,108 57		15,000 00	21,973 82	3,938 61	16,857 31	5,116 51	
Old Claims.				19,108 57			19,108 57	558,891 43
Oversers of the Poor.			2,000 00	2,000 00		253 39	1,746 61	
Park Department:—			115,500 00	115,500 00	7,022 14	17,947 47	97,552 53	
Park Department.	3,416 87	3,474 05	5,000 00	11,890 92	1,320 99	5,095 44	6,795 48	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$458,112 58	\$693,448 65	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,934,204 23	\$675,809 80	\$2,021,893 64	\$4,912,333 50	\$5,861,862 12

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,016,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								\$5,861,862 12
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—	\$438,112 58	\$693,445 65	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,934,204 23	\$675,809 80	\$2,021,833 64	\$4,912,333 59	
Land	30,598 15			30,598 15			30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc.	4,037 56		20,000 00	24,037 56	2,941 40	9,763 19	14,234 37	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00			175,513 00			175,513 00	124,487 00
Sea-wall, etc.			126,000 00	126,000 00		353 75	125,646 25	
City Point Park.	114,341 41			114,341 41			113,341 41	105,658 59
Marine Park, City Point.	175 52			175 52	1,414 53	2,010 03	22,165 49	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83		24,000 00	24,175 52	2,403 02	10,490 03	16,581 80	113,415 20
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84			27,074 83			1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01			1,177 84			144,447 01	55,652 99
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	250 36			144,447 01		75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—				250 36				
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43		150,000 00	173,741 43	17,436 52	60,330 19	113,411 24	924,288 76
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45			518,506 45	15,481 83	45,731 83	472,774 62	627,225 38
Care, etc.			24,000 00	24,000 05	452 97	1,939 13	22,060 90	
Wood Island Park	622 42		25,000 00	25,622 42			25,622 42	
Paving Department.			1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	144,625 96	302,770 91	947,229 09	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16			5,558 16			5,558 16	
Police Department			972,616 00	972,616 00	78,616 30	311,227 71	661,388 29	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00	963 61	41,000 00	49,713 61	4,508 98	13,481 13	36,232 48	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	11,893 43	136,804 00	150,391 90	8,349 92	46,142 89	104,249 01	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5			12,000 00	12,000 00	6 80		11,993 20	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street.			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles- town District			32,000 00	32,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	21,000 00	
Fire Department, Repair Shop			40,000 00	40,000 00	2,613 60	2,907 70	37,092 30	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 43	\$706,305 69	\$8,676,033 60	\$10,917,895 14	\$965,666 43	\$2,840,063 95	\$8,077,834 19	\$8,411,163 19

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Ex- penses for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>								
Library Lot, Dartmouth Street and St.	\$1,535,526 45	\$706,305 69	\$8,676,083 00	\$10,917,805 14	\$965,666 43	\$2,840,063 95	\$8,077,854 19	\$8,411,166 19
James Avenue	20,075 00		24,000 00	44,075 00		44,000 00	75 00	203,925 00
Police Station-House, Boylston Street			40,000 00	5,000 00			40,000 09	
Repairing Engine-House No. 7.	5,000 00					4,997 09	2 91	
Public Institutions, viz.:-								
House of Industry			193,300 00	193,300 00	24,412 72	68,845 50	124,454 50	
House of Correction			96,800 00	96,800 00	10,296 26	39,607 70	57,192 30	
Lunatic Hospital			60,000 00	60,000 00	4,992 61	23,244 67	36,755 33	
Marcella-street Home			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,025 42	10,816 31	34,183 69	
Alms-house, Austin Farm			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,238 55	7,125 60	20,874 40	
Alms-house, Charlestown			14,630 00	14,630 00	1,673 82	5,082 05	9,547 95	
Pauper Expenses			171,000 00	171,000 00	29,161 95	63,395 67	107,604 33	
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradley"			15,500 00	15,500 00	1,252 08	8,391 41	7,108 59	
Office Expenses			8,500 00	8,500 00	751 80	2,679 10	5,820 70	
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry,			60,000 00	60,000 00	577 65	577 65	59,422 35	
Steam Heating, House of Industry			15,600 00	15,600 00	4,750 16	5,050 16	9,949 84	
Dead House, House of Industry			1,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00	
Repairing House of Correction			2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Engine, etc., Austin Farm			5,000 00	5,000 00	792 38	792 38	4,207 62	
Public Lands			4,000 00	4,000 00	2 50	122 14	3,877 86	
Public Library			120,000 00	121,407 87	9,238 05	39,765 43	81,642 44	
Record Commissioners	1,407 87		5,000 00	5,000 00	347 70	1,422 40	3,577 60	
Record of Street Names				800 00	100 00	200 00	600 00	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters			26,500 00	26,500 00	1,353 86	6,780 33	19,719 67	
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00		239 06	14,760 94	
Reserved Fund ¹			190,754 30	190,754 30			190,754 30	
Salaries			38,930 00	38,930 00	3,421 84	13,555 72	25,394 28	
<i>Carried forward.</i>								
	\$1,562,809 32	\$706,305 69	\$9,856,517 30	\$12,125,632 21	\$1,064,005 78	\$3,187,315 11	\$8,938,340 19	\$8,615,091 19

¹ Transferred to Board of Health, \$3,000.

Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, Including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$706,305 69	\$9,856,517 30	\$12,125,632 31	\$1,064,005 78	\$3,187,315 12	\$8,938,340 19	\$8,615,091 19
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors			1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00		377,852 04	785,199 96	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			59,020 00	59,020 00		19,953 33	39,066 67	
School Expenses, School Committee			320,900 00	320,900 00	69,682 09	107,266 59	213,633 41	
Gibson School Fund, Income	2,144 75	65 00		2,209 75		221 42	1,988 33	
Manual Training School	2,500 00			2,500 00		1,134 47	1,365 53	
School-houses, Public Buildings			196,000 00	196,000 00	136 66	1,365 53	1,365 53	
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96			11,108 96	6,271 12	24,856 58	171,143 42	28,534 79
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00			2,000 00	1,138 25	4,643 75	6,465 21	
George Putnam School, completion of	869 10			869 10			2,000 00	14,968 17
Grammar School-house, Comins District:—								
Building						837 27	31 83	
Site								
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District, ...			101,000 00	101,000 00	21,000 00	21,000 00	80,000 00	
Site								
Grammar School-house, Hammond street			19,000 00	19,000 00	18,477 00	18,477 00	523 00	
Grammar School-house, Minot District:—	34,532 25		50,000 00	84,532 25	1,777 85	6,742 38	77,789 87	22,210 13
Site								
Building	8,200 00		40,000 00	48,200 00		7,877 00	40,323 00	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site								
Building	76,769 35			76,769 35		37 70	76,731 65	23,268 35
Primary School-house, Brighton District:—								
Site								
Building			7,600 00	7,600 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	6,100 00	
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42		4,500 00	6,344 42	22 10	5,285 92	1,058 50	15,441 50
Furnishing								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$706,370 69	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,236,838 14	\$1,183,910 85	\$3,785,100 57	\$10,451,760 57	\$8,719,514 13

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$706,370 69	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,236,838 14	\$1,183,910 85	\$3,785,100 57	\$10,451,760 57	\$8,719,514 13
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue			50,000 00	50,000 00			50,000 00	
Primary School-house, Main street, Charles- town:	42,085 00			42,085 00			42,085 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, O st.:—	24,658 96		4,000 00	28,658 96	1,664 31	13,672 82	14,986 14	43,013 86
Furnishing	30,000 00		10,000 00	40,000 00	767 38	880 05	39,119 95	
Primary School-house, Parker street			5,000 00	5,000 00	41 73		4,927 99	
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue, Sealer of Weights and Measures			9,160 00	9,160 00	832 77	3,067 35	6,092 65	
Sewer Department			300,000 00	300,000 00	33,543 75	108,363 62	191,636 38	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners			2,000 00	2,000 00	61 68	577 15	1,422 85	
Soldiers' Relief	69,011 66			69,011 66	7,465 00	30,864 72	38,146 94	310,867 84
Stony Brook Improvement			35,000 00	35,000 00	3,687 85	6,689 44	28,310 56	
Surveyor's Department			30,000 00	30,000 00	2,504 38	9,855 94	20,144 06	
Temporary Loan			92,000 00	92,000 00			92,000 00	
Treasurer's Department			29,500 00	29,500 00	2,428 42	9,778 94	19,721 06	
Water Works:								
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	217,931 27		427,189 66		363,945 78	63,243 88	
Running expenses					30,694 12			
Interest					51,322 99			
Sinking-Fund								
Additional Supply of Water:								
Introduction of Meters and Inspection:—	389,515 69	9,000 00		398,515 69	44,879 29	119,945 68	278,570 01	6,061,316 79
Cochituate Water Works								
Mystic Water Works	274,654 36			274,654 36	21,652 45	60,618 78	214,035 58	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	11,541 27			11,541 27	1,026 89	2,393 72	9,147 55	
Mystic Water Works	8,297 72			8,297 72			8,297 72	
Running expenses	71,002 50	32,604 02		103,606 52		133,089 15	(\$29,482.63 pro- vided for.)	341,702 28
Interest					11,120 99			
Proportions paid under con- tracts					12,330 00			
Sinking-Fund								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$965,905 98	\$12,324,349 30	\$16,193,058 98	\$1,409,934 85	\$4,648,915 72	\$11,573,648 89	\$15,476,414 90

¹ Total appropriations, \$6,357,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,339,886.80.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

9

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	August Draft, including Treasurer's payments in July.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including August Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$965,905 98	\$12,394,349 30	\$16,193,058 98	\$1,409,334 85	\$4,048,915 72	\$11,573,048 89	\$15,476,414 90
Mytic Sewer ¹	1,122 42		6,245 70	7,368 12		7,368 12		136,245 70
West Boston and other Bridges			12,000 00	12,000 00	1,919 86	4,396 47	7,603 53	
Widening and Extending Streets:—								
Widening Streets								
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Rais- ing Grade			50,000 00	50,000 00	1,118 55	4,991 75	45,008 25	
Broadway Extension			100,000 00	100,000 00			100,000 00	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	7,677 55			7,677 55		3,086 80	4,590 65	1,330,409 35
D Street Extension	16,366 14			16,366 14	1,455 40	9,390 26	6,975 88	218,024 12
Ferrin Street, Laying-out and Widening	16,438 37			16,438 37	3,010 78	7,128 90	9,309 47	55,690 53
Harrison Avenue Extension			12,000 00	12,000 00	875 00	875 00	11,125 00	
Huntington Avenue Extension	3,604 17			3,604 17			3,604 17	126,395 83
Camden st. to Parker st.	15,038 42			15,058 42	88 00	1,069 61	13,988 81	
Parker st. to Tremont st.								54,354 98
Linden Park Extension								138,656 21
Massachusetts Avenue:—			17,000 00	17,000 00			17,000 00	
Land								
Building Roadway	30,200 00			30,200 00		3,400 00	26,800 00	28,200 00
Tremont Street Extension			50,000 00	50,000 00	1,900 00		50,000 00	
Sterling Street, widening at Parker Street			14,000 00	14,000 00			14,000 00	
Washington Street Extension			10,500 00	10,500 00			10,500 00	
Widening Commercial Street	24,303 00			24,303 00			24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Portland Street	12,296 83			12,296 83			12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Kneel- and Street	42,350 83			42,350 83			42,350 83	257,649 17
Land Street	21,702 69			21,702 69			21,702 69	163,297 31
	\$3,023,924 12	\$965,905 98	\$12,666,095 00	\$16,655,925 10	\$1,420,302 44	\$4,690,622 73	\$11,994,808 00	\$20,118,738 27
						Less prov. for,	29,505 63	
							\$11,965,302 37	

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, Aug. 2, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of July, 1884, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury July 31, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, July 1, 1884 \$2,327,012 88

RECEIPTS IN JULY, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$429,513 34	
From City Collector, on County Account . .	19,341 08	
		448,854 42
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt		10,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		4,514 61
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		2,124 51
		<u>\$2,792,506 42</u>

PAYMENTS IN JULY, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$497,473 64
“ “ special drafts	851,762 12
	<u>¹\$1,349,235 76</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	42,804 38
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	32,081 25
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	12,258 61
City 5% Loan, 1883-'84	4,000 00
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . .	2,487 60
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	1,690 06
	<u>\$1,444,557 66</u>

¹ Includes City Debt paid, \$125,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, July 1, 1884	\$2,327,012 88
Receipts during July, 1884	465,493 54
	\$2,792,506 42
Payments during July, 1884	1,444,557 66
Balance, July 31, 1884	<u>\$1,347,948 76</u>

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to July 31, 1884, inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
-------------------------------------	----------------

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$1,287,409 11	
From City Collector, on County Account	21,642 71	
		1,309,051 82
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt		178,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		22,566 71
Cochituate Water 4% Loan, —		
Additional Supply of Water		9,500 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		5,894 42
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street		50 15
		<u>\$5,559,262 45</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general draft	\$1,518,727 90
“ “ special drafts	2,407,939 66
	¹ \$3,926,667 56
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	117,762 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,044,429 56</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$168,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$4,044,429 56
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	95,954 79
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, pay- able under authority of Ordinance on Finance	55,564 64
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84	7,000 00
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	4,300 20
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . . .	3,311 11
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School .	500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	253 39
	<u>\$4,211,313 69</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts	1,525,063 10
	\$5,559,262 45
Payments	4,211,313 69
Balance, July 31, 1884	<u>\$1,347,948 76</u>

Balance, July 31, 1884, as per preceding statements, as follows:—

Merchants' National Bank	\$380,466 77
National Bank of Redemption	229,121 33
Howard National Bank	271,743 51
Globe National Bank	239,236 73
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account	5,507 66
	\$1,126,076 00
Cash and cash vouchers in office	221,872 76
	<u>\$1,347,948 76</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

BILLS

FOR

REFRESHMENTS AND CARRIAGE-HIRE
OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 4, 1884.

To the Common Council:—

In compliance with the requirements of Rule 45 of the Common Council the undersigned respectfully presents the following copies of bills incurred by the Common Council, or by individual members of the Common Council, for refreshments and carriage-hire, paid August 1.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

H. D. PARKER & Co.

Common Council:—

May 14. Refreshments, — J. A.	
Murphy	\$4 85
14. Refreshments,—Bigelow,	
Brown, Green	2 80
14. Refreshments,—Murray,	4 00
14. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 45
16. Refreshments, — Don-	
nelly	2 40
16. Refreshments —Murray .	4 30
16. Refreshments,—Reagan,	2 05
16. Refreshments,—Kilduff,	4 15
<i>Carried forward</i>	<i>.\$26 00</i>

	<i>Brought forward</i>			\$26 00
May	16.	Refreshments,—Denney,	4 10	
	16.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 45	
	16.	Refreshments,—Marley, Reagan	6 05	
	16.	Refreshments, — Brom- wich	2 50	
	16.	Refreshments, — Ros- nosky	2 20	
	17.	Refreshments,—Denney,	5 00	
	17.	Refreshments,—Brown, Bigelow	5 45	
	17.	Refreshments, — Fin- nerty, Burke, Murray, Horgan	17 55	
	17.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	3 90	
	19.	Refreshments, — Don- nelly, Reagan, J. A. Murphy	10 25	
	19.	Refreshments, — Burke, Gallagher, Kilduff, Denney, Marley	27 45	
	19.	Refreshments,—Reagan,	3 40	
	20.	Refreshments,—Kilduff,	2 65	
	20.	Refreshments,—Denney,	4 65	
	20.	Refreshments,—Murray, Burke	5 95	
	21.	Refreshments,—Horgan, Donnelly, Burke, Mur- ray	10 25	
	21.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	3 90	
	21.	Refreshments,—Finnerty,	4 00	
	21.	Refreshments, — Ros- nosky	2 20	
	23.	Refreshments,—Kilduff, Denney	4 80	
	23.	Refreshments,—Murray, Burke, Horgan, Don- nelly	11 00	
	23.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 50	
	<i>Carried forward</i>			\$172 20

	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$172 20
May 24.	Refreshments,—Denney, Kilduff	7 05
24.	Refreshments, — Fitz- gerald	6 55
24.	Refreshments,—Horgan,	3 50
24.	Refreshments, — Burke,	5 50
24.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 50
24.	Refreshments,—McNel- ley, Taylor	5 85
26.	Refreshments,—Reagan, Finnerty	8 00
26.	Refreshments,—Denney,	3 90
26.	Refreshments,—Horgan,	3 50
26.	Refreshments, — Taylor, McNelley	5 80
26.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	5 55
27.	Refreshments, — Don- nelly	1 90
27.	Refreshments,—Kilduff,	2 60
27.	Refreshments,—Denney,	3 70
27.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 00
28.	Refreshments, — Reagan, Donnelly	8 35
28.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	3 65
28.	Refreshments, — Mur- phy, Bigelow, Brown, Burke	8 95
28.	Refreshments,—Denney,	3 05
29.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy, Donnelly . .	8 85
29.	Refreshments,—Denney,	4 55
29.	Refreshments, — Fin- nerty, Reagan	7 50
29.	Refreshments,—Kilduff,	1 30
30.	Refreshments,—Denney, Kilduff	8 55
30.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 50
30.	Refreshments,—Cassidy,	4 85
31.	Refreshments,—Cassidy,	4 15
	<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$312 35

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$312 35
May	31. Refreshments,—Kilduff	3 05	
	31. Refreshments,—Denney, Marley	7 45	
	31. Refreshments,—Murphy, Reagan	6 95	
June	2. Refreshments,—Kilduff	2 60	
	2. Refreshments,—Burke	4 30	
	2. Refreshments,—Reagan, Marley	6 40	
	2. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	5 45	
	2. Refreshments,—Fin- nerty	3 50	
	2. Refreshments,—Denney	4 00	
	3. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 50	
	3. Refreshments,—Galla- gher, Murray	5 70	
	3. Refreshments,—Cassidy	2 20	
	3. Refreshments,—Lappen	3 55	
	3. Refreshments,—Denney	4 00	
	4. Refreshments,—Don- nelly, Burke, Murray	9 00	
	4. Refreshments,—Denney	3 75	
	4. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	3 75	
	4. Refreshments,—Kilduff	2 40	
	4. Refreshments,—McNel- ley, Taylor	8 75	
	6. Refreshments,—Denney	4 75	
	6. Refreshments,—Cassidy	3 50	
	6. Refreshments,—Ma- guire	3 60	
	6. Refreshments,—Murray	3 10	
	6. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy	4 55	
	7. Refreshments,—Fitz- gerald	3 10	
	7. Refreshments,—Cassidy	4 75	
	7. Refreshments,—Denney	4 80	
	7. Refreshments,—Murray	2 50	
	7. Refreshments,—J. A. Murphy, Donnelly	7 15	

Carried forward . . . \$444 45

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$444 45	
June 9. Refreshments,— Marley, Kilduff	7 00	
9. Refreshments,— Denney, . . .	3 90	
9. Refreshments,— Murray, Burke	6 00	
9. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 15	
10. Refreshments,—Kilduff . . .	3 00	
10. Refreshments,— Denney, J. A. Murphy, Reagan, Marley, Finnerty, Burke	25 00	
11. Refreshments,—Kilduff . . .	2 00	
11. Refreshments,— Cassidy, . . .	3 20	
11. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	3 70	
11. Refreshments,— Denney, . . .	3 80	
11. Refreshments, — Fin- nerty	2 50	
11. Refreshments, — Burke, . . .	4 50	
13. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 45	
13. Refreshments,—Kilduff . . .	2 45	
13. Refreshments,— Burke . . .	2 00	
13. Refreshments,— Denney, . . .	3 40	
14. Refreshments,— Kilduff, Marley	4 10	
14. Refreshments, — Fin- nerty, Burke	8 00	
14. Refreshments,— Reagan, . . .	1 50	
14. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	3 35	
14. Refreshments,— Denney, . . .	3 65	
19. Lunch to City Hall, in- cluding lemonade, or- dered by vote of Coun- cil	126 00	
		\$672 10

Names of persons who it is sup-
posed partook of lemonade,
refreshments, and cigars, at
the meeting of the Common
Council, held on June 19,
1884:—

<i>Carried forward</i>		\$672 10
----------------------------------	-------	----------

Brought forward \$672 10

President Lee; Councilmen Al-
bree, Barry, Bigelow, Blume,
Bond, Brady, Brigham, Brom-
wich, Brown, Burk, Burke,
Cassidy, Collison, Connell,
Curry, Denney, Doherty,
Donovan, Donnelly, Farmer,
Farrar, Finnerty, Fisk, Fitz-
gerald, Foster, Fraser, Free-
man, Gallagher, Goodman,
Graham, Green, Harding, Ha-
thorne, Hichborn, Horgan,
Kearins, Kelley, Kilduff, Lap-
pen, Lombard, J. E. and M.
G. Lynch, Mackin, Maguire,
Marley, McKee, McNelley,
F. J. and J. A. Murphy,
Murray, Oakman, O'Flynn,
Osborne, Parkman, Reagan,
Rosnosky, Sullivan, Thomes,
Weld, Wharton, Whitcomb,
White, Wise, Clerk and As-
sistant Clerk, Common Coun-
cil, Gregg and O'Kane; City
Messenger and Assistants,
Peters, Spurr, Silloway, Os-
born; Reporters Robson,
Hutchins, Smart, Bacon, Har-
low, Lovell, Baker; Lieuten-
ants Tracy and Winn.

Committee on Bribery Investigation:—

May 23.	Refreshments, — Fraser,	
	Farmer, Bromwich,	
	Brown, Fitzgerald,	
	Rosnosky	\$23 95
June 20.	Refreshments, —Farmer,	1 10
20.	Refreshments, — Fraser,	
	Bromwich, Murphy .	9 10
20.	Refreshments, — Brown,	3 55
27.	Refreshments,— Farmer,	1 80

39 50

Carried forward \$672 10

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$39 50	\$672 10
June 27. Refreshments, — Fitzgerald, J. A. Murphy, Bromwich, Rosnosky, Taylor	21 60	
27. Refreshments, — Brown,	2 45	
		63 55

Committee on Deleà Investigation:—

June 30. Refreshments, — Brady	\$2 65	
30. Refreshments, — Bromwich	6 50	
30. Refreshments, — Kearins, Sullivan	9 50	
July 2. Refreshments, — Brady	3 10	
2. Refreshments, — Bromwich	2 50	
		24 25

Committee on Opium Joints:—

June 28. Refreshments, — Murray, Gallagher	\$7 85	
28. Refreshments, — White	2 20	
		10 05

Committee on Paving Investigation:—

June 11. Refreshments, — Collison, Bigelow	\$5 90	
11. Refreshments, — Murray	2 80	
12. Refreshments, — Horgan	4 50	
13. Refreshments, — Collison	2 00	
13. Refreshments, — Murray, Horgan, Bigelow	11 00	
18. Refreshments, — Murray	3 40	
18. Refreshments, — Collison, Bigelow, Horgan, Murray	10 55	
30. Refreshments, — Bigelow, Horgan, Murray, Collison	14 25	
		54 40
		824 35
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$824 35

Brought forward \$824 35

WILLIAM PELKUS.

Committee on Deleà Investigation:—

June 30. To 50 Garcia cigars, — Brady, Brom-		
wich, Kearins, Sullivan, Oakman .	5	50
	\$829	85

A. H. PETERS.

Committee on Deleà Investigation:—

June 23. To expenses of Committee on a		
visit to South Framingham,		
— Brady and Bromwich .	\$10	85
July 2. To cash paid for expenses to Ash-		
land, including dinners, car-		
fares, and expenses for a Jus-		
tice of the Peace	19	65
	30	50

J. E. MAYNARD.

Common Council:—

May 15. Carriage, — Gregg, Os-		
born	\$1	00
15. Carriage, — Lee . . .	6	00
19. Carriage, — Lee . . .	6	00
17. Carriage, — Denney,		
Marley, Burke, Kilduff	8	00
22. Carriage, — Osborn,		
Gregg	1	00
22. Carriage, — Lee . . .	5	00
June 4. Carriage, — Reagan .	1	00
5. Carriage, — Gregg, Os-		
born	1	00
9. Carriage, — J. A. Mur-		
phy	6	00
12. Carriage, — Green, Al-		
bree, Thomes, Brown,		
Bigelow	6	00
12. Carriage, — Whitcomb,		
White	2	00
12. Carriage, — Oakman,		
Brigham	6	00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$49	00
	\$860	35

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .		\$49 00	\$860 35
June 12.	Carriage, — Murphy, Donovan, Brady . .	6 00	
12.	Carriage, — Gregg, Os- born . . .	3 00	
12.	Carriage, — Lappen, Burk . . .	5 00	
12.	Carriage, — Lee, Mackin,	6 00	
12.	Carriage, — Sullivan, Tracy . . .	5 75	
12.	Carriage, — Denney . .	1 00	
12.	Carriage, — Murray, Kelley, Bond . . .	4 75	
12.	Carriage, — Donnelly, Kearins, Doherty . .	5 00	
12.	Carriage, — Collison, Fraser, Fitzgerald . .	5 00	
12.	Carriage, — Marley, Ma- guire . . .	4 00	
12.	Carriage, — M. G. Lynch,	4 00	
May 23.	Carriage, — Murphy . .	4 50	
28.	Carriage, — Murphy . .	4 00	
June 5.	Carriage, — Lee . . .	6 00	
May 14.	Carriage, — Lee . . .	8 00	
June 19.	Carriage and waiting 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours : —		
	Lee, Mackin . . .	8 00	
	Bond, Bromwich, Kelley . . .	6 25	
	Denney, Burke, Hor- gan, Murray . . .	7 50	
	Kearins, Fraser, Do- herty, Collison . .	6 50	
	Lappen, M. G. Lynch, J. E. Lynch . . .	6 25	
	Donnelly, McNelley . .	4 50	
	Brown, Green, Bige- low . . .	5 50	
	Brigham, Oakman, Graham . . .	8 00	
	Connell . . .	5 50	
	Kilduff . . .	6 00	
	Goodman, Farmer, Osborne, White . .	7 50	
	Peters, Silloway, Smart . . .	7 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . .		\$199 50	\$860 35

	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$199 50	\$860 35
June 19.	Brady, Murphy, Donovan . . .	3 00	
19.	Kilduff, Donnelly, Finnerty . . .	3 00	
	Murray . . .	5 00	
July 2.	Carriage, — Lee, F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00	
June 30.	Carriage, — Lee . . .	50	
28.	Carriage, — Peters . . .	3 00	
2.	Carriage, — Murphy . . .	6 00	
25.	To Cash paid Timothy J. Wallace as per voucher: Carriage, — Burke, McKee, J. A. Murphy . . .	8 00	
27.	Carriage, — Rosnosky, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Lee . . .	7 00	
30.	Carriage, — Reagan, Lee, . . .	8 00	
July 3.	Carriage, — J. A. Murphy, . . .	3 00	
		————	\$251 00

Committee on Paving Investigation: —

June 18.	Carriage, — Collison, Murray . . .	\$6 00	
21.	Carriage, — Collison, Bigelow, Murray . . .	10 00	
July 2.	Carriage, — Collison, Murray . . .	6 00	
		————	22 00
			<u>\$273 00</u>

J. P. BARNARD.

Common Council: —

May 15.	Carriage, — Finnerty, Marley . . .	\$3 00	
30.	To 3 Landaus, for Common Council to go to Brighton, but not used, . . .	15 00	
June 3.	Carriage, — Cassidy . . .	2 50	
19.	To 3 Carriages to South Boston, etc., Farrar, Bromwich, Kelley, Rosnosky . . .	24 00	
		————	
	<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$44 50	\$273 00 \$860 35

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$44 50	\$273 00	\$860 35
June 19. Carriage and wait, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours :—			
Fitzgerald, Burk, Sullivan, Tracy . . .	8 00		
Blume, Wise, Weld, Hathorne . . .	10 00		
Finnerty, Maguire, O'Kane, Winn . . .	8 00		
Albree, Rosnosky, Barry, Hitchborn . . .	6 00		
19. Carriage, — F. J. Murphy . . .	2 00		
19. Carriage and wait $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, — Farrar, Gregg, Osborn . . .	6 00		
25. Carriage, — Mullane, . . .	50		
	—	85 00	

SINNOTT & Co.

Common Council: —

June 16. To 2 Carriages, visit to Improved Sewerage, — W. J. Reagan, Kilduff, Gallagher, Finnerty, Denney, Marley . . .	\$16 00		
25. Carriage to boat, — W. J. Reagan . . .	50		
25. Carriage to and from Mechanic Hall, — W. J. Reagan . . .	4 00		
26. Carriage, — Robert Donnelly . . .	8 00		
July 7. Carriage, — W. J. Reagan . . .	7 00		
10. Carriage, — W. J. Reagan . . .	7 00		
	—	42 50	

FRANK W. McCAUSLAND.

Common Council: —

June 16. To hire of Landau to Charlestown to Owl Parade, Councilman Fitzgerald, Ward 2 . . .	\$8 00		
--	--------	--	--

<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$8 00	\$400 50	\$860 35
------------------------------	--------	----------	----------

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$8 00	\$400 50	\$860 35
June 17. To hire of Landau to Bunker Hill District to Owl Parade, Councilman Fitzgerald, Ward 2 . . .	12 00		
19. To hire of Landau to South Boston, House of Correction, Councilman Fitzgerald, Ward 2 . . .	8 25		
		28 25	

T. & J. SULLIVAN.

Common Council:—

June 25. Carriage-hire,—G. F. H. Murray . . .	\$5 00		
25. Carriage-hire,—D. A. Horgan . . .	5 00		
28. Carriage-hire,—Horgan, Murray, Gallagher . . .	10 00		
July 23. Carriage,—Murray . . .	8 00		
		28 00	

P. KILROY.

Common Council:—

June 25. Carriage to Mechanic Building, and wait 4 hours,—Finnerty . . .	\$6 00		
30. Carriage furnished Councilman Finnerty . . .	5 00		
July 4. Carriage furnished to W. Roxbury Park and return,—Finnerty . . .	6 00		
10. Carriage furnished Councilman Finnerty . . .	4 00		
		21 00	

CHARLES H. DURELL.

Common Council:—

C. M. Bromwich &
Bond:—

June 16. Carriage to Charlestown	\$6 00		
17. Carriage to Charlestown	6 00		

<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$12 00	\$477 75	\$860 35
------------------------------	---------	----------	----------

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$12 00	\$477 75	\$860 35
June 25. Carriage to Institute Building . . .	6 00		
		18 00	

CHARLES R. SMITH.

Common Council:—

June 17. Carriage, — Samuel Kelley . . .	8 00		
July 12. Carriage, — J. A. Murphy . . .	10 00		
		18 00	

JOHN QUINN.

Common Council:—

July 4. Carriage, — Councilman Murray . . .	\$8 00		
8, 9. Carriage, — Councilman Murray . . .	8 00		
		16 00	

WM. S. & GEO. OTIS WILEY.

Common Council:—

June 25. Carriage, — Green, Murphy, Bigelow . . .	\$2 00		
25. Carriage, — F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00		
25. Carriage to Mechanics Building and return, — Bigelow . . .	5 00		
		12 00	

PAGE & HARRIS.

Common Council:—

June 17. Landau, — P. J. Maguire,	12 00		
-----------------------------------	-------	--	--

R. T. BROOKS.

Committee on Deleà Investigation:—

July 2. To 2-Horse Barge to Ashland, — Brady, Sullivan, Bromwich, Oakman, Kearins . . .	10 00		
---	-------	--	--

<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$563 75	\$860 35	
------------------------------	----------	----------	--

Brought forward \$563 75 \$860 35

JOHN D. McCARTEY.

Common Council:—

June 19. Carriage for P. L. Cassidy	\$7 00	
25. Carriage for P. L. Cassidy	3 00	
	—	10 00

CUMMINGS BROS.

Common Council:—

July 4. Carriage-hire, — Cassidy	7 00
--	------

J. B. CASSIDY & BRO.

Common Council:—

June 25. Carriage, — Kilduff	6 00
--------------------------------------	------

THORBURN & MURRAY.

Common Council:—

June 16. Carriage-hire, to Charlestown, — Weld	5 00
---	------

C. P. LINEHAN.

Common Council:—

June 25. Hack for M. H. Burke	5 00
---------------------------------------	------

J. C. WARNER.

Common Council:—

White, Hichborn, Ros-
nosky :—

June 25. To 2 to Mechanics Build- ing	\$1 00	
25. To 2 to and 3 from Par- ker House and waiting, ...	4 00	
	—	5 00

C. J. MAHONEY.

Common Council:—

July 4. Carriage-hire, — Edward Fin- nerty	3 00	
	—	604 75
		<u>\$1,465 10</u>

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORTS

(MAJORITY AND MINORITY)

OF

COMMITTEE ON PAVING

ON

PETITION OF CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY:

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 1, 1884.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was referred the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company for consent in writing of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston to dig up the grounds in any of the streets, lanes, and high-ways, and any of the public places in said city, so far as is necessary to accomplish the purposes of making and selling gas within said city, together with sundry petitions for and remonstrances against the same, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The committee gave a long and patient public hearing to the petitioners and remonstrants, and submit herewith a report thereof. The following facts were brought out at the hearing:—

1. The chief promoters of this company are Messrs. M. S. Frost & Son, of New York City, builders of, and contractors for, the construction of gas-works; H. M. Pierson, a gas engineer of Brooklyn, N.Y., and an inventor of a process for making water gas; and several other gentlemen of good financial standing in the city of New

York and other places, who profess to be willing to embark their capital in the enterprise.

2. At the time of the filing of the petition, on May 5th, the petitioners had no corporate existence in this State. The organization was subsequently completed, and on July 11th a charter was granted under the general laws of Massachusetts. The capital stock of \$500,000 is proposed to be divided into 5,000 shares, of which three Boston gentlemen have subscribed for twenty shares each.

3. While a very numerous petition, containing the names of over three thousand consumers of gas in the City of Boston, was presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to your committee, requesting that the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company be granted, none of these consumers appeared before the committee to show that they had any grievances against the corporations which at present supply the City of Boston with gas.

4. The process proposed to be used by the petitioners was invented by Mr. Pierson, has only been tested in the laboratory, and has never been used for commercial purposes. It proposes to make and distribute what is known as water gas, and to extract sufficient carbonic oxide to bring it within the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which forbid the manufacture and sale of water gas containing more than ten parts of that compound. There is a difference of opinion among scientific men and gas engineers as to the feasibility of Mr. Pierson's plan.

5. The maximum price proposed to be charged by the new company is \$1.35 per thousand feet of gas, and they offer to make time contracts at a less rate, the lowest amount named having been \$1.25 per thousand feet.

6. The petitioners cover the whole city in their application for permission to lay pipes and distribute gas, but they have made estimates for works to supply only what is commonly called the City Proper, where the present rate is \$1.50 per thousand feet.

The committee have considered the advantages which the petitioners offer to the city and citizens of Boston in connection with all the disadvantages and inconveniences which must inevitably arise from the preparation to begin business. Many of the streets in the business part of the city are narrow and at present over-crowded with travel. The opening of the streets and the closing of many of them to public travel, so frequently made necessary, are of sufficient annoyance without the addition of any element which will increase the public inconvenience. So great an inconvenience as the opening of all the streets for the laying of a system of dis-

tributing gas pipes should not be permitted unless it is shown to be absolutely necessary. The petitioners utterly failed to show any public necessity for the granting of their petition. On the contrary, it appeared from the statements of their own witnesses, that in Boston proper, where there is only one company, the price is \$0.75 per thousand feet less than it is in Brooklyn, N.Y., where there are seven competing companies, and it was further admitted that the history of competition in gas has invariably resulted in combination and the charging of a higher rate.

If the time should arrive when a competing gas company should be allowed to do business in Boston, it should be organized and conducted by those who have an interest in the city.

The committee have come to the conclusion that the inconveniences and discomforts arising from the granting of the petition would be far greater to our citizens than would be the benefits derived from the offer which the petitioners make ; that the Board of Aldermen have no right to grant permission to a company to do business upon a process which has never passed beyond the stage of experiment, and is, therefore, of doubtful legality under the laws of the Commonwealth ; that it is inexpedient to allow so great a privilege as is requested to be controlled by persons who have not the interest of citizenship in the City of Boston, and are simply engaged in the enterprise as a financial investment. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

LUCIUS SLADE,
A. J. HALL,

Majority of the Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Paving, respectfully dissents from the conclusion of the majority, and begs leave to report in favor of granting the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company, and submits his reasons therefor :

The present gas supply of the City of Boston and its various districts has been shown to be generally good, the gas being of a good grade of coal gas, and being supplied at a rate which is lower than heretofore, and compares favorably with that of other cities. These very facts are important considerations in leading us to the conclusion reached, because they show that the city cannot hope to do very much, if any better, from the processes of manufacture now adopted by the existing companies. The representatives of the Boston Gas Light Company claimed that they were now serving the city practically as well as it is possible for it to be served, so long as the coal processes are employed. While the past history of the gas supply of Boston leads to the belief that in all probability the Boston Gas Light Company could fix a still lower price, and yet reserve a fair return on their capital, yet we are bound by the action and the testimony of that company to conclude that the citizens cannot ask now for a lower rate from them. This position of the existing company gives a foundation and a reason for granting the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company. They testify, and have established by satisfactory evidence, that by taking advantage of processes never before used in Boston, they can supply to the citizens of Boston gas 25 per cent. better in quality than that now furnished by the existing company, at a price 15 cents lower per thousand feet. This, taking into account the difference in candle-power, is equivalent to furnishing as much light for $\$1.01\frac{1}{4}$, as is now furnished by the Boston Gas Light Company for \$1.50.

This calculation is based on the evidence that the present company is selling a gas of less than twenty candle-power for \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet, while the Consumers' Gas Company will sell a gas of over twenty-five candle-power at \$1.35 per thousand. Thus the citizens will save in quality and price, the net economy being over thirty per cent., or very nearly one-third in the cost of this important necessity of life.

The Boston Gas Light Company's annual sales are now about 900,000,000 feet, costing, at \$1.50 per thousand feet, \$1,350,000, a saving on this of thirty per cent. is \$405,000, — a sum which our duty as aldermen obliges us to make possible for the citizens if we can.

Before deciding to advise granting the request of this petition, the evidence on various points was carefully scrutinized, so that assurance might be felt that the citizens would really secure this advantage, and not be victimized or imposed upon by persons seeking this privilege, without any *bona fide* purpose of actually availing of it for legitimate business. The evidence has fully sustained the following facts : —

First. The gentlemen composing the Consumers' Gas Company, petitioners, are responsible and able business men of large experience and ample resources. Their record in various cities where they have constructed works is invariably of the highest order for fidelity of work, full performance of their promises and contracts, and fair dealing with the citizens.

Second. The company has ample capital to carry out its plans. It has produced undisputed evidence from banking institutions in New York and Boston that they have absolutely pledged and subscribed the fullest amount of capital permitted by the laws of Massachusetts, and they have testified as to their ability and readiness to subscribe much larger sums as soon as the necessary legislative authority can be obtained.

Third. The evidence introduced showed that their promises of both the quality and price of the supply can be carried out and afford the company such a living profit as will ensure its independence and permanency.

Among the arguments urged against the granting of the petition were the inconvenience of disturbing the streets and the injury it would do the interests of the existing gas company. The first argument is entitled to some weight, yet it is largely outweighed by the considerable savings which the allowance of this petition will secure for the citizens. The second argument should have no force. Our duty is to consider in the grant of public franchises the welfare of the citizens, and that only ; moreover, the present company has for more than a quarter of a century been paying large dividends and accumulating a large surplus from the undue profits which it has claimed from our citizens. There is hardly any other business in the community that can show a record of having returned to the capital employed an annual dividend, for over twenty-five years, of ten per cent ; more

than this, the earnings have been laid aside, so that on a capital of two and a half millions, the Boston Gas Light Company has accumulated property worth from six to seven millions, nearly three dollars for every one put in.

When it is remembered that the citizens have poured these earnings and hoardings into the treasury of the company, the company can hardly claim that it has a right to freedom from competition for all time to come, nor to say that the citizens shall not buy better goods at a lower price of other parties, if the opportunity offers.

Believing, therefore, that the welfare of the citizens will be greatly served by granting the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company, we recommend that the permission asked for by them shall be granted, and we recommend the granting of the order hereto annexed.

OLIVER G. FERNALD.

Ordered, That the Consumers' Gas Company of Boston is hereby granted the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, and is authorized and empowered to dig up and open the grounds in the streets, lanes, highways, and public places thereof, so far as is necessary to accomplish the objects of the said corporation, and to lay and maintain pipes therein, subject to the provisions and obligations contained in the Public Statutes of Massachusetts and the ordinances of the City of Boston. The said Company shall not unnecessarily disturb or interfere with any water-pipe, sewer, or gas-pipe, telegraph or electric wires or cables now laid by said city, or by any person or corporation under the authority of said city, and shall restore all such structures when disturbed to their original condition at its own expense, and if it shall fail to so restore them, the same may be done by the City, and the said Company shall be liable for the cost thereof. Said Company shall, upon opening the ground in any of the public places under this order, except for necessarily immediate and current repairs, give notice, in writing, to the Superintendent of Streets of its intention to do so, and all work done by authority of this order shall be done under the supervision and inspection of the Superintendent of Streets, and in the course of its work the Company shall not use the fire hydrants, nor any water therefrom, without a permit from the proper authorities of the City.

Ordered printed, and assigned to the next meeting.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENTS BEFORE
THE COMMITTEE ON PAVING AT THE HEARINGS ON THE
PETITION OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY, AND THE
REMONSTRANCES AGAINST GRANTING SAID PETITION.

CITY HALL, July 15, 1884.

The Committee on Paving met at 2.30 P.M., Alderman Slade, Chairman, presiding, and Alderman Hall and Fernald present.

The Clerk of the Committee read the petition of the Consumers' Gas Company, as follows :—

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston :—

Respectfully represent Thomas W. Pierce, Frederick O. Prince, Frank Jones, Darwin E. Ware, Charles Francis Hardy, J. Coleman Drayton, Dumont Clark, James R. Osgood, and Charles F. Shimmin, that they have associated themselves for the promotion of a corporation under the name of the Consumers' Gas Company of Boston, for the purpose of making and selling gas within said city. Wherefore they respectfully petition for the consent in writing of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston to dig up and open the grounds in any of the streets, lanes, and highways, and any of the public places in said city, so far as is necessary to accomplish the objects of the corporation, and for the right to lay pipes for the distribution of the gas, and for such other orders and privileges as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

PARKER C. CHANDLER,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Also the petition of Young's Hotel, and many others in aid of the same.

The CHAIRMAN. — Gentlemen, you have heard the petition read. This meeting is called for a public hearing to take some action in regard to the petition. The petitioners will now open their case.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS BY HON.
ROBERT M. MORSE, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee :—

I appear, in connection with Mr. Kimball, to represent the petitioners in this matter. At the time the petition was presented to the Board the petitioners were not fully organized as a corporation. Since that time they have completed their organization in accordance with the law, and hold a charter from the Secretary of State entitling them to do business under the name stated in the peti-

tion. The entire capital stock authorized by the statute, \$500,000, has been subscribed, and the corporation are prepared to do the business covered by their charter as soon as they obtain permission from this committee and the honorable Board of Aldermen to lay their pipes in the streets.

The Public Statutes, Chapter 106, Sections 75 to 78, contain the provisions that are applicable in these cases. They provide that "Gas-light companies and corporations organized for either or both of the purposes mentioned in Section 11, may, with the consent in writing of the Mayor and Aldermen of a city or the Selectmen of a town, dig up and open the grounds in any of the streets, lanes, and highways thereof, so far as is necessary to accomplish the objects of the corporation; but such consent shall not affect the right or remedy to recover damages for any injury caused to persons or property by the doings of such corporations. They shall put all such streets, lanes, and highways, which are opened, into as good repair as they were in when opened; and upon failure so to do within a reasonable time, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance."

There is a further provision in Section 77 that "the Mayor and Aldermen or Selectmen of a place in which pipes or conductors of such corporations are sunk may regulate, restrict, and control all actions and doings of such corporations which may in any manner affect the health, safety, convenience, or property of the inhabitants of such place."

Under the law therefore the corporation is properly organized, and has a right to apply here; and the Board of Aldermen are authorized to grant permission to the company to lay its pipes, and may grant that permission with such restrictions as it thinks proper to secure the comfort, safety, and convenience of the inhabitants of the city.

I assume, Mr. Chairman, that the only question with which we shall have to trouble this committee will be the propriety of granting that permission. Various matters which have been discussed elsewhere may come incidentally into this hearing; but, so far as we are concerned, we desire to make the hearing brief, and bring the attention of the committee to the only point which is really in issue before them. I think I ought to say, however, that the main ground upon which this application is based is that the company which now applies for this permission proposes to make gas from processes different from those employed by the existing gas companies, and to furnish it to the inhabitants of the city at a less price than it can possibly be furnished by the present corporations. The Boston Gas-Light Company, as we know, have carried the manufacture of gas from coal to its highest point. So far as expensive and elaborate apparatus and good engineering and chemical skill are concerned, combined with honest and able financial management, there is no doubt but what that corporation has accomplished as much as, and probably more than, any other gas-light corporation in the country has accomplished. If, therefore, the manufacture of gas were limited to making it from coal by processes substantially like those which the Boston Gas-Light cor-

poration has adopted, it would be presumptuous perhaps in anybody else to suppose that they could offer a better and cheaper article to the public. But, within the last few years, various important discoveries have been made, and very great progress has been made in the processes of making gas, and the question that is before this Board, as it represents the community, is whether the citizens of Boston shall have the benefit of those processes or not. The Boston Gas-Light Company has said that it shall not have the benefit of those processes. I quote the language of one of the honored members of this Board, the chemist and assistant engineer of the Boston Gas-Light Company, who stated in a recent hearing at the State House upon a law proposed there to permit the manufacture of water gas, that they had come distinctly and definitely to the conclusion that they would not have anything to do with water gas, and that, in consequence of that decision, they had not, during the last few years, thought it advisable to make any special examination of the new processes that have been discovered. That decision was emphasized in a good many ways, and represents, as I understand it, the mature judgment of the officers of that company. It is a conclusion which they have a perfect right to reach, and one which nobody has occasion of course to disturb.

But, Mr. Chairman, the manufacture of gas from coal has reached its highest state when gas is made of the candle-power of that which is now made by the Boston Gas-Light Company and is sold at the price for which it is now sold. I think the officers of the Boston Gas-Light Company will state, and if not, we will have witnesses who will state, that the price at which gas is now offered by the Boston Gas-Light Company is as low as gas made from coal can be sold. With all the skill which they have brought to bear in accomplishing this result, and with the new machinery put in, they have accomplished as much as can be accomplished in the manufacture of gas from coal. Gas cannot be made of a higher candle-power than that which is made by the Boston Gas-Light Company, without its smoking. Gas cannot be made cheaper than it is now made if coal is used as a material.

The main question that will be presented in the hearing is simply this: when a corporation with the abundant financial backing of the corporation which I have the honor to represent, comes here and offers to do business in Boston, making its gas from different processes, bringing its own experience in other places to show the good faith of its promises, and promising to sell that gas for materially less than gas is now sold by the Boston Gas-Light Company, the question is whether or not that permission shall be given.

The streets, I have no occasion to say to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, are for the benefit of the inhabitants of Boston. They are not for the benefit of one corporation. They are not for the benefit of one set of stockholders. No matter what influences, social, financial, or of whatever kind which any corporation may have, they should not prevent those streets from being open to any other corporation which promises a distinct gain to the community. Our

position, therefore, Mr. Chairman, is this: We do not come here simply offering to compete with the Boston Gas-Light Company. If that were all, I should, perhaps, not be here myself. But we come here proposing to sell a new article, different from that which has hitherto been made and sold in Boston; and we propose to show you, by the testimony of experienced men who have done this very thing in their own cities, that we can make and sell this article at a less price than the Boston Gas-Light Company can make and sell their gas. We come here with the indorsement of three thousand of the leading business houses and citizens of this city, asking that we may have the right to do this. I am handed at this moment a memorandum of the names of a few of those who request that this privilege may be given us:—

Young's Hotel,
American House,
Adams House,
E. Rollins Morse,
Shreve, Crump, & Low,
John H. Pray & Sons,
S. S. Pierce & Co.,
J. M. Sears,
Hogg, Brown, & Taylor,

Hallet & Davis Piano Co.,
Oliver Ditson & Co.,
Shepard, Norwell, & Co.,
Rice, Kendall, & Co.,
Standard Sugar Refinery,
Isaac Fenno & Co.,
Coleman, Mead, & Co.,
Charles F. Shimmin,
J. G. Abbott,
And about 3,000 others.

These are a few only of the names selected at random from those who have signed in aid of the petition of this corporation. Therefore, the question that will be presented to the committee will be whether an application made by a responsible organization, backed by the request of a large number of the largest consumers of gas in this city, shall be favorably acted upon here.

I anticipate, of course, the objection, and probably the only objection that will have weight with this committee, and that is the possible disturbance of the streets, the interference with public travel and general convenience. I have only to say in regard to that, that we shall offer, at the proper time, statements and communications from the Mayor and other leading officials of the city of Chicago (in which corporators, to some extent identical with those who appear here as petitioners, have recently laid their pipes), to the effect that the whole business was conducted with the utmost regard to the public convenience, and without detriment to public travel. We have a letter from the president of the leading horse-railroad corporation in Chicago giving his experience of the way in which this was conducted. Of course, in order to open the streets, there must be some temporary inconvenience to somebody. But, as you know, the streets are opened every day. It is a question of comparative convenience whether they shall be opened or not. We propose to show you that in the manner in which it is done there will be as little disturbance as possible, and when the pipes are laid there will be an opportunity given to the citizens to decide whether they will use gas manufactured by the present processes, or by the new processes proposed by the petitioners.

I want to say one word about those processes. The committee must be aware that within the last few months the attention of the public has been given to the making of gas from water. It was discovered that Massachusetts, of all the states, was the only one in which that manufacture was prevented in consequence of the insertion of a line or two in the statute some years ago, when nobody contemplated the use that would be made of it, or at least when only two or three persons contemplated such use. An application was made to change the statute in that respect. That application was so far successful that a committee of the Legislature reported in its favor, and bill to permit the change in the statute passed the House of Representatives unanimously, but at its last stage in the Senate it was defeated by a movement which I will not characterize, but which I think it is fair to assume was the result of persistent personal application. I think I have a right to say, in view of the manner in which that opposition was conducted by the friends of the Boston Gas-Light Company, that they were the head and front and entire embodiment of the successful opposition to that bill. It was a defeat not in the public interest, but against public interest; not in the interest of economy, but in the interest of higher cost to the public, and a defeat which was successful for the time.

Now, the gentlemen whom I represent admit the power of the Boston Gas-Light Company to enforce the present law against them if they attempt to transgress it. But I think that before the pipes are laid and the gas used, another Legislature will permit the company to make water gas as it is made in other states. The petitioners come here not intending to transgress the law. They will avail themselves of all the discoveries made in the manufacture of gas, so far as they can do it consistently with the present law. They are able to do that and satisfy the law, and yet make a gas cheaper and better than that made by the Boston Gas-Light Company. The Boston Gas-Light Company makes to-day a gas of twenty-candle power. The corporation I represent intends to make a gas of twenty-five candle power. The Boston Gas-Light Company sells its gas at \$1.50 per thousand feet. The company which I represent proposes to sell its gas at \$1.35 per thousand feet and will make time contracts upon more favorable terms; and it will make a reasonable profit upon its investment in doing that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not appear here for men unacquainted with and inexperienced in the manufacture of gas. The men who will put their money into it, and intend to carry this thing through, have had a very large experience in this country; have built gas-works and sold gas, and are building gas-works and selling gas all through this country to-day. There is no place outside of Massachusetts in which a movement to prevent their work having a fair chance before the public has met with success. I shall have occasion to call them and ask you to hear what they have to say; but for the present I have only to submit to you that they ask only the privilege of putting their money, skill, and experience into this business. They do not ask a cent from the city of Boston or anybody else. They have all the money and means they need.

They simply ask the privilege of doing this business in Boston and doing it in such a way that the public will get a benefit from it.

I am reminded of the fact, which I ought to have called to the attention of the committee, that some remark may be made in regard to the capital of this corporation not being sufficient. The capital of the company is the extreme limit allowed under the statutes, \$500,000. Of course a corporation with a capital of \$500,000 is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000. But between now and next winter the company will hardly have occasion to use more than that amount. As soon as the Legislature meets it will make application for an increase of its capital. It is not to be assumed that a corporation which shall have proceeded to do business with the approval of this Board will not obtain permission from the Legislature to increase its capital to whatever amount is reasonable or necessary to cover the entire investment. At all events, that is a risk which we take.

Mr. Chairman, if it is not irregular, I shall be glad, before we proceed, in order to have our issues defined as clearly as possible, to know who appears to oppose our petition.

Hon. William Gaston announced that he appeared for the Boston Gas-Light Company.

George Putnam, Esq., announced that he appeared for the South Boston Gas-Light Company.

C. L. B. Whitney, Esq., announced that he appeared for the Roxbury Gas-Light Company.

Mr. MORSE. — I desire to know if anybody appears in opposition besides the representatives of the gas-light companies.

The CHAIRMAN. — The gentlemen will have to answer that.

Mr. GEORGE B. NEAL. — I appear for the Charlestown Gas Company, to see that its interests are protected. I do not know that we are included. The gentleman spoke only of the Boston Gas-Light Company and did not name the Charlestown company. I only appear to look after our interests.

Mr. MORSE. — You will be satisfied so long as you are let alone.

Mr. PUTNAM. — We understand that your charter covers the whole municipality of Boston?

Mr. MORSE. — Yes, sir; it does. Perhaps it would be best to present you the names of the incorporators and also some brief letters which we have, in regard to the financial standing of those who are identified with it.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I have the charter, under the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from the office of the Secretary of State, incorporating Messrs. James R. Osgood, Dumont Clark, Charles F. Shimmis, J. Coleman Drayton, Chas. Francis Hardy, Darwin E. Ware, Frank Jones, Frederick O. Prince, and Thos. W. Pierce, as the Consumers' Gas Company, with a capital of \$500,000, who have associated themselves for the purpose of making and selling gas. That is the original charter.

Mr. GASTON. — Has any of the stock been paid in?

Mr. KIMBALL. — There has been no stock paid in.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Have you the articles of association?

Mr. KIMBALL. — They are substantially set out in the charter, and are on file at the State House.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Generally the articles of association show the subscription to the capital stock, and the amount each man has subscribed.

Mr. KIMBALL. — They are framed in accordance with the statute.

Mr. PUTNAM. — I only thought that if we had those articles we should see how much capital had been subscribed. It is no matter if you have not got it.

Mr. GASTON. — What is the date of your charter?

Mr. KIMBALL. — July 11th.

Mr. GASTON. — When was the petition filed?

Mr. KIMBALL. — The petition was filed earlier than that, — while the corporation was in process of formation.

The CHAIRMAN. — The petition to the Board of Alderman was presented May 5th.

Mr. GASTON. — I would call attention to the fact that the certificate of incorporation is dated July 11th.

Mr. MORSE. — I stated in the opening that the organization had not been completed at the time of the filing of the petition, but that it has since been completed.

Mr. KIMBALL. — As evidence of the character of the gentlemen connected with the corporation, I have to submit the following letters: —

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON, MASS.,
BOSTON, July 15, 1884.

R. M. MORSE, JR., Esq. : —

MY DEAR SIR, — In reply to your inquiry of this date, I beg to enclose you copy of letter received by me this morning from our highly esteemed correspondent, Dumont Clarke, Esq., Cashier of the American Exchange Bank of New York City.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. H. BEAL.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1884.

J. M. BEAL, Esq., *President, Boston Mass.* : —

DEAR SIR, — Messrs. M. S. Frost & Sons, and other business and financial friends of mine and customers of our Bank, have formed, in connection with Boston gentlemen, the *Consumers' Gas Company*, of Boston, and are seeking a municipal franchise in your city.

I have been chosen Treasurer of the Company and this bank, so far as any New York funds may be employed, will probably be availed of as the financial agency of the company.

As enquiries regarding the solidity of the enterprise and the responsibility of the gentlemen interested may be made in your city, I wish to give you the facts, so that you will be able to give information with knowledge and authority.

The capital is half a million of dollars, which I understand to be the full amount allowed to Massachusetts Gas Companies under the existing law, — although less than the promoters desire and are ready to invest in the enterprise.

I have, as Treasurer of the company, subscriptions to the entire amount of stock, and enclose you herewith a copy of the subscription paper.

With regard to the New York gentlemen whose names appear I would say

that I have knowledge of their standing and financial resources, and regard them of ample ability to make good their subscriptions when called upon. So far as these gentlemen are concerned, they regard it as a legitimate investment of capital in a business enterprise, and they are men in whom I should place entire reliance as to their good faith in intention and ability in resources to carry out any responsibility they assume.

As to the Boston gentlemen whose names appear it needs no similar statement from me to inquirers in their own city.

Will you kindly make all proper use of this information and show this letter when it may be desirable?

I am very truly yours,

(Signed)

DUMONT CLARKE.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I should say that Mr. Clarke does not enclose a copy of the subscription paper.

Mr. GASTON. — If the letter goes in I want the enclosure. I do not think you have a right to bring in part of it and not the whole.

Mr. KIMBALL. — If you will wait until I have offered it.

Mr. GASTON. — I submit that you offer the letter with a statement that there is an enclosure when there is none.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I was informed by Mr. Beal to-day that there was no enclosure with the letter, and that it was delayed.

Mr. GASTON. — We shall be very glad to see the enclosure.

(Mr. Kimball continued to read : —)

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS, & Co.,

NEW YORK, July 14, 1884.

Messrs. J. B. MOORS & Co., *Boston, Mass.* : —

DEAR SIR, — This will serve to introduce to you Mr. William A. Paton of this city. He and his brother, Mr. David Paton, are connected with the Consumers' Gas Company, which we understand is about to apply to the Board of Aldermen of Boston for the right to complete its works there. We have known Messrs. Paton for several years, and any statements they will make are entitled to full confidence. Should they desire a line of introduction to the Board of Aldermen of your city, we beg to ask you to furnish them with one, and you can speak of them as gentlemen of integrity, business capacity, and good repute, who will undoubtedly carry out any engagements they will make.

Bespeaking for Mr. Paton your usual courtesy, we remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

MORTON, BLISS, & CO.

Mr. GASTON. — Have you a list of the subscribers such as was mentioned?

Mr. KIMBALL. — I have not. I have to say that Mr. McCleary, the recent City Clerk of this city, has handed me a letter with the statement that he hoped to be present in person and offer it to the committee : but as he does not seem to be in the room I will read it : —

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, July 15, 1884.

R. M. MORSE, Jr., Esq. : —

DEAR SIR, — I ask leave to place in your hands, as counsel for the "Consumers' Gas Company," a letter just received from New York, from Samuel

Borrowe, Esq., one of the vice-presidents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, vouching for the character of Messrs. Drayton & Paton the promoters of said gas company.

I further add, what would wholly be unnecessary in New York, that Mr. Borrowe, the writer of the letter, is a gentleman of influence and prominence in that city, and that any statement he signs or makes is entitled to the fullest confidence and respect.

Yours very truly,

S. F. McCLEARY.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

NEW YORK, July 14, 1884.

S. F. McCLEARY, Esq., *Manager*:—

I am informed that Mr. J. Coleman Drayton and Messrs. W. A. and David Paton are interested in promoting the Consumers' Gas Company, now about to apply to the Board of Aldermen in Boston for the right to construct works and lay pipes in that city.

I am personally and intimately acquainted with these gentlemen; and, if I can aid them in any way by my testimony to the Board, desire to say that they are well known here to be men of integrity and business capacity.

Their social and business relations and connections here are such that they should command the fullest consideration before the Board, and I certainly concur in the general opinion concerning them that they are able to and will perform all that they promise or undertake.

You will please see that this letter is brought to the notice of the Board in such a way as may seem best to you.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL BORROWE.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD I. FROST.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) — Your full name?

A. Edward I. Frost.

Q. What is the name of your firm?

A. M. S. Frost & Son.

Q. And M. S. Frost is your father?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your business?

A. The construction of gas-works.

Q. How long has your father, or have your firm, been in that business?

A. Well, about between five and six years, I should think; I do not know the exact date of our commencing.

Q. Have you been a member of the firm for some years?

A. I have.

Q. Your father is very ill just now?

A. He is ill in bed.

Q. Are your firm largely interested in this company?

A. We are.

Q. You are subscribers to the capital stock?

A. We are.

Q. Will you state the cities in which your firm have constructed gas-works?

A. Lancaster, Pa., and Baltimore (we started the works in Baltimore, and did not complete them), Indianapolis, Ind., Elyria, Ohio, small works at Attica, N.Y., Newburgh, N.Y., and Chicago. I think that is all.

Q. How lately have you built works in Chicago?

A. We finished them last January.

Q. What is the name of the company there?

A. The Consumers' Gas, Fuel, and Light Company.

Q. Is that a competing company?

A. It is a competing company on the south side. It is in operation now, and has been since the first of January, I think, or the middle of December.

Q. How long were you engaged in the construction of these works in Chicago?

A. I could not tell the exact date, I think about nine months or a year, perhaps.

Q. That includes the whole period of constructing the works and laying the pipes?

A. The whole period of constructing the works and laying the pipes.

Q. Did your firm have to do with the laying of the pipes?

A. The construction company, of which my father is a member, laid the pipes, and not the gas company.

Q. Was there any practical trouble or inconvenience in Chicago in consequence of the opening of the streets to lay those pipes?

A. None at all except what would occur under any circumstances.

Q. There were already pipes in the streets in which you laid your pipes?

A. There were.

Q. So that those streets in which you laid pipes had gas from the old company?

A. Yes.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Were your pipes laid on the same level with the other pipes?

A. I could not tell you that. Our engineer can give you the exact details of that.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) You did not have anything to do with the laying?

A. No, sir; it was under the charge of Captain White, as engineer.

Q. Your contract was more especially in the construction of the apparatus?

A. And in taking general charge of the construction company at home.

Q. What is the process used in the Chicago works for making gas?

A. There are two processes used, one is the Lowe, and also the Granger.

Q. Are those both water-gas processes?

A. Both water gases.

Q. Are the works that you built in the other cities for the manufacture of water gas?

A. They are.

Q. Have you known of any difference in the price at which gas was made and sold before and after the introduction of the works you built at those places?

A. I have.

Q. I want to know if you know of any place in which your company has introduced gas, where the gas, after your works were built, has been sold as high as it was before?

A. It never has. It has been sold less.

Q. Has the price of gas ever got up to the price at which it was sold before the works were built?

A. Never.

Q. What per cent. of reduction in gas has there been in consequence of the building of your works?

A. It has been different in different sized towns. The larger the towns the larger the decrease. I can give you examples of it. I do not know as I am absolutely correct, but Captain White can give you the figures more accurately than I can. When we went into Baltimore I think the gas was \$3 when we first started there; they reduced it afterwards to \$2.50, and then to \$2. We went in and took our charter, proposing to give them gas for \$2, and it has never been higher than \$2. What it is now I do not know, but I think it was reduced to \$1.80.

Q. Then before you built your works gas was sold in Baltimore at \$3.

A. Yes, sir; before we went in there at all.

Q. How is it in Chicago?

A. In Chicago it is now selling at \$1.25 and \$1, the new company selling at \$1.25, and the old company at \$1. Before we went there it was \$2.50 and \$2.75, I think.

Q. Was any gas sold in Chicago, to your knowledge, before your works were built there, at less than \$2.50?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. And now you say it is \$1?

A. I think the old company are selling it for a dollar.

Q. Do you remember in regard to any other places?

A. Well, in Newburgh, when we went there, the gas had been selling as high as \$4, the year before we went there, and it was reduced to \$3.50, and then to \$3, and then to \$2.50, and then afterwards it was reduced to \$1.75; but we never sold lower than \$2.25. We made a proposition to sell at \$2.25. We have now bought the old company out, and have sold gas as low as \$2 on account of the reduction in the price of oil and coal.

Q. Coming to Boston, I suppose you are aware of the present price at which the Boston Gas-Light Company sells gas?

A. \$1.50, I believe it is, since the first of July.

Q. Whether in your judgment gas made from coal can be any lower than that here?

A. I cannot give you that from practical experience, because I am not familiar with the coal-gas processes, except in a general way.

Q. Are you able to give an opinion as to what gas can be made for, and sold by the water-gas processes in Boston?

A. It can be sold for \$1.35.

Q. With a fair profit upon the investment?

A. With a fair profit upon the investment, I believe.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Would not that depend somewhat upon the number of takers?

A. Yes; but that is a matter of experience. We find we can generally succeed, by competent management, in getting our quota of the number of takers. The gas business is like any other business. We have to go by our experience in other places, and we find that we can get a reasonable number of takers on account of the superiority of our gas.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) What is the difference between the gas made by your process and that made from coal?

A. As an expert I cannot answer your question; but speaking from experience and from its appearance, I would say that it has a much clearer, whiter, and more brilliant light.

Q. Whether it has a higher candle-power?

A. We generally make it a higher candle-power. It is capable of being made of a higher candle-power. There are other gentlemen here who are more conversant with those practical details than I am.

Q. Now, as you have said, you and your father are largely interested in this company, I want to know whether the gentlemen associated with you are organized in good faith for the purpose of manufacturing and selling gas in Boston?

A. Yes, sir; we are thoroughly so. We mean business. The men associated with us are amply able to build the works and carry on the business.

Q. Whether or not your firm is abundantly able to do anything it undertakes?

A. Yes, sir; as the results show. We always have done so.

Q. How much have your firm subscribed?

A. Seventy-five thousand dollars for 750 shares.

Q. You have already said that you were not a chemical expert?

A. I am not.

Q. I would like to ask you what process your company intends to use in making gas here?

A. We shall use the Pierson process, which is based partly on the Lowe process. The water gas is made almost very nearly the same, and it is only a matter of complication of machinery.

Q. Mr. Pierson is present in the room?

A. He is.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Do you know how much of this stock is taken by New York parties?

A. I could not tell you. The list will be here to-morrow. It was delayed in coming.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Do you know who are the other subscribers?

A. I could not give you the list.

Q. Can you tell us the names of some of those in New York?

A. Yes, I can tell you. Dumont Clarke is one; I cannot tell you the exact amount.

Q. About how much?

A. I do not know how much. The list will be here to-morrow.

Q. What is your impression?

A. I could not state it; I don't know.

Q. Do you mean to say that you subscribed \$75,000 and do not know who subscribed the remainder?

A. I could not give the amount. Part of it has been taken since I came here.

Q. Of course, as you have come on here, you must know something about it.

A. I thought the paper would be better evidence.

Q. As we haven't the paper, won't you please state how much you know?

A. Dumont Clarke is one.

Q. You don't know for how much?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, go on.

A. John T. Agnew.

Q. Do you know how much he has subscribed?

A. No, sir; I do not. He is vice-president of the Continental National bank.

Q. Who else?

A. Alexander Agnew.

Q. Do you know how much he has taken?

A. I do not.

Q. Anybody else?

A. W. A. Paton, of New York. He is here; he can answer.

Q. How much has he got?

A. I don't know.

Mr. PATON. — Twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Anybody else?

A. His brother, David Paton, of New York, has subscribed for some. I think his is the same amount.

Q. Anybody else?

A. J. Coleman Drayton subscribed for \$75,000, I think. These figures must be taken with a grain of allowance, because I really do not know the exact amounts.

Q. Well, go on, and give us the best information you have, Mr. Frost.

A. That is all I think I have.

Q. Now is there anybody in Boston who has subscribed?

A. The only party in Boston that I remember as having subscribed for twenty or thirty shares, was Mr. Osgood.

Q. Two or three thousand dollars?

A. Two or three thousand dollars, I believe.

Q. Then you own some two or three hundred thousand dollars in New York, and two or three thousand are owned here?

A. All that has been opened among the Boston gentlemen.

Q. Do you know anybody else in Boston who subscribed?

A. I think Mr. Donnelly subscribed.

Q. Tell us how much.

A. Three thousand dollars, I think.

Q. Is Mr. F. O. Prince one of the subscribers to the stock?

A. I believe he has not subscribed yet; but I understand he is going to when the papers come to him.

Q. So then it has not all been subscribed?

A. Mr. Prince is in New York to-day.

Q. But if all the others have subscribed for \$500,000, how is Mr. Prince going to get in?

A. Well, I suppose he has spoken for it in New York; I have been away from there.

Q. Well now, you expect to manufacture water gas?

A. We do.

Q. That is the only gas you intend to manufacture?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are aware that there is no authority to manufacture water gas in Massachusetts?

A. I am not aware of it.

Q. Are you aware that there is a statute against it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware that there was an effort made to repeal that statute forbidding the manufacture of water gas?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know anything about it?

A. I was not aware that there is.

Q. We claim that there is a statute which ought to be repealed before water gas can be manufactured. You don't know anything about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you intend to manufacture water gas before there is a change in the legislation?

A. We propose to manufacture water gas in Massachusetts.

Q. And do you propose to manufacture water gas before there is a change in the law forbidding it?

A. Yes, sir, if the change does not come before we are ready to manufacture.

Q. You don't answer my question.

A. I intended to.

Q. My question is whether you intend to manufacture water gas in Boston before there is a change in the legislation?

A. Certainly, sir; we do.

Q. Before there is a change in the law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as I understand, there is not a dollar of capital paid into this company?

A. It is not necessary to put it in now.

Q. Is that a fact?

A. Yes sir; it is a fact.

Q. There is not a dollar paid in. You contemplate going before the Legislature to get certain increased rights for the manufacture of water gas?

A. Yes, sir, when the time comes.

Q. You contemplate getting the privilege of increasing your capital by an act of the Legislature?

A. Yes, sir, if that is proper afterwards.

Q. Suppose you do not get your capital increased by act of the Legislature, what are you going to do?

A. I believe the statute provides certain methods for increasing the capital stock, whether of a gas company or any other.

Q. I understand that you cannot, without consent of the Legislature, have a greater capital than \$500,000. Suppose you don't get that increase, what are you going to do?

A. We haven't got to that yet.

Q. Well why isn't it well to come to that before you start?

A. I don't know.

Q. Have you contemplated the fact that \$500,000 capital is not sufficient to do the work?

A. Certainly ; there is no doubt about that.

Q. If the Legislature refuses to grant the increase, you cannot get along?

A. If the Legislature refuses, we would have to stop going along. We would have to do it as a copartnership.

Q. Do you contemplate furnishing gas for the entire city of Boston?

A. We propose to supply the entire city of Boston.

Q. You propose to supply the entire city of Boston in all its extent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large a capital will it take to do that?

A. I do not know how much capital.

Q. Have you gone into this enterprise without those figures?

A. I could not tell you the number of dollars. I suppose it would take two millions.

Q. Wouldn't it take a great deal more than two million dollars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wouldn't it take the whole of five millions?

A. Perhaps it would.

Q. Do you think you should be given the right to dig up the populous parts of Boston, where gas is distributed in large quantities, and where the cost is less, and be allowed to neglect the outlying districts where the population is sparse and the cost is more?

A. Well, I act upon the supposition that our capital stock will be increased.

Q. Why don't you answer my question?

A. I intend to.

Q. My question is this: What is to prevent you from taking those portions of Boston which are profitable, and leaving those out which are not?

A. I suppose it would be a matter of integrity and good faith.

Q. Have the outlying districts any assurance that if this petition is granted, if you do anything at all, that you will do anything more than to furnish the populous districts of the city of Boston?

A. They have the assurance of the men who are connected with it.

Q. But they are only men who are going into it to make money?

A. If you read the application you will see that they are Boston men.

Q. But your large subscribers are New York men. Now, have they any other interest except making money out of it?

A. Yes, sir; I think they have the interest of the city at stake.

Q. Do you think that New York men have any interest in it except to make money? It is a speculation, isn't it?

A. You may call it a speculation. It is a business enterprise.

Q. To make money, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now if you get the permission to lay pipes, what is to prevent you from using that authority to dig up such portions of the city of Boston as would be profitable, and leave all the rest out?

A. I will answer the question in the same way as I did the other, — that the gentlemen on that list are gentlemen of integrity, and will do what they say.

Q. What assurance have we that they will hold the stock, or what assurance have the citizens of Boston that they will carry out the enterprise any further than that?

A. Our past record will answer the question?

Q. Do you think the citizens of Boston in the outlying districts ought to be required to depend upon the past record of men who come here to make money?

A. I think that is all, sir. I think that business men rely upon the past record of business men.

Q. Now I will ask you if the most of the gentlemen who live in New York can have any more interest in the city of Boston than in the city of Chicago, or that the citizens of Boston can have any assurance that anything will be done by this company except to promote its profit?

A. I think they will most surely. They have had some experience in Chicago.

Q. Suppose you get authority to dig up the streets, what is there to prevent your digging up only such streets as will promote your profit, and leaving the rest out? Is there anything, so far as you know, any legal obligation on the part of your company, to do that?

Mr. MORSE. — I submit that such questions should be addressed either to the committee or the counsel. The question of how far they would be under obligation to lay their pipes, should not be submitted to this witness. The statute fixes all this.

Mr. GASTON. — I propose to show that the men largely interested in this company are in it for the purpose of making money, that there is no public spirit at the foundation of the enterprise, and that the citizens of Boston have no protection that they will do anything further than its interests require; and, further than that, if they are permitted to dig up the streets, they will dig up only the streets in the populous parts of the city, and leave the others out; that in their application they make no assurance that they will not do this; and that that is the history of at least one company that has been incorporated in this way. As he is one of the leading men, and his firm are largely interested in this enterprise, I propose to show it by this witness.

Mr. MORSE. — I did not intend to precipitate an argument, and

I do not intend to follow up the remarks of my brother. My objection is not that the question should not be discussed, but simply against putting the question to this witness. The question is, What guarantee can the public have? My answer is that the statute provides for all that. The company comes here intending to do business. We do not pretend to be charitable or philanthropic, as our friends do. The inquiry of the gentleman is, What protection will the citizens have that you will do your business properly? My point is that the statute determines that, and says the Board of Aldermen may make such provisions to secure the comfort and convenience of the public in that respect as they see fit.

Mr. GASTON. — There is nothing by which the Board of Aldermen can compel them to dig up all the streets and furnish gas to all the citizens of Boston. I have read the statute carefully and there is no such provision.

Mr. MORSE. — If the permission is given we propose to dig up all the streets that are needed.

Mr. GASTON. — The promise is made by a corporation which simply exists on paper and has no capital paid in.

Mr. MORSE. — Some people's paper is as good as money.

Mr. GASTON. — This gentleman is one of the leading men. His firm is a leading subscriber, and, as he has come to Boston, we ask what guarantee he has to make that he will carry out his promises.

Mr. MORSE. — If Mr. Frost can give the answer any more than he has given it I should be willing to have him do so. I think the law fixes the answer.

Mr. GASTON. — He has not given any answer.

Mr. MORSE. — There is an answer, but it is in the law.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) What is to be the cost of the works you are going to build?

A. Well, I suppose—I have never made any estimate or calculation on the subject so far as the east end or south of Boston.

Q. If you have come here to furnish gas you ought to tell us what you intend to do. You are only preparing for one side of Boston?

A. Yes, sir; for one portion.

Q. You proposed to furnish only for the south side?

A. Our estimates are for the south side. I believe it is the south side.

Q. Then your estimates are only for the south side?

A. If you consult our engineer he will tell you about that.

Q. I want to know what you know; you are very largely interested in it. Your estimate is only for one side?

A. Yes, sir; the south side.

Q. How much do you estimate for that?

A. About two million dollars.

Q. Then you do not contemplate furnishing water gas to any part of the city excepting the south side?

A. As I have said, I have not gone as far as that yet.

Q. Now, you say it can be furnished for \$1.35 a thousand. How do you know that?

A. I know that as a matter of experience in Chicago.

Q. Is there any difference between the cities about that?

A. Yes, sir; there would be a little difference, — a question of the cost of the plant, a question of land.

Q. Would the price of land have anything to do with it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would there be any difference in the cost of construction in the different places?

A. Yes, sir; some.

Q. Would the cost of real estate have anything to do with it?

A. Yes, sir. I just mentioned that.

Q. Do you know anything about the cost of land and material and labor here, as compared with Chicago?

A. No; I don't know about it, as compared with Chicago?

Q. Well, then, how have you got any information which enables you to testify what you can furnish water gas for?

A. I have a knowledge of what we are doing there now, and I do know the location and value compared with the land here.

Q. Now, sir, have you sat down and made any estimate of the cost of construction in Boston?

A. I have for the south side of Boston, but not for other parts of the city.

Q. You have taken into consideration the land you are going to purchase. How much land, and what would be the price?

A. We have.

Q. Where?

A. We have looked at one or two plots.

Q. Where?

A. I do not know as I —

Mr. MORSE. — I submit that it is not a proper inquiry for the counsel of the Boston Gas-Light Company to make, as to the lands which he proposed to buy.

Mr. GASTON. — When they come in here and say that they can furnish gas for \$1.35 we are not bound to stop there. The committee and the remonstrants have a right to know how they make their estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. — I suppose the Board of Aldermen would want to know whether he intended to cover the whole city of Boston or a portion?

Mr. MORSE. — Certainly. Well —

The CHAIRMAN. — I was going to ask the gentleman how much of Chicago he has laid with pipes.

Mr. GASTON. — Whenever any questions occur to the committee, I hope they will ask them.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) How much of Chicago have you laid with pipes?

A. We have laid on the south side, and are now going on the north side. We cannot cover the whole city at once. We are now laying on the north side, but how much I do not know.

Q. Anything more than the principal streets?

A. We are laying in every street in Chicago where the old company goes.

Q. (By Alderman HALL.) How many miles of pipe?

A. I think about seventy-five or eighty.

Q. And there are about seven or eight hundred miles of streets?

A. Well, I don't know that. There may be five or six hundred miles of streets, and yet not be gas consumed in all the streets. We have laid pipes in every street where the old company has its pipes, to the best of my knowledge, and I believe, — I don't know exactly, but the general plan is that, and the plan, as I understand it, was carried out very thoroughly.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Have you made any estimate yourself applying to Boston?

A. I think not.

Q. Have you made any figures yourself, by which you know, that you can testify that you can make gas and distribute it for \$1.35?

A. I have made figures and estimates as to the cost of gas, applying to Boston.

Q. Do those estimates contain the price of land here, the cost of material, and the cost of labor?

A. They do; and if you will allow me to explain, I will do so.

Q. Do so.

A. The estimate for the construction of the works was not made by me, but by the engineer.

Q. How much do they amount to?

A. About a million dollars for the south side.

Mr. MORSE. — If the committee will allow me, I will say to the witness that we have no south side, but the estimate is for the city proper.

Mr. FROST. — The city proper. I hope that will be corrected all through.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) I hope you know more about the supplying of gas than you do about the localities in Boston.

A. I suppose I shall know more before I get through.

Q. Did you make these figures yourself?

A. No, sir; I did not. Our engineer made them.

Q. You don't know anything about it yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. If you don't know anything about it, I won't seek to get information from you, which you do not possess. Now, in respect to Chicago, what was the capital stock there?

A. My impression is, it was three and one-half million, but I cannot say exactly. It was three or three and one-half millions.

Q. How much was ever paid in?

A. That I could not tell you. I suppose it was all paid in.

Q. You think it was all paid in?

A. I suppose it was all paid in.

Q. Had you stock there?

A. We had.

Q. Did you pay in yours yourself?

A. We paid in our stock; yes.

Q. The full amount?

A. The full amount.

Q. At par value?

A. I don't know that I am called upon to give away our business in Chicago in any way. I am, therefore, obliged —

Q. Your counsel introduced the Chicago matter, and I am bound to follow it.

A. I shall certainly not answer it if it is going to give away my private business.

Mr. GASTON. — What I want to show is the way in which it was done there.

Mr. MORSE. — The business in Chicago was referred to as showing the practical manner of constructing the works and laying the pipes, etc.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Then you are unwilling to state in regard to the Chicago matter?

A. I am unwilling to state it. It is a private matter. I was not a member of the construction company.

Q. If you are unwilling to state it, I won't press you.

A. We are willing to tell what is necessary to give information to the committee.

Q. Is there any difference in the character of the streets of Boston and Chicago?

A. Apparently they are about the same.

Q. On an average, are they not a great deal wider in Chicago?

A. Some of them are wider, and some not so wide.

Q. But as a general rule, are not the streets in Chicago very much wider than the streets of Boston in the business parts of the city?

A. I cannot tell you about that, because I do not know enough about it. Our engineer can tell you about that. He has all the facts.

Q. Then you do not know enough about the two cities to state whether there is any difference in that regard?

A. No. I think some of your streets are wider than some of the business streets in Chicago. But the business streets of Chicago are mostly wider than yours.

Q. The streets of Chicago were laid out in modern times, and I ask whether they are not wider than the streets of Boston?

A. Yes, sir; really they are.

Q. Then the streets in which the pipes were laid are different in that respect from the streets of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, in that respect would be far better for laying the pipes and avoiding the obstruction of travel?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Isn't that so?

A. I don't know that it is so.

Q. You do not know whether it is so or not?

A. It would be only guess work on my part.

Q. (By Alderman HALL.) Did you take into consideration the character of the soil? How much of it is made land?

A. There is not nearly so much made land here as in Chicago. The land there is entirely made.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) In your computations about laying main

pipes have you considered the question of whether in quite a number of sections of the city you have got to blast rocks?

A. I have left that entirely to the engineer.

Q. You do not know whether that has gone into the computation?

A. No, sir.

Q. You spoke about a construction company. I suppose that is a sort of credit mobilier inside the company.

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. A construction company which is not a gas company build the works?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the gas company?

A. Yes sir. They are contractors for the gas company.

Q. Do you know the capital of that construction company?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the gas company has ever paid any dividends?

A. Not that I know of. I do not think so. They have only been in operation three months.

Q. Then it isn't hardly time enough for them. They are not as smart as some others. Didn't they begin to furnish gas last December?

A. I cannot tell you exactly when they began. I believe it is about six months.

Q. Have you heard of any dividends yet?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how their affairs stand?

A. Well, not financially. I am not an officer of the company.

Q. Have these New York gentlemen, whose names were mentioned, been associated with you in any of the other cases?

A. Mr. J. T. Agnew was a subscriber to the bonds and stock of the Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago, but to what extent I do not know.

Q. Were both the Agnews subscribers?

A. I do not know that the other was.

Q. How was Mr. Dumont Clarke?

A. He was not interested.

Q. How was Mr. W. A. Paton?

A. He was not.

Q. And the other Paton?

A. No, sir; none of the rest I have mentioned, only Mr. Agnew.

MR. KIMBALL. — As a pertinent reply to the suggestion in regard to the firm which the last witness represents. I will offer some letters.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF NEWBURGH, Feb. 8, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, Esq. : —

DEAR SIR, — Your letter to Mayor Ward received, and I am requested to answer. M. S. Frost & Son built the Consumers' Gas-works here in 1879, or rather commenced lighting in January, 1879. At the time they started, our city was paying \$45 per lamp in streets, all night burning. Consumers were paying, at the time the new company first agitated the question, \$4 per 1,000

feet. Frost & Son agreed to furnish for \$2.25 net, and \$32.50 per post. They were awarded contract. They put in the Lowe process. After two years the old company found their leakage so great, and that there was so much sympathy with the new company, they sold out to the new company. I will add that the new company never took advantage of their having it in their own hands, and have never raised their price above, but to the contrary they have given better terms than \$32.50 per post. The gas furnished is good, and the company seem to do all in their power to satisfy consumers. I know but little of the financial standing of Frost & Son. The company stands well, and have declared regular dividends of 6 per cent. Their bonds bear same interest, payable semi-annually. This, I believe, covers your request.

Respectfully yours,

D. J. CONSTANT,

City Clerk.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I should say that Mr. McGahan is city clerk of Toledo, Ohio, from whom these various letters of inquiry were sent to city officials to places where they had erected works, and these letters are in reply. (Reading) :—

C. H. WEYGANT, GROCERS' SPECIALTIES.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., May 6, 1884.

PARKER C. CHANDLER, Esq:—

DEAR SIR,— Your inquiries regarding the work done here by the firm of Mr. M. S. Frost & Son, in constructing the new gas-works, received.

I was Mayor of this city during the construction of works in question. The relations between the city and these parties was then, and have always been, so far as I am aware, most cordial. There was never, during the building of the works, any serious interruption to business. The streets were opened and closed again in a most satisfactory manner, and the pavements put back immediately.

In every instance the requirements of the city ordinances were strictly obeyed, and the directions or requests of the city authorities were satisfactorily followed.

We can speak most highly of their work, both regarding the manner in which it was done and because it has resulted in permanent and important benefit to this city. The Frosts and their agents have never, to my knowledge, failed to carry out to the letter their promises to the city.

The crowded condition of some of our streets made the laying of pipes without interruption of traffic quite a difficult task, but it was accomplished skilfully and thoroughly.

Yours very respectfully,

C. H. WEYGANT.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Mr. Kimball, is it part of your case that these works are to be built by Frost & Sons for your company?

Mr. KIMBALL. — It is part of our case that the works are to be built in part by M. S. Frost & Sons. He has already testified that they are interested in the company.

Mr. PUTNAM. — If they are to be the contractors, their subscription of \$75,000 is a simple matter.

Mr. KIMBALL. — (Reading) :—

JOHN A. HAMBLETON & Co., BANKERS,

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, Esq, *Toledo, Ohio* :—

DEAR SIR,— Your favor of the 4th at hand. We have known M. S. Frost & Son for some years. We cannot say what their financial standing may be,

but we have never known them to enter a community for the purpose of erecting works they have not carried them through. Whether by their own or means of their friends, they have always succeeded in maintaining their opposition.

We have known of several places they have put up works, — lastly in the city of Chicago. If you want an opposition gas company, we know of no better man than M. S. Frost to promote it.

Yours,

JOHN A. HAMBLETON & Co.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 21, 1884.

W. N. WHITE: —

DEAR SIR, — I reply to your enquiry "as to how the street work was done by the late Consumers' Mutual Gas Co. of this city (inaugurated by Mr. M. S. Frost) during the laying of the mains." I have to say that the streets were opened carefully and closed promptly and the paving was satisfactorily done.

Respectfully,

CHAS. BICCOFF,
Assistant City Commissioner.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I have several letters from Chicago, where the latest work was done by these gentlemen, and they are as follows: —

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 2, 1884.

Mr. E. I. FROST: —

DEAR SIR, — In reply to your request I would answer you that the gas-works projected and erected by your company in this city has been fully completed and is now in satisfactory operation.

The various requirements of the city in the ordinance granted your company have been properly complied with by you, and the city is now being benefitted by a strong and healthy opposition in gas.

Yours respectfully,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

I join in the above statement.

DEWITT C. CUQUILL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, May 6, 1884.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN, — I am in receipt of yours of 2nd inst., and judge from your remarks that you continue to devote your time and energies to the study of gas and the construction of works for its generation, I trust you will be as successful in your new undertaking as you were with the plant for this city, I recall with pleasure our official relations during your professional work here, because the extent and peculiar character of your operations were calculated to incite complaint from those charged with the care of our highways. Whether you were always pleased with the city's demand is for you to say. Let me say, however, while we rigidly enforced the strict rules under which your company was bound, the work of laying pipe was carried on by you in a manner to give the least inconvenience to the public and to the general satisfaction of the Commissioner and the Department of Public Works.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Yours respectfully,

DEWITT C. CUQUILL.

Capt. Wm. H. WHITE, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, June 20, 1884.

Capt. W. H. WHITE, *Engineer Consumers' Gas Company* :—

DEAR SIR, — In response to your inquiry I have pleasure in assuring you that the work of your company in laying gas-pipes in this city was performed in the most satisfactory manner.

The constant watchfulness that no serious interruption to traffic should occur, your prompt work and thorough piping of the streets were in the highest degree commendable. This department always found your company anxious to satisfy all its requirements and to carry into effect your large undertaking with the least possible annoyance to the public and the greatest possible speed.

For myself I can assure you of my hearty appreciation of the courtesy that always marked your dealings with my department and express my best wishes for your future success.

Truly yours,
WM. FOGARTY.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 8, 1884.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, Esq., 142 *Chambers Street, New York* :—

MY DEAR SIR, — In reply to your favor of the 6th inst., I beg to state that during the time you were engineer in charge of laying pipes for the Consumers' Gas Company of this city, you had occasion in a very large number of cases, to cross beneath our tracks, both those operated by horses and those by cable, and I am happy to say that in no case did you obstruct the operation of our cars, or cause us any annoyance of consequence; and, considering the magnitude of your undertaking, caused as little detriment to our business as was possible.

I am now, and ever shall be, grateful for the promptness and care with which your work was conducted.

Very truly yours,
C. B. HOLMS,
President and Superintendent.

MR. KIMBALL. — In addition to these letters which have been given somewhat in detail, I have also letters from the city officials in one or two cases, and from prominent bankers, and also others from Elyria, Lancaster, and from the First National Bank in Cleveland to the same purport, all testifying to the thoroughness, accuracy, and fidelity of these gentlemen, which I will submit to the gentlemen for the benefit of the committee.

MR. PUTNAM. — Do you propose to have the committee introduce any condition into the permission given by this Board that the work shall be done by the Messrs. Frost & Son without competition?

MR. MORSE. — I do not suppose that any consideration of that kind would be proper, or, if suggested by us, be approved by the Board.

MR. PUTNAM. — Then the testimony is not competent.

MR. MORSE. — When we come here with a petition, and the suggestion is made that the petitioners are not responsible and don't intend to benefit the city, I suppose it is perfectly

proper to show that those men have gone into other cities where they have made this proposition, and been granted permission to lay their pipes, and that they have laid them to the entire satisfaction of the citizens and city authorities, and that their work has proven to be of benefit to the citizens.

MR. PUTNAM. — My point is this: This testimony is put in as testimony to the character of these contractors and their competency to build gas-works. Now, I suppose the question before this committee is, whether these gentlemen, who have subscribed to the stock, should have certain rights. It doesn't seem to me to be material to show that those contractors are competent men, or to show that they are not competent men. I argue that the gentlemen — who are not petitioners, but are simply contractors — are not before this Board to show the competency of the contractors. The question before the Board is, whether the company comes before the committee upon a proper basis.

MR. MORSE. — I suppose nobody but these gentlemen will build the works.

MR. PUTNAM. — That is the question I asked.

MR. MORSE. — And I say it is not a proper condition to put into the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN. — The committee will give it full consideration.

MR. MORSE. — As we have submitted these letters, we desire them to be considered in every particular, open to examination by parties on the other side.

MR. GASTON. — We would prefer to hear them read.

MR. MORSE. — We will read them if the committee desire.

THE CHAIRMAN. — We will give you all the time you need.

MR. MORSE. — We will read them. We were endeavoring to save you half an hour.

(Mr. Kimball read the following) : —

JACOB K. BARR, ALDERMAN,
LANCASTER, PA., May 6, 1884.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: —

This is to certify that, during the years 1876 and 1877, the "Lancaster Gas-Light and Fuel Company" opened the streets of the city of Lancaster for the purpose of laying their mains, covered up the same, and restored the streets to as good condition as the same were previous to digging the trenches, the same being done without detriment to the citizens or any other party. As clerk of the Select Council and street committee of said city I heard of no complaint against the said company during the whole of their operations.

Very respectfully,

J. K. BARR,
Clerk Street Committee.

OFFICE OF ELYRIA GAS & WATER CO.,
ELYRIA, O., Feb. 9, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, Esq. : —

DEAR SIR, — M. S. Frost & Son built the gas and water here during the year 1879. Their work was dispatched with promptness that bespeaks an understanding of the business engaged in. Their process of manufacturing

gas has proved very satisfactory, giving a good, brilliant, unoffensive gas. Their work here has been to the entire satisfaction of the council and people at large.

Awaiting your further pleasure,

I am very truly yours,

F. R. PERSONS,

Sec. and Treas.

I cheerfully endorse the foregoing statement.

T. L. STETSON,

Pres. Sav. Bank.

W. B. GATES,

Mayor.

ARTEMAS BEEBE,

Member Council.

AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,

AKRON, O., Feb. 7, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, *Toledo, O.* : —

DEAR SIR, — Yours of the 4th inst. is at hand, and in reply will say that what I have seen of Messrs. M. S. Frost & Son will justify me in saying that I consider them strictly business men, and whatever they undertake they will carry through regardless of expense. They put in water-works for this city, or rather for themselves, to supply the city with water, and they gave much better works in every respect than they agreed to do when arranging with our City Council.

They put in gas-works at Newburgh, N.Y., at Attica, N.Y., at Elyria, Ohio, and have just completed works at Chicago which are producing 500,000 feet of *good* gas every twenty-four hours, as I understand, and have brought the price of gas by the old gas company to \$1.00 per thousand.

I don't think the old company can buy them off, either. I understand that at Newburgh, where there was a coal-gas company in operation when they went in, that the old company sold out to the new company and abandoned the field. Financially I think they are all right, and have the backing of some heavy capitalists. I know they are prompt in all their undertakings. They are gentlemen, and can be relied on to faithfully carry out all they agree to do. I think the city of Toledo will never have occasion for regrets in any arrangements they may make with Messrs. M. S. Frost & Son.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS ADAMS.

J. H. LOOMIS & SON, BANKERS,

ATTICA, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, Esq. : —

DEAR SIR, — Your favor of the 4th at hand. In answer would say that we have known the firm of M. S. Frost & Son, of whom you write, for several years. They put in water and gas in our village, and which we think a decided success. They also put in gas in Newburg, water in Elyria, at Akron, O., and other places not in mind. They have just finished a large contract in Chicago, which we understand has been a large success. We cannot say in regard to their financial standing, but they always have met their obligations. They are men of good character, and will undertake nothing unless they have faith in the enterprise and can carry forward their contracts.

You will find them gentlemen of square dealing and reliable, and we think if you give them a contract for your city you will get all you bargain for.

Yours,

J. H. LOOMIS & SON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5, 1884.

P. A. MCGAHAN, Esq., *City Clerk, Toledo, O.* : —

DEAR SIR, — Your favor of the 4th inst. at hand. Messrs. M. S. Frost & Son have done more or less business with this bank for the past five years, and we have found them prompt, reliable, and straightforward in all their dealings, and, so far as we know, they have conducted their operations in the building of gas and water works, both East and West, in such a manner as to win the confidence of all dealing with them. In all their financial operations with us they have been backed by Messrs. Berry Bros., of Detroit, Michigan, varnish manufacturers, who stand high in commercial circles, being rated at \$300,000 to \$400,000, and credit high.

The Frosts are just about completing the extensive works in Chicago of the Consumers' Gas-Light and Fuel Company of that city, the building of which, I am informed, has brought down the price of gas to \$1.25 and \$1.50 per thousand. I have never known their operations to result in a sale to the old company, but in reduction of price to all consumers. The Chicago papers of about January 1st contained accounts of the company about starting there, and from them you can gather about as good an idea of their mode of procedure as from any source I know of.

Truly yours,

H. S. WHITTLESEY,

Cashier.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. A. PATON.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE). Wm. A. Paton?

A. That is my name.

Q. You are from New York?

A. I am, sir.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am a banker and broker.

Q. What is the name of your firm?

A. Lounsberry & Haggin, Mills Building, New York City.

Q. What is the financial standing, if I may ask the question, of your firm? I do not care about details, but who are your associates?

A. Mr. Lounsberry is a brother-in-law of my partner, and son-in-law of Mr. I. B. Haggin, of San Francisco, one of the oldest men on the Pacific coast. Mr. Haggin is a nephew of Floyd Tevis, president of the Wells Banking Co. My other partner is Mr. H. J. McDonald, who for nine years was the financial editor of the *New York World*.

Q. Whether or not you represent capital of large amount?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a subscriber to this company?

A. I am.

Q. For what amount?

A. Twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q. Is your brother a subscriber?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His name is David Paton?

A. The same man.

Q. And who is he?

A. A lawyer of New York.

Q. Whether or not you and he are subscribers in good faith to this company, and intend to put in your money to carry on the business, if you are permitted to?

A. I certainly subscribed for no other reason.

Q. You have no personal experience, I suppose, in the manufacture of gas, yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. But you have gone into it as a business enterprise?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have confidence that, if permitted to begin business here, you can make it profitable?

A. I am sure of it.

Q. Whether or not you have reason to believe that all the capital you need will be furnished in the further development of this business if you are permitted to go on?

A. I am certain of that.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON). Do you know who the other subscribers are?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to give them to us?

A. That is their business. I submit that you have no right to ask that.

Mr. GASTON. — I submit, Mr. Chairman, that no gentleman from New York has a right to come here and make such a statement.

Mr. PATON. — If the chairman of the committee desires it I will state them.

Mr. GASTON. — I submit that this is an exhibition we are not accustomed to here.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understood the statement was made that the subscribers names would be furnished here at some time.

Mr. GASTON. — My Brother Morse asked him who two of the subscribers were and he told him, but when I asked him the names of the rest of them, he says "No."

Mr. MORSE. — He said he would state them if the chairman of the committee desires it.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON). Are you unwilling to give us the information?

A. I am willing to give to the City of Boston all the information it desires.

Q. Are you willing to give to those who appear here as remonstrants, all the information desired?

A. I do not know that I am willing to give the Boston Gas-Light Company any information it may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee desire to know whether this company is responsible, and they desire to know who the parties composing it are.

Mr. PATON. — May I give the list of subscribers to the committee in confidence?

Mr. GASTON. — We have no further cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. PATON. — I am willing to give it to the committee.

Mr. GASTON. — You are unwilling to answer my questions.

Mr. PATON. — I am unwilling to give information to the Boston Gas-Light Company. I am willing to answer any questions which the committee put to me.

Mr. GASTON. — I will ask whether we are to have the right to ask proper questions of witnesses who appear here.

The CHAIRMAN. — The witness seems to feel as if he gives away his interest if he makes the statement.

Mr. PATON. — I am interested in business in New York, and if Mr. Gaston or Mr. Greenough should come in and ask me how many shares of stock a customer of mine had purchased, I should decline to answer the question. I am willing to give any answer to questions of the committee, or any officer of the City of Boston, or any other person who has a right to ask. But I do not see that the Boston Gas-Light Company has a right to ask such a question.

Mr. GASTON. — If a witness comes here, and puts himself in the same position that he does in a broker's office in New York, I have no questions to ask.

Q. (By Mr. PUTNAM.) How long have you been in this enterprise, — I forget what it is called, — the Consumers' Gas Company?

A. Since its inception.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. I think it was some time in the month of November, or near the end of October, when my friend, Mr. Frost, and other gentlemen now interested in it visited us.

Q. Was it originally intended to be a water-gas company?

A. I went into it as I would go into a narrow-gauge or a broad-gauge railroad, as a business enterprise.

Q. Did you originally intend to be a water-gas company?

A. My firm and myself satisfied ourselves that we could make gas here profitably.

Q. My question was whether this was started as a coal-gas or water-gas company?

A. They simply said, "Let's go to Boston and make gas."

Q. Do you know the difference between coal gas and water gas?

A. Not as a chemist. Chemically, I cannot give any answer.

Q. Do you know that there is a difference?

A. Yes, sir; I do know they are different; for, when I was chairman of the house committee of the Union League Club, in New York —

Q. No matter; your reasons are unimportant. What I asked was, when this company was originally founded, was it to make coal or water gas — do you know?

A. It was to make gas in Boston.

Q. Do you know whether it was to make coal gas or water gas?

A. All I know is that during the time of the investigation —

Q. Please answer my question first, and then give the explanation.

A. I cannot answer "Yes" or "No."

Q. You can answer "Yes" or "No," and then explain as long as you are a mind to.

A. What is the question?

Q. Whether this company was originally started as a coal-gas or water-gas company?

A. How can I answer that, "Yes" or "No"?

Q. You can answer whether it was intended to be a coal-gas or water-gas company.

A. I cannot answer "Yes" or "No".

Q. Was it originally intended to be a water-gas company?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was it originally intended to be a coal-gas company?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then do you know what it was intended to be for?

A. I knew it was to be a gas company.

Q. Did you consider or inquire whether it was to be a coal or water gas company?

A. I did not consider that chemical question.

Q. Did you consider it a chemical question whether it was to be a coal or water gas company?

A. I always thought so; but I am willing to be convinced if I am wrong.

Q. Isn't this a question of the different means of making gas?

A. I never looked at it in that way.

Q. Did you look at it in any way except as a stock-jobbing or money-making business?

A. If you call me a stock-jobber, I will not answer the question.

Q. I didn't say you were a stock-jobber. But you said you went into it as you go into any railroad enterprise.

A. I certainly did not come to Boston for my health.

The CHAIRMAN. — This gentleman says he went into it as a business enterprise.

Q. (By Mr. PUTNAM.) Then it was immaterial to you whether it was a water-gas or coal-gas company?

A. So long as it was profitable to make gas, and we could compete with the old company, it was immaterial to me.

Q. Then was the method of making gas immaterial to you, and did you not inquire as to the method to be used in making gas?

A. Yes; I made inquiry.

Q. What did you find out? What was to be the method of making gas when the company was originally started?

A. I found out from some gentlemen, that knew a good deal about gas, that the Boston Gas Company was a very large capital —

Q. I asked you if you inquired what method was to be adopted by this new company in making gas?

A. No; I left that to others.

Q. Then you didn't know? Do you know what method is to be used?

A. Yes, sir, in a general way. I understand that Mr. Pierson's process is to be used.

Q. How long have you known that Mr. Pierson's process is to be used?

A. From the beginning.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Pierson's process is a water-gas or a coal-gas process?

A. Well, I cannot state that.

Q. You do not know?

A. It isn't necessary for me to know.

Q. It is necessary for you to say whether you know or don't know whether Mr. Pierson's process is a water-gas process or a coal-gas process.

A. No; but I have confidence that he can make gas here, and sell it at a profit.

Q. But you don't know whether it is a water-gas or coal-gas process?

A. Mr. Pierson is here, and he can tell you about the process.

Q. But I ask you if you know whether Mr. Pierson's process is a water-gas or coal-gas process?

A. By hearsay, or any other way?

Q. If you know let us hear it.

A. I am informed it is a water-gas process.

Q. You understand it is a water-gas process, since the organization of the company?

A. I understand it is water gas, so manufactured that it can be made in the State of Massachusetts, and come under the law regulating the manufacture of gas in this city.

Q. And you have only known of that since you went into this company?

A. I heard of it.

Q. You have met Mr. Monks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And haven't you told him within six weeks that this company was to make coal gas, and that you had no faith in water gas?

A. No, sir. I told Mr. Monks, "You could make coal gas and sell it for a less price than the Boston company sells it." Very nearly in those words, or words to that effect.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) Have you seen that circular? (Handing him a circular.) Have the kindness to look at it.

A. Yes, sir, but not this one. I have seen copies.

Q. Have you read it through?

A. Several times; but I haven't committed it to memory. Three or four times.

Q. This is a paper styled, "Circular. — Consumer's Gas Company of Boston." At the time you read this circular, three or four times, I understand you did not know whether this company was to make water gas or coal gas?

A. I did not see it at the time of the publication of this circular.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) At the time you read this circular three or four times, did you then know whether it was proposed that the new company should make water gas or coal gas?

A. I cannot remember when I first read this circular.

Q. How recently did you learn that the company were to make water gas and not coal gas; when was the first time you heard it?

A. That I cannot determine, because the processes of making gas did not particularly enter into my thought in this matter.

Q. Then, when this circular stated that a new gas company was to supply gas at \$1.35, you did not know that coal gas could not be furnished at less than \$1.50? At the time you read that you did not know that what Mr. Morse said was true, that coal gas could not be made and sold at less than \$1.50 per thousand feet? The whole trouble about this is that you have never given much thought to the manufacture of gas?

A. I do not ask the question whether a railroad is going to use Bessemer steel or iron rails. At the time I examined this matter, I found men of good financial standing going into it, and as a simple banker in New York, I went into this thing to promote it, as I would promote a steamship or railroad, or anything else. But I satisfied myself before I went into it that we could come here and make gas at a profit.

Q. I understand you to say that your business is a banker?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are also a broker in New York?

A. Yes, sir; I am also a broker.

Q. What other companies have you been interested in which supply gas, and what places?

A. What other companies have I been in?

Q. Yes, sir; and in what places.

A. Well, personally, I have never been interested in any before.

Q. Has your firm been interested in gas-works in any other places?

A. Yes, sir; I think they have.

Q. In what other places?

A. I cannot state that, because they were interested in them before I became a member. I think my partner's father built the San Francisco gas-works.

Q. Your name is William A. Paton?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had an interview, within the last two or three months, with some reporter, in which you stated certain places and companies in which you were interested in gas-works?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you had the conversation with him, were you then able to state what companies you were interested in?

A. I would ask if the reporter has sworn to what I said?

Q. No, sir; I am asking, if, at the time you had the interview, you could then remember what company you were interested in?

A. I remember I stated to him something about the companies my associates were interested in.

Q. Then at that time, were you able to state what companies you were interested in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that you could not.

A. No, sir, I said my firm.

Q. Well, what companies?

A. The Lancaster, Newburgh, Elyria, Baltimore, Attica, Lexington.

Q. In a great many cases you are interested in the same companies in which M. S. Frost & Co. are interested?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't they build the works in Elyria and Attica?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you say you were with them?

A. No, sir; I said my associates.

Q. By your associates, you mean your firm?

A. No, sir. I mean my associates, Mr. M. S. Frost & Son, and Mr. White.

Q. If your associates are interested in you, and your firm was interested in them, those gentlemen must have been interested with you. Why did you style them as your associates?

A. I simply spoke of those I was associated with in this enterprise.

Q. Then you have never been interested in any gas-works before?

A. I told you so before. Not personally.

Q. Well, then, impersonally. You put an emphasis upon the word "personally." What do you mean by that?

A. Well, if you will allow me to make a little statement. I do not suppose we are before the court?

Mr. WHITNEY. — We desire to get at your connection with the gas company enterprises, and what is your connection with them.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not see what the slightest consequence it is what business arrangements Mr. Paton was in. He states that he has subscribed to this corporation, and it is not material what other companies he has been interested in.

Mr. PATON. — If I had an informal talk with this reporter, and he goes off and writes it up, I am not going to be cross-examined upon what he says.

Mr. WHITNEY. — I will lay this paper down upon the table if that annoys you. Are you willing to say, in answer to my question, what the gas enterprises were with which you have been hitherto connected, whether personally or otherwise?

The CHAIRMAN. — It seems to me that this is immaterial to this committee.

Mr. WHITNEY. — We think it will be material in connection with the hearing. But of course I shall bow to the chairman's view of that; but we think it is material.

The CHAIRMAN. — I feel as though it is immaterial to the committee what enterprises the gentleman has been in before now.

Mr. PATON. — Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement? I think it is perfectly immaterial as to what gas enterprises I have been in, so long as I have gone into this one in good faith, and am willing to put my money into it.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) In any of the enterprises which you have joined, and in which you have not been personally connected, — Attica, Lancaster, Baltimore, etc., — do you know what process is used there?

A. No, sir, not from my knowledge, but from hearsay, in a number of places.

Q. Tell me what you know by hearsay in regard to Lancaster.

A. I understand they used the same process that is used in Chicago.

Q. Attica.

A. I don't know.

Q. Elyria.

A. I don't know. I could refresh my memory.

Q. The only place you remember is Chicago?

A. No. I remember about Newburgh.

Q. What about that?

A. I think the price was about twice what it is now. It was about \$3.50, and is now \$1.75. But you are asking me about things of which I only know by information and belief.

Q. Then you are going into this enterprise without knowledge as to what the former process was, and without caring what it is to be here?

A. I am going into it as you appear here as attorney for Mr. Greenough. You believe what he tells you, and I believe what my friends tell me.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. WHITE.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) What is your profession?

A. I am a gas engineer. It is my business to construct and manage gas-works.

Q. How long have you been engaged as gas engineer?

A. All my lifetime I have been in the gas business. I have been a gas engineer probably for twenty years.

Q. What experience have you had as gas engineer?

A. I have managed and built works in various cities throughout the country. I have built extensive gas-works, and managed them in numbers of cities. I was engaged on works in Brooklyn, and was sub-officer in New York city, and have built works in Baltimore, and more recently in Chicago, and for a number of years have been in the management of works.

Q. You say you have built works in Chicago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that a part of your business to estimate in regard to the cost and methods of construction?

A. Yes, sir, that is my business; and as constructing engineer I necessarily have to furnish an estimate of the cost.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) When you say you build works, you mean you do the engineering?

A. Yes, sir; I take the contract that I shall do the engineering work for so much money, or so much percentage.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) Have you been consulted in regard to the contemplated works of the Consumers' Gas Company in Boston?

A. Yes, sir, that is my only connection with them. I am practically acquainted with them so as to give the details of cost.

Q. For what length of time have you been in the employment of the Consumers' Gas Company for this purpose?

A. It is my second employment. I think that in the month of June I spent nearly three weeks looking at the land, and forming a general idea of the city of Boston proper. I devoted no attention whatever to the outside cities.

Q. And have you come to any conclusions in reference to what you would recommend as to the place where the works should be constructed, and the system upon which the works should be built, and generally as to the plan of laying the pipes, and constructing the works?

A. I have made such a report to the company. I have investigated the subject of lots, and I believe the company now has the option to purchase one of two lots, either one or the other, that they have decided upon in the city.

Q. Have you examined those lots?

A. I have.

Q. And approved them?

A. I have.

Q. Whether or not they are suitable for the construction of the works?

A. Yes, sir ; I consider either one of the lots desirable.

Q. Have you made any estimates in regard to the cost of laying the pipes?

A. I have, very carefully.

Q. Have you examined the street maps?

A. I looked at the street maps in the Street Commissioners' office, but I spent most of the time in looking about the streets, riding about in the cars and carriages, and familiarizing myself with the more difficult parts of the city.

Q. Does your duty embrace the construction of apparatus for making gas?

A. It requires me to plan and design the apparatus, not the construction of it ; that is done by the foundry men.

Q. Whether or not the process of making gas comes within your department?

A. It does not. I am willing to build gas-works for the manufacture of coal gas, or water gas, or of cobblestones, if desired.

Q. In this particular case have you made your calculations upon what is known as the Pierson process?

A. I have made my calculations here upon what is known as the Lowe process, which would not be different from the Pierson process. The basis would be entirely similar in the two processes. The difference in cost would be very trifling.

Q. So far as you are personally concerned, you have no personal interest in any process, whether water or coal?

A. No, sir ; no more than you, as a lawyer, take in any case. I am willing to build anybody's works.

Q. Are there any peculiar engineering difficulties in Boston in laying pipes?

A. Yes, sir ; I should say that Boston presents a considerable problem for a gas engineer to look after, but I do not see any considerable difficulties. I have looked through the streets pretty thoroughly.

Q. How does it compare with Chicago?

A. I think we had more difficult work in Chicago than we should have here, from the fact that Chicago is a peculiar city. It is built upon a level plain, and the grade of the city has been raised three times, and of course the old sewer-pipes and the water-pipes and others have been allowed to remain down, and they would cart in dirt, and put in a new pavement, then two or three inches of dirt, and when it comes to laying a new system of pipes you would have to go lower down. So that in laying our pipe we would have to go through two or three pavements, and under the ground you would meet this tangle of water and gas-pipes. It was peculiarly muddled in Chicago by the cable railroad under which is a tunnel five feet deep from the surface of the street. Of course, in making connections under the street, we were obliged to go under that tunnel, and we had all sorts of difficulties to meet with, in the way of sewers and gas-pipes. But I believe that work was conducted in such a way that the public traffic was not delayed; and there was no inconvenience other than that usually found in such works. By a proper system of doing the work, that inconvenience can be reduced to a minimum.

Q. Well, how long were you engaged in laying pipes?

A. About eight months, from May to the latter part of November.

Q. Do you remember what was the length of time given you by the city to lay the pipes?

A. My contract with the company required me to complete the works in a year and a half. I had built my works, and delivered them to the construction company in about nine months. We commenced in March, and I delivered gas on the night before Christmas, and made the city a Christmas present of gas.

Q. Do you know how many miles of pipe were laid?

A. I laid about seventy miles of pipe by contract; and the rest was laid by the company, and the construction company was allowed for it. The contract was for seventy-five miles.

Q. Did you have occasion to cross horse-railroad tracks?

A. Yes, sir. Chicago is lined with horse railroads. There was not a section of the city where we did not have to lay the pipe under them.

Q. How much inconvenience was there?

A. Not much. I arranged that during the busy hours of the day, when the working-people are going to and from home, that the cars should not be stopped. I arranged to make the worst crossings at night and on Sundays. We took every means to work, so as to inconvenience the public the very least possible.

Q. How long, in your judgment, would it take to lay the pipes through the entire old part of Boston?

A. We could do it in about six months.

Q. Whether or not, during that time you would expect to work at night?

A. I should be obliged to work at night on some of your narrow streets down town here; and, if such a thing is possible, we should want to do some Sunday-work. But I should not like to run in conflict with public opinion in that direction.

Q. Could you lay your pipes in six months?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many pipes are laid in the city proper?

A. I think the old company have about one hundred and five miles or one hundred and ten miles. This is merely hearsay. I have made my figures for one hundred miles of pipe.

Q. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the city proper, do you include Roxbury in your allowance?

A. No, sir; I have made no estimate for the outlying districts.

Q. You have simply taken the territory covered by the Boston Gas-Light Company?

A. Yes, sir; that is as much as any company could do in a year.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What is your method of laying pipes?

A. I usually go to the old company and arrange with them, and establish a grade that will take me over or under their depth, according to the system. When their system is an old one I have to avail myself of it to suit the grade. I should run my levels and get a beginning, and, by a system of what we call groups, get by their pipe without disturbing them.

Q. How would you manage if two pipes were laying near together in the same street, and there would be an evident leakage of gas, for I suppose there would be a leakage of this water gas the same as any other gas?

A. Yes, sir; there is always some leakage.

Q. Doesn't it make trouble?

A. No, sir; if the old company continued to make coal gas. The water gas has a distinct odor of its own. It is a distinct perfume. There is really no great difficulty about laying pipe, except where you have switches and turnouts in the busy narrow streets, and that would require skill and judgment and attention to the public wants. I have made this street-work a specialty, and endeavored to do it without inconvenience to the public, as the testimonials will show.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) I want to ask you whether, after the pipes are laid, the streets are put in proper condition?

A. Yes, sir. I was there about ten days ago, and in driving through the city I saw how well the work has been done. I might say that it is my custom, where the work is in my charge, to give the repairing of the streets to the most successful contractors of the four or five whom the department of Public Works select. I make him contract that he shall do the work according to specifications; and I will not pay him for the work until the Superintendent of Streets certifies to me that the work is satisfactory. Of course the company has to maintain them some time. By the proper use of water, and ramming the dirt and puddling it, the work can be well done; it is simply a question of willingness, on the part of the company, to do its work thoroughly, and it is simply a question of money.

Q. Now, what size plant have you estimated upon for Boston?

A. I estimated for a million and a half feet a day. I should build the building so that the apparatus could be duplicated without inconvenience.

Q. Will a million and a half a day be sufficient.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you understand about the present manufacture of the Boston company?

A. I have been informed that they send out about seven hundred and fifty millions a year.

Q. That would be rather more than two millions a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you willing to give your estimate of the cost?

A. The entire cost of the plan?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir. My estimate is a little more than a million and a half.

Q. What does that include?

A. About a hundred miles of street mains, six thousand services, six thousand connections in certain places, the ground and gas-works built of the dimensions I have spoken of.

Q. I suppose you understand the limitation by which the Consumers' Company can have but a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and can issue bonds of not more than five hundred thousand dollars, making a million dollars? How far would the million dollars go?

A. They would have to cut down their street system, put in less pipe, and build smaller works. They could build about two-thirds of the plan I have predicated for those gentlemen.

Q. In other words the million dollars would pay about two-thirds of the cost of the entire plant of the City of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What process of making gas have you allowed for in your works?

A. I believe this company expect to use Mr. Pierson's process. In making my estimate I made an estimate upon what the Lowe process would cost. That is a water-gas process.

Q. This is a water-gas process, with an adaptation to Mr. Pierson's process?

A. The difference is that Mr. Pierson claims the process by which he extracts the carbonic oxide from the water gas.

Q. Whether or not you have had such an experience in the manufacture of gas as to express an opinion whether or not in your judgment it could be done?

A. It can be done. It has been done, but not yet in a commercial way. It has been done experimentally, and large works are being built in New York State, based upon a patent, issued in this country, and some two or three million dollars are being spent there for that purpose.

Q. Which gas is made in the Chicago works that you constructed?

A. They were built to make water gas by the Lowe apparatus. There are myriads of patents for water gas but the Lowe process has been the most successful, probably.

Q. I take it that, in your experience, you have had more or less knowledge as to the cost of gas to the public in these different places before and after the introduction of the works you have built?

A. Only in a general way, — only as a gasman meeting another gasman and talking, that such and such places charge this and that. I know that, as a general thing, the introduction of the new company has been followed by the reduction of the price.

Q. Where the processes have been new, as the substitution of water gas for coal gas, do you know of any instance in which the price to the public has gone back to as high an amount as before water gas was introduced?

A. I don't think there is any case of the kind. Water gas can be made cheaper than coal gas under favorable circumstances, and is usually sold cheaper.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the experience of this Chicago company, as to the effect upon the community of the cost of gas, and so on, the amount that they have made?

A. Well, in a general way I know that the old company in Chicago were selling gas at \$2.75, with a discount which made it net about \$2.25, when this company commenced operations. The new company charged \$1.75 when they commenced operations. When the new company commenced operations the old company reduced the price to \$1.25, for a fighting rate. The new company is charging \$1.25 now, and that is the price out there. The public, of course, have received a very large benefit through them.

Q. Whether or not the new company can profitably make gas at \$1.25?

A. The new company in Chicago is profitably doing its work. I didn't ask for the information, but the president is somewhat proud of his operations there, and showed me the books. The business is managed very well. There is no doubt that the city of Chicago has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, by the introduction of that company.

Q. Have you any opinion as to what would be the effect here in Boston by the introduction of gas from works which you construct?

A. I don't exactly understand you.

Q. Could you give an opinion as to the price at which gas could be sold?

A. I think the old gas company is making pretty cheap gas now, at \$1.50.

Q. Can gas be made cheaper from coal than the Boston company are now making it?

A. I shouldn't like to be compelled to do it.

Q. Whether or not gas can be made from water cheaper than gas can be made from coal?

A. I should say that in Boston I think they can make water-gas cheaper than they can coal-gas.

Q. How much cheaper?

A. I should say there would be a difference of 25 to 30 cents a 1,000 feet in the manufacture.

Q. Whether or not that is a difference which is inherent in the processes themselves?

A. Of course the process of manufacturing water gas is a very much cheaper one than the process of manufacturing coal gas, as we know.

Q. How does the gas compare in quality with coal gas?

A. It is much higher. You cannot carry coal gas up to eighteen or twenty candles without smoking. The water gases you can carry up to thirty candles, without any trouble.

Q. The Boston gas is better than any other coal gas made?

A. I have always considered it one of the best lighted cities in the country.

Q. So that we have the perfection of coal gas here?

A. I think so.

Q. And they cannot go any cheaper?

A. I do not know any other way.

Q. So that if you have any cheaper process it must be by some other process than coal?

A. It is the only way to get at it.

Q. And you can make this process by water?

A. Yes sir; you can make a much better light by water gas than by coal gas.

Q. Whether or not in your judgment it will be possible for a company laying its pipes and building its works, after the plan projected by you to supply its consumers at \$1.35 a 1,000 feet, and do a profitable business?

A. Well, basing that upon what I saw in Chicago, I think they could do so.

Q. When you speak of \$1.35, do you refer to the gas of twenty candle-power, such as the Boston company supply, or a higher candle-power?

A. I speak of a higher standard, twenty-eight to thirty candles.

Q. When you speak of gas of from twenty-five to twenty-eight or twenty-eight to thirty candle-power as compared with gas of twenty candle-power at \$1.50, you do not state the entire difference without taking into account the difference in the candle-power?

A. No, sir.

Q. Based upon the difference in candle-power, what would be the difference in price?

A. It would be a difference in the neighborhood of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the consumer.

Q. Then you would deduct twenty-five per cent. in order to get at the real price for water gas to the consumer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you brought with you some plans, showing some of the difficult places in Chicago that you had to get over?

A. Yes, sir, if the committee would like to see them.

(Witness exhibited the drawings to the committee, and explained them in detail to the committee and counsel.)

Mr. MORSE. — Those are all the questions I have to ask Mr. White, but I suppose it would be agreeable to all of us, before any further inquiries are put, to know how late the committee propose to sit.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee will leave that pretty much to the counsel on either side. We can adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon, if you wish it, or any time in the forenoon, to-morrow.

(The committee and counsel consulted, and the hearing was adjourned to to-morrow at 2.30 P.M.)

SECOND HEARING.

WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1884.

The committee met at 2.30 P.M.

Present: Alderman Slade (chairman) and Hall. Alderman Fernald came in after the hearing had been in progress some time.

Mr. KIMBALL. — Inasmuch as it was stated at the hearing yesterday that the exhibit, which was supposed to be enclosed in the letter of Mr. Clarke, cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, to the second National Bank, giving a list of the subscribers or a copy of the subscription list of the Consumers' Gas Company, was omitted by accident, and was to be received from New York this morning, it seems to me to be but courtesy to the committee to state that I called at the Second National Bank, and was informed that the enclosure had not been received. We have made an effort to obtain it, and will present it at a subsequent hearing before the committee.

Mr. MORSE. — We have finished our examination of Mr. White, for the present. I would like to say that Mr. White has gone into this question of the condition of the streets with some care, and is prepared to state fully what would have to be done here. While we do not care to take up the time of the committee in examining him, we should be glad to have the members of the committee, either now or at another time, examine him further. We suppose that the question of engineering is one of the important ones in this hearing.

STATEMENT OF WM. H. WHITE. — *Continued.*

Cross-Examination.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) I understood you to say yesterday, Mr. White, that you estimated the cost of manufacturing and distributing water gas to be \$1.25 a thousand?

A. I said that the company could afford to make it, and sell it at \$1.35.

Q. If you did not give the cost to the company in manufacturing, please now state it.

A. I should not feel at liberty to do so.

Q. Why not.

A. I should consider that a part of the company's business. I am perfectly willing to do it if the company desires it.

Mr. GASTON. — It has been opened here, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that this gas can be manufactured and distributed for \$1.35 per thousand. I find, the moment I begin to examine the witnesses, that they throw themselves upon their privilege and will not answer. So, when my brother has opened in this manner, for the witnesses to throw themselves upon their privilege is

wrong. It is not any privilege, and when they come in here for the purpose of making disclosures, and decline to make disclosures to show the condition of the company, it is wrong. When they come in here and state a fact, and then refuse to state how they get at that fact it is wrong, and I respectfully submit that it is Mr. White's duty to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think it was stated by some one here that gas could be manufactured for \$1.35.

Mr. GASTON. — It was opened by my Brother Morse. He said they could manufacture gas and distribute it to consumers for \$1.35, and make a reasonable profit, and for larger customers they could sell it for a lower figure. Now, my question is, how much would be the cost of the gas they propose to manufacture? We propose to show that their theory is wrong; but when we go into that theory the witness refuses to answer the question.

Mr. MORSE. — I shall ask the privilege, first, of setting my friend right in the statement of facts, and then asking the attention of the committee to the proper limit of these inquiries. In the first place, I said nothing whatever in regard to the cost to the company in making gas. I did not open that question; I said it is not a matter of any sort of consequence in this hearing. The only thing this committee, or the Board of Aldermen are interested in is whether or not this company that now applies for permission to lay its pipes has a backing of such substance that it can probably carry out and will carry out its promises, and if it makes a promise to offer to the citizens of Boston gas which is cheaper and better than the gas now made and sold, it is no sort of consequence how much profit that company makes. The competition between that company and the Boston Gas-Light Company will very soon establish, to the satisfaction of the public, what the amount of profit is that either company can make. If the Boston Gas-Light Company is now selling gas at \$1.50 a thousand feet, it is, I have assumed, selling it as low as it can sell it and reserve a proper profit to itself. Now this new company proposes to sell better gas at \$1.35 a thousand feet. So long as it does that, it is no sort of consequence to the Boston Gas-Light Company, or to anybody else, whether the profit that it will make upon that gas will enable it to pay a dividend of 5, 6, or 10 per cent. That is a matter which is private business. We do not come here, if the committee please, to give away to the Boston Gas-Light Company the inventions which are controlled by these parties. Why, as I said yesterday, the Boston Gas-Light Company has taken its position; it does not propose to use any water-gas processes. It announced last winter that it had abandoned any investigation of all those subjects, and does not propose to use those processes; and it proposes that the city of Boston shall not have the benefit of them. When we come here and offer to give the city of Boston the benefit of these processes, and offer to guarantee to furnish the city with gas at a less cost than the Boston Gas-Light Company are now furnishing them, are we to be examined by the counsel for the Boston Gas-Light Company as to the cost at which this can be done? It seems to me that that is of no consequence. This company is prepared to give, and will give, a

bond, with ample sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Aldermen for the faithful performance of all the work it undertakes to do, and for the fulfilment of all contracts it proposes to make. There shall not be any question in the mind of any member of the committee or the Board that the promises of the company in regard to the cost of gas being at \$1.35 a thousand feet, and that that shall be the maximum cost.

The CHAIRMAN. — For all time?

Mr. MORSE. — For all time, and we shall give all the financial endorsement required upon that bond. But I wish to state that Mr. White is simply in the service of the Consumers' Gas Company. I am perfectly willing that he should consult with the officers of the company whether they have any objection to his stating the cost; but it is very clear that he, as an employé of that company, would not be justified in stating the cost of this manufacture. That is my position, as representing the company: that Mr. White ought not, as an employé, as he is, and as he claims to be, to be asked to make any such statement.

Alderman HALL. — Are you aware that the City of Boston is purchasing gas of the Boston Gas-Light Company, for lighting the streets, at \$1.30?

Mr. MORSE. — I am, sir.

Alderman HALL. — Are you aware that we are purchasing gas of the Charlestown Gas Light Company for lamps at 60 cents, for some large lamps?

Mr. MORSE. — I am not aware of it. I think you must be mistaken.

Alderman HALL. — That is a matter of proof, when the Charlestown man comes. I think I am right. Now, then, if we are to grant your permission, and that upon a given price, \$1.35, we virtually establish the price for you for all coming time, and you make an agreement with the city to that effect; is it not fair for us to know something about where you can go for a living profit and sell gas to the city? The object of this hearing is to procure gas for the City of Boston at a less price. Suppose the Boston Gas-Light Company should drop its price to-morrow to consumers for \$1.25 for lighting the street lamps, or \$1.30, which is now the price we are really paying, would you really think it would be for the interest of this committee to report in favor of your petition?

Mr. MORSE. — I think, Mr. Alderman, that you have misunderstood some remarks I have made. In the first place, you must be in error in regard to the price at which the Charlestown Gas Company sells its gas. If Mr. Neal is present I should like to ask if the City of Boston pays his company only sixty cents a thousand feet?

Mr. NEAL. — Sixty-five cents a night. We made special rates for some few lamps.

Alderman HALL. — Give us the price per thousand feet?

Mr. NEAL. — \$1.30.

Alderman HALL. — That is one price, what is the other?

Mr. NEAL. — There are several.

Mr. MORSE. — Let us deal with facts. It was a natural mistake.

Of course, Mr. Neal spoke of the price per lamp, per night. Of course, the rate is \$1.30 per thousand feet. That is evidently his lowest price; if there is any lower price he would have stated it.

Mr. NEAL. — There are some few lamps lower than that at special rates,— very special rates, we call them.

Alderman HALL. — I still think I am right.

Mr. MORSE. — Very well. Let me answer the question. In the first place, I said yesterday that this company would sell its gas at \$1.35 a thousand feet, but that to all persons who made time contracts it would sell its gas at \$1.25 a thousand feet. That was stated in my opening yesterday. That would, of course, include the city, and that brings the price to the city down to \$1.25. A dollar and thirty-five cents was stated as the maximum. Of course, the alderman will see that a difficult factor in determining the exact profit in all this business is the amount of gas that will be made and sold. It is impossible to tell in advance what proportion of the people of the city would prefer to take their gas from this new company. That is an element which is very uncertain, and that would affect very largely the cost to the company. I assume that they could make and sell a certain quantity of gas at a very much less cost to themselves than they could a certain other quantity. The larger the product, the smaller the cost per thousand feet. Now, we do not come here asking the city to bind itself to any contract to take gas from this company. We do not ask the city to take a foot of gas from this company. We simply come here and say we are backed by men of means, — and the endorsement means something in this company, — and we ask the privilege of doing business in Boston, and doing it in a way that will ensure to customers a less charge to them than they now have to pay. We do not ask you to exclude anybody from doing business here, nor ask the city to break existing contracts with existing companies. We do not care whether the city buys a foot of gas from us or not. We ask the privilege of supplying some three thousand citizens who have signed this petition; we ask the privilege of doing business with them; we ask the privilege of spending a million and a-half of our own money in the streets of Boston. That is what we ask. When we come here and say we have a backing sufficient to carry this out, and are willing to give any guarantee that the Board of Aldermen, or the ingenuity of the City Solicitor can provide, and will stand by what we contract to do, we say it is hardly fair to be interrogated by the counsel of the Boston Gas-Light Company as to the precise profit that we expect to make. They have decided that they do not want to go into this business. They have decided that they prefer a safe business, and will not touch it. But here is a company that will do it, and offers to the public a certain benefit for doing it. Now, if the officers of the company think it is proper to state all that they estimate upon, I have no objection; but I have to say, in behalf of Mr. White, who comes here as an engineer in the employ of the company, that he ought not to be put in the position of being required to state anything that in the judgment of the committee is not material. We ask the committee to say that it is not material.

Alderman HALL. — I hope the counsel will excuse me for interrupting him.

Mr. GASTON. — My brother has reiterated his opening upon the question whether Mr. White shall answer the question; and he says that, these gentlemen having come here and offered to guarantee that gas shall be furnished at \$1.35 a thousand feet, that substantially ends the inquiry. He simply says we shall not go into the question whether Mr. White has made a statement based upon facts; that we shall not ask whether Mr. White has information underneath to back up his statement. And we have heard a great deal of the backing of this company. Now, what of that? Why, in the first place, this is a corporation composed of stockholders; and stockholders are changing every day, and directors are changing from year to year. This gentleman who came here from New York, — without meaning any disparagement to the second gentleman called, I imagine he is a stock operator and broker in New York, and that he buys and sells stocks for himself and others, — what is his guarantee worth, assuming him to be a responsible man enough? He does not come here promising, in behalf of the corporation, when that corporation is changing every year in stockholders and directors; so that the guarantee is worth nothing. Then, Mr. Chairman, suppose there should be a bond given by the corporation itself. A bond to do what? To furnish gas at \$1.35. Suppose my brother Putnam is living in South Boston, and this company charges him \$1.50, what is that bond worth? It is nonsense. No bond will be drawn which will protect the citizens of Boston. I know no way in which a bond can be drawn by which he can be protected if they agree to furnish him gas at \$1.35 and he is charged \$1.50. I know of no way of drawing such a bond. Perhaps my brother Morse, in his ingenuity, can devise one; perhaps, the City Solicitor can. It is simply this: These gentlemen come here as bankers and brokers from New York, and I speak of it in no disparaging terms —

Mr. CHANDLER. — They don't need any apology from you.

Mr. GASTON. — I shall make none to them, after this insulting interruption.

Mr. CHANDLER. — You called them stock-jobbers all the same.

Mr. GASTON. — I am addressing the committee. These gentlemen come here with a scheme, and it is proper and right that they should. They come here and make a certain statement. To show you that they cannot carry out that statement, I propose to examine their witnesses with a view of proving that their theories are false and that they cannot carry out any such proposition as they make to you. I apprehend that one of the fundamental questions will be: Is the project feasible? Can they do what they say they will? Even if they have the disposition, can they do it? For that purpose I asked this witness this question. What we believe — we may be wrong — is that such gas as the laws of the Commonwealth require, cannot be made and distributed to the citizens of Boston for \$1.35. We propose to show that, and we want to begin to show it by the gentleman upon the stand.

Mr. MORSE. — All I can say is, that if it cannot be done for

that it will be a fortunate thing for the Boston Gas-Light Company. I think my learned friend has argued to this committee very much as if he was representing the public. But he is simply representing the Boston Gas-Light Company in seeking to prevent competition. His argument was addressed to you as if he were representing the public interest.

Mr. GASTON. — We are both talking about the public interest.

Mr. MORSE. — We do not come here for that. We come here for the purpose of doing a lawful, reputable business, precisely as one man does business with another.

The CHAIRMAN. — The city ought to know whether they can do what they agree to, ought they not? They say they can do a certain thing.

Mr. MORSE. — I suppose that, in ordinary business, if men put their money into a thing, that is the best guarantee that they will do it.

Mr. PUTNAM. — The fact that they have put their money into it is no guarantee that they can furnish gas for \$1.35 a thousand.

Mr. MORSE. — The fact that men of financial standing and character have come here and are willing to give their personal assurance to this Board that they will carry out any agreement that may be drawn, is pretty sure evidence.

Mr. PUTNAM. — There is no such agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. — My experience with contractors for the last eight or ten years is different.

Mr. MORSE. — If they proposed to make a contract it would be different.

Mr. GASTON. — The reason urged for your granting this privilege is not that it is for their profit, but for the public benefit. That was the theory of their opening, that they could make money for themselves and benefit the public.

Mr. MORSE. — I said that we were not a philanthropic institution like the Boston Gas-Light Company, but that we were simply a business institution.

Mr. GASTON. — And you would work for the public benefit.

Mr. MORSE. — Whatever you can fairly say, Mr. White, within the limits of —

The CHAIRMAN. — I was going to say that this committee and the Board of Aldermen want to be pretty sure that these parties can do what they agree to do for the benefit of the people of Boston, not for their own personal benefit. We are looking out for the city's interest and they are looking out for their own. We ought to feel pretty sure that they can do, and will do, what they tell us they can do.

Mr. MORSE. — If the chairman will permit me to say to Mr. White, that whatever he feels that, within the limits of his employment, it is proper for him to say, I wish he would say. I do not wish the committee to understand that the officers of the company, at the proper time, would not be ready to give any information to the committee. It is, rather, that Mr. White stands in the peculiar position of being an employé of the company.

Mr. PUTNAM. — The officers of the company are here, and can

release Mr. White just as easily as they could give the information themselves.

Mr. WHITE. — I have stated, Mr. Chairman, that this gas can be made and sold to the citizens of Boston for \$1.35. I should not feel at liberty, as a professional man and gas engineer, to state here what it costs to make the gas. If I did, I might as well take down my sign and quit the business.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) What reason have you to think that they can make and sell gas for \$1.35?

A. From the figures I have made. No gas company would give the cost of gas here. It is one of the unwritten laws of this and all other businesses not to give the inside facts. It would be a betrayal of information that I have, that is private. Mr. Greenough would not for a moment allow me to do it if I were in his employment. I stated that I have recently had an opportunity to examine the books of a gas company which was selling gas for \$1.25. I believe these gentlemen are right in presuming that they can sell gas at a reasonable profit for \$1.35. But I shall not, of course, without the consent of the company, state what it costs to make gas, and, without being released from my obligation, I cannot tell it.

Mr. GASTON. — We should like to have that question settled. It is one of the fundamental questions.

Alderman HALL. — Mr. Gaston, it is the view of the committee that you have a right to question this witness, and that he should answer any proper question as to the cost of manufacturing gas.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Is not Mr. Frost the man who has a right to release this witness?

Mr. MORSE. — He is not in the room.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Here is the man. (Mr. Frost having just entered the room.)

(The gentlemen representing the petitioners consulted privately.)

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Mr. White, I understand you decline to answer the question for the present?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of the gas in Chicago. That contains parts of carbonic oxide?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What per cent.?

A. The only analysis I ever saw of that gas is about 23 per cent.

Q. Doesn't ordinary water gas contain about 30 per cent.?

A. 20 to 30 per cent.

Q. Suppose it contains 30 per cent.; in order to bring it under the Massachusetts laws, you have got to extract 20 per cent.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would you do that?

A. There are several ways of doing that. There is one patent, the Tessie-du-Motay, by which they treat it with alum. We have to convert the carbonic oxide into carbonic acid, and remove the oxide.

Q. If you extract enough to make it within the Massachusetts laws, you take 20 per cent. away from the volume of gas?

A. It depends entirely upon how it is made.

Q. I say, suppose you take away 20 per cent. you reduce it to 10, and don't you take away one-fifth of the volume?

A. No, sir; not if it is done in the way this company propose to do it.

Q. Suppose it is 30 per cent. and you reduce it to 10, don't you take away 20 per cent.?

A. Not if in taking out the 20 you add 40 per cent. of hydrogen.

Q. Do you take away 20 and add 40?

A. Yes, sir; if this theory is correct.

Q. Laying aside that theory, suppose you take away 20 per cent. of carbonic oxide, that reduces it one-fifth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that reduces the volume?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you take away this 20 per cent. of oxide, don't you diminish the heating power?

A. Certainly it would diminish the heating power.

Q. What effect does that have? Suppose the 20 per cent. of carbonic oxide is taken away, what effect does that have?

A. It reduces 30 candle gas to 22 or 23, speaking roughly; I haven't made any figures.

Q. Assuming that ordinary water gas contains 30 per cent. of carbonic oxide, and 20 per cent. of that is taken away, so as to bring it within the limits of legislation here, then you have taken away one-fifth of the volume of the gas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that diminishes the volume so much?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have the expense of extraction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the cost of taking it away?

A. No, sir; not from any personal knowledge.

Q. Then assuming that there is 30 per cent. of oxide in water gas, and that 20 per cent. is taken away to reduce it to the amount prescribed by the legislation of the Commonwealth, then you have lost one-fifth in the volume of gas by that taking away, unless it is supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also, by taking away that 20 per cent., diminish the heating property, which has an effect upon the character of the gas, reducing that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have in addition to that the cost of extraction, whatever that may be?

A. Yes, sir; you are right.

Q. Then, if my assumption is correct, would it not cost between \$1.40 and \$1.50 to manufacture and distribute this gas?

A. With a profit?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I think it would, if made that way.

Q. And would not the expense of production exceed \$1.40 upon the theory and assumption which I have made?

A. It would. But the trouble is you are making a supposititious case which does not exist.

Q. We shall undertake to prove that it does.

A. Only I don't wish to be misrepresented.

Q. No, sir; I don't intend to have you misunderstood.

A. You are right all the way through on your own supposition. That is not what this company propose to do, however.

Q. Is that the way I have mentioned, that it is taken out by the Equitable, of New York?

A. I don't recall that you mentioned any way of taking it out.

Q. Taking out carbonic oxide?

A. The Equitable company, of New York, propose to take it out by the Tessie-du-Motay process.

Mr. GASTON. — Now, Mr. White, you have stated, as one of the material subjects of this inquiry, that your company can make and distribute gas for \$1.35. Now I wish you would give the committee the figures showing the cost.

Mr. MORSE. — I would say that I have had some talk with Mr. Frost, and I should prefer that Mr. White himself speak to Mr. Frost, and get such permission from him as Mr. Frost thinks proper to give. Then, with that permission, I have no objection to his answering the question.

Mr. WHITE (after consulting with Mr. Frost). — I would like to say, in answer to the question, that I have been authorized by the representative of the gas company I am engineer for on this occasion, and am here as their witness, to give the cost as they estimated it upon the manufacture of gas. I wish to say, however, that it is entirely unprofessional and unknown, and never has been done in any public hearing. I very much regret the decision of the gentlemen, and would prefer to withdraw from the case.

Mr. MORSE. — I wish to say in behalf of the company, as counsel, that I have advised them to give this information because the committee say that, in their judgment, it is material to this inquiry. I have not supposed that it was, but still I yield to the judgment of the committee.

Mr. WHITE. — The cost of this gas, delivered to the consumer, with taxes and everything paid, would be \$1 a thousand feet.

Q. (By ALDERMAN HALL). Would that include the leakage, distribution, and everything?

A. Yes, sir; everything that it costs this company.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Won't you please state how you arrive at that?

A. Do you want an analysis of the dollar?

Q. No. I want to know how you make up the dollar cost?

A. The analysis of the dollar cost. The cost of the manufacture of that gas at the works would be about 56 and $\frac{86}{100}$ cents; that is, delivered into the street mains.

Q. That is the cost of manufacture at the works.

A. Yes, sir; delivered into the street mains.

Q. Now, can you tell how you get that?

A. Yes. That is the cost of coal, oil, labor, and purification.

Q. I know it is very easy to say that, but I want to know how you get the sum of 56 and $\frac{86}{100}$?

A. I don't know as that is necessary, if this company states that they can put it into the streets for a dollar.

Q. We want to get down to hard-pan.

A. I am perfectly willing to give the information under my instructions, but it is a ridiculous thing to do.

Mr. MORSE. — Of course the committee appreciate the position we are in. We are under the control of the committee. We come here asking the privilege of laying our pipes. In order to obtain that privilege we want to satisfy the committee and the aldermen in every reasonable way, but I trust that the committee will see that the Boston Gas-Light Company have an entirely different object from that of the committee and the Board of Aldermen. It is one thing for the committee and the Board of Aldermen to make inquiries and get information for their satisfaction; it is another thing for the Boston Gas-Light Company to pursue inquiries for purposes of its own. I trust that the committee will protect us in this matter. I think they ought to be required to keep within some limit, certainly.

Alderman HALL. — We may as well have stopped before we began if you cannot tell us the cost.

Mr. GASTON. — If there are any secrets which these gentlemen desire to keep in this regard, we will not press them to disclose them.

Mr. MORSE. — I give notice now that we shall propose to make an investigation of what it costs the Boston Gas-Light Company to make gas.

Mr. GASTON. — We understand this threat you make now.

Mr. MORSE. — I ask permission to finish my sentence.

Mr. PUTNAM. — Do you think they are going.

Mr. MORSE. — I have been interrupted by two gentlemen before finishing my sentence. I desire an opportunity to finish my sentence.

Mr. GASTON. — Keep your temper, brother Morse.

Mr. MORSE. — I have kept my temper, but I think that keeping one's temper does not justify every kind of interruption. I think I have said decidedly that if this inquiry is to be pursued, we should have to go into the cost of gas by the Boston Gas-Light Company, and we shall request information upon that subject for the past ten years to show what the cost is. It is an almost unprecedented line of inquiry which has been started by the other side.

Mr. GASTON. — It is not a question of what coal gas costs, but what water gas costs. I certainly shall not be restrained from following any line of questions I have undertaken on account of any threats which my brother makes. As they have shown a reluctance to go into this matter, I have withdrawn my inquiry, and that I did before my brother Morse made the explosion.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not think this is within control of counsel.

The committee desire information. One member of the committee stated that they might as well withdraw, if they did not get the information, and the counsel for the Boston Gas-Light Company said they would stop, and not make the inquiry. I submit that it is not for counsel to say where there will stop. We are here to give information to the Board of Aldermen, and we are here to answer questions that may be asked in the public interest, and not for the information of the Boston Gas-Light Company. If the committee think the answer is not sufficiently minute for the information of the Board of Aldermen we desire them to ask certain questions, which will elicit the information. I do not think my brother Gaston should make this remark in order to enable him to argue by and by that we withdraw any information. We say now to this committee that there is not a question which will be asked by the committee which will not be answered; but if there are any inquiries which should not be made public we ask, in justice to our business interests, that the committee shall treat us fairly.

Alderman HALL. — I said we might as well not have commenced the inquiry as to the cost of gas, unless you give us the exact cost, and show the items by which you make it up.

Mr. MORSE. — Certainly I so understood the alderman, and that is the reason I said that so long as one of the committee made that remark I did not desire that the counsel for the Boston Gas-Light Company should withdraw the question, and shut off that information from being given, and then argue hereafter that we had refused to give it.

Alderman HALL. — I should most assuredly desire for you to ask the Boston Gas-Light Company what it cost to make gas. I should like that information for the benefit of the citizens of Boston. I should like to know what it costs to furnish gas to the citizens.

Mr. MORSE. — Mr. White is ready to answer the question.

Mr. GASTON. — Mr. White has stated that the cost of gas furnished in the mains is 56 and $\frac{86}{100}$ cents. I then asked him how he made that up. He felt as though it was not his duty to answer it; and I understood my brother Morse to get up and make some remarks in support of Mr. White's position. I then said, that being the condition of affairs I should not press the question. It was then that my brother Morse undertook to threaten us, as I thought, — and he will pardon me if I am wrong, — by giving us a terrific warning that he should at some future stage of this inquiry make some inquiries of us. Before he had made that threat I had withdrawn the question. After he opposed my asking the question; now he is opposed to my withdrawing it. If the committee desire to ask the question, after the exhibition which has occurred, I have no objection, but I shall not press my question.

The CHAIRMAN. — This committee and the Board of Aldermen are here in the interest of Boston. We want to know whether it is for the interest of Boston that this company shall be allowed to come in here and do business. Of course, we want to know whether it can be done, and whether gas can be produced at a less price than it is being produced now, and whether better gas, and

cheaper gas can be sold to the citizens than that they receive now from coal. I presume that the counsel will ask some questions that the committee do not know much about; but we ought to have such information in regard to this company as we can get, — their ability to give us gas for a less price, and we ought to know what inconvenience the city has got to suffer, in order to get it; and I suppose we ought to know what this gas is composed of.

Mr. GASTON. — I will at present direct my attention back to that subject.

Q. I understood you to testify, yesterday, Mr. White, that you thought a capital of two millions could build works sufficient for 1,500,000 feet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware how much gas is required in the field which the Boston Gas-Light Company covers?

A. I am aware, by hearsay, that the Boston Gas-Light Company send out about 750,000,000 feet a year.

Q. Are you aware that it has been 900 and 1,000 millions?

A. I am not.

Q. Now, if a capital of two millions is required to supply 1,500,000 feet, how much would be required to supply a thousand millions? In other words, in order that you may ascertain the purport and bearing of my question, how much capital would be required to carry on a works sufficient to supply the quantity which the Boston Gas-Light Company now furnishes?

A. I believe that a plant sufficient for that purpose can be built and set in operation for about three and one-half millions.

Q. For about three and one-half millions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you say that two millions would furnish 1,500,000 feet, and a million and a half more would furnish the difference between 1,500,000 and 1,000,000,000?

A. Yes, sir; quite readily.

Q. Well, now, inasmuch as the ratio of increase of the supply is vastly larger than that of the capital, will you explain the reason why that is so?

A. Certainly. It is always the best engineering judgment in building works of that kind to build larger than we need at the outset. With a capital of two million dollars, and an expenditure of a million and a half immediately on the works, that will give them a plant by which they can manufacture a million and a half a day, and have building room sufficient to duplicate that apparatus in. The apparatus itself does not cost but a small fraction of the whole plant. The same number of street-mains will deliver 100,000 feet a day, and two millions a day if the plant is put down properly at first. It is always customary to put down your street plant sufficiently large to meet the growth of the company.

Mr. MORSE. — In order to call your attention to the fact whether you have not yourself made a mistake, Mr. Gaston, in putting the question to him, — you asked him the difference between the cost of supplying a million and a half and a thousand millions. Mr. White was calculating on a million and a half a day, and your are

talking about a thousand millions. Your million and a half a day would be 547,000,000 for the whole year.

Mr. GASTON. — You are right

Mr. WHITE. — I supposed the gentleman's question was looking to getting at it the same as I was.

Mr. GASTON. — You are right; I made a mistake.

Q. Then you think that in order to supply the entire territory covered by the Boston Gas-Light Company, it would only require a million and a half more capital than you require to supply 1,500,000 feet a day?

A. Yes, sir; I think it could be done.

Q. That is your judgment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you gone into any figures by which you came to that conclusion, or is it a mere guess?

A. No, sir, it is founded upon a somewhat lengthy study of the experience of the old gas company.

Q. Then you have an idea that you could furnish gas, covering the space which the old Boston Gas Company occupies, with a capital of three million and a half?

A. Yes, sir, that would be the expenditure; how much it would be capitalized for I do not know.

Q. The main plant?

A. Yes, sir; that could be expended.

Q. You say it would cost three millions and a half. Now, I suppose you are aware that the capital stock of the Boston Gas-Light Company is two millions and a half?

A. I am so informed.

Q. Well, now, it would be perfectly easy for the Boston Gas-Light Company, without very great expenditure, to supply water gas, would it not?

A. Perfectly.

Q. Without much expenditure?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, then, could not the Boston Gas-Light Company, with two millions and a half capital, and an expenditure largely more than that in the plant, if it should become safe or profitable to supply water gas, do it better than you can?

A. I do not know whether they can do it better than we can or not.

Q. Take your figures, and I know you are a candid man. Suppose the Boston Gas Company has two millions and a half of capital, and that is represented by a plant of a great deal more —

A. I will save you the question by saying that a company in possession of the field can furnish gas cheaper than a new company can.

Q. A company in possession of the field, if it should become safe and profitable, can supply water gas cheaper than a new company can?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. KIMBALL. — That has been testified to.

Mr. GASTON. — The Boston Gas-Light Company say that when

they believe it is safe and cheaper to furnish water gas, they will furnish it. They do not believe it is safe to furnish it at present ; but when it can be shown that that gas can be safely furnished to the citizens of Boston, and they can make it cheaper than coal gas, they will do it. So that what we say is this, and it is the argument we make, — an argument caused by the explanation which has been made, — that with facilities far surpassing any that can be obtained, the Boston Gas-Light Company, desiring to make money, just as this new company does, will furnish gas to the citizens of Boston upon the cheapest and safest plan, and have the same capital to pay dividends.

Mr. MORSE. — You are trying to put in our case.

Mr. GASTON. — You commenced it.

Mr. MORSE. — That was only a private remark to you.

Mr. GASTON. — You must distinguish between your private remarks and your public ones.

Q. Then, Mr. White, suppose the Boston Gas-Light Company would be willing to do it, — suppose they should consider it safe to furnish water gas, — don't you think the project of a new company is an unwise one under that state of affairs?

A. I should decline to answer that question.

Q. Why should not you answer it?

A. It is purely a matter of personal opinion.

Q. You are called here as an expert?

A. I am called here to give my professional opinion.

Q. Don't you think it would be a foolish enterprise?

A. I should be very reluctant to state that. That is not a question before this committee for me to give an opinion upon.

Q. You are brought here to show that it is a wise thing to grant the petition of this company?

A. No, sir ; I beg pardon. I have been retained by these gentlemen to give them estimates for the construction of gas-works.

Q. By which you mean that you are testifying upon one side only, and when I ask a question on the other side you decline to answer it?

A. I think that is unfair.

Mr. MORSE. — This gentleman is here to answer questions about engineering, and he has been asked questions about whether it is well to have a charter granted for another company. He does not wish to express an opinion upon that point. If Mr. Gaston would be willing to abide by Mr. White's judgment, he will give his opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. — I supposed this gentleman was here as an engineer.

Mr. GASTON. — It is a novel thing to me that when I ask questions, the answers to which are necessarily against them, the gentlemen fall back upon their professional position and cannot answer them. I never saw an expert in that situation before.

Mr. WHITE. — When you come down to that, you might as well ask me how I like the ladies of Boston, or how I have been treated by them. I do not think your question is a proper one for me to answer.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Then you do not come here to advocate the new gas company?

A. No, sir; I beg pardon, I came here the same as you do, accepting a retainer's fee; and I tell these gentlemen they can build the gas-works, and how much it will cost them.

Q. Now, I will ask you this question, leaving out all the comments as to whether you think it is an improper question for me to ask you, assuming what I have said, that the Boston Gas Company can furnish gas at a cheaper rate than a new company can, whether you think the project you are summoned here to support is a wise one? Do you think that is an improper question?

A. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. GASTON. — Then I won't ask it.

Mr. MORSE. — I would like to ask if Mr. White has been summoned here in support of a project? He is simply here to give certain figures.

Mr. GASTON. — The committee know what he came here for.

Mr. MORSE. — That is an insinuation which I do not care to reply to.

Mr. PUTNAM. — From your statement I supposed that Mr. White was here as an engineering expert, employed for the purpose of advising his clients as to the advisability of constructing their works. But something you have said at the hearing and the position of the witness leaves me still in doubt whether Mr. White is not in their employ permanently.

Mr. WHITE. — Oh, no, sir. My position is simply this: it is my profession to design and build gas-works, to make repairs on old works, and gentlemen who have new schemes to consider come to me for an opinion as to the cost of the work. I undertake to do that work either for a given sum or a percentage upon the cost, and I will take a contract to superintend the works erected here. If these gentlemen get this permission, I have no doubt I shall have the contract to build the works, but I am at present no more permanently engaged to them than to any other company. They asked me to come upon the stand, as there has seemed to be a weakness in the previous hearings, in order that there should be something shown as to what the cost of the works would be. I am here to show what that cost will be, and to give reasons for the faith that is in me.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) You come here as engineer of gas-works. I simply want to know whether, upon my assumption, you deem it wise for a new company to undertake to compete with the Boston Gas-Light Company.

A. That is a matter upon which I shall decline to give an opinion.

Q. That is the offence of which I am guilty?

A. I do not consider it an offence. I simply think it is a question I do not want to answer.

Q. Now about this Pierson process of extracting carbonic oxide, do you know whether it is a success or not?

A. Mr. Pierson is here and will testify about that.

Q. You testified about that and I wish to know what you know about it.

A. I know the theory that Mr. Pierson has been operating upon is a good one.

Mr. GASTON. — There are certain questions in relation to this process which I would like to ask. This gentleman has come upon the stand and testified in regard to the process, and when I ask these questions he states he cannot answer them. Now he has made a statement about the Pierson process, and I want to know if that Pierson process is a success, because before you manufacture water gas you must extract the oxide so as to bring the gas within the law. Now, I want to know if he knows that that process is a success.

Mr. WHITE. — The only remark I can make to that is that Mr. Pierson, the inventor, is here, and knows more about the patent and the process than I do.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN). You do not know whether it is right or not?

A. No, sir; I take Mr. Pierson's say so.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON). Do you know anything about it?

A. Nothing except what Mr. Pierson says. I have his letters and know he is building gas-works.

Q. Do you know that it has been tested successfully?

A. It has not been used commercially, but it is being put in works in New York State.

Q. Then you don't know that all the oxide can be so extracted so that you will be able to sell it under the laws of Massachusetts?

A. Yes, sir; I know it can be done.

Q. How?

A. By the Pierson method, and by the Tessie-du-Motay method.

Q. I understood you to say that it could not be done by the Pierson method.

A. I know it can be done, as a gas engineer.

Q. Taking the cost, is it practicable?

A. That I cannot tell until it is tried. What you desire to have me say, I will say: That there are no gas-works existing where it is extracted by the Pierson process. There are no such works existing.

Q. It has not been demonstrated that they can make that extraction with success?

A. I make this explanation —

Q. Please answer my question first?

A. I beg pardon. Did you ask a question.

Q. Whether or not this oxide can be extracted by a commercial process so as to conform to the laws of Massachusetts?

A. It is a matter of experiment so far as commercial work is concerned, but it has been experimentally tested.

Q. Has it been experimentally tested so far as to show that, at a reasonable cost, it could be extracted so as to manufacture water gas according to the laws of Massachusetts?

A. I am sure that that is a fact.

Q. No, no, — of your own knowledge?

A. I have received Mr. Pierson's statement to that effect.

Q. But there are no gas-works in which they are doing it?

A. No, sir.

Q. And so far as your knowledge goes, it is still a matter of experiment.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now anything you desire to say in explanation, you can say.

A. I simply desire to say this — that Massachusetts and one other State in the Union are the only ones that require gas to be made with any given percentage of oxide. Gas men have considered that oxide is a valuable constituent of gas, and there has been no effort made to clear it out from gas; and therefore very little inventive mind has been turned to that question. Now we come to a case where there is a necessity for it, and gentlemen go to work to apply the given known laws to the extraction of that element. The question is how it can be cheaply done. It is a matter of experiment; but in the State of New York they are expending a million dollars to put in a process by which water gas can be manufactured without carbonic oxide, and there is every reason to believe it can be done.

Q. Now this company is still a matter of experiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the gas manufactured in Chicago, and elsewhere, is water gas from which this carbonic oxide has not been extracted?

A. I so understand.

Q. And if they are to manufacture water gas here they have got to extract this oxide?

A. I so understand it.

Q. And if they make a success of it in Boston they have got to do what no company elsewhere has done?

A. That is true.

Q. Now, to come back to Chicago, what did you say they were furnishing gas at there?

A. \$1.25 a thousand feet.

Q. And that of course contains all this carbonic oxide?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Because it is not extracted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, have you computed what it will cost to extract 20 per cent. of carbonic oxide?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you computed how much diminution there is caused to the volume of gas?

A. No; because under this process there is no diminution. There is an addition of hydrogen.

Q. Now I am computing upon the supply of hydrogen, which is my mistake?

A. I was only backing my professional knowledge against your legal knowledge.

Q. But you don't back all your professional knowledge, and when you come up to a certain point, you stop. If you would give me all of it, I should be obliged. Now it is going to cost more to produce and sell this gas in Boston than it does to produce it in Chicago?

A. Upon your supposition, and not upon our plan.

Q. Let us see?

A. I cannot testify upon that supposition.

Q. Now, instead of trying to make jokes, please answer my question.

A. I am not trying to make jokes.

Q. I was saying that you could not make and distribute this gas here, such as you distribute in Chicago, as cheaply as you can do it there.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have got to do something to reduce the cost before you distribute it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is going to cost something to extract this oxide?

A. That is a matter to be decided.

Q. Isn't it going to cost something to extract the carbonic acid?

A. No, sir; not if Mr. Pierson's theory is correct. He cheapens the gas, and does not diminish the volume.

Q. Do you mean to say that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you mean to say that that is practical?

A. It is practical, theoretically.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which it has been done?

A. I have seen it done in the laboratory.

Q. As a practical matter?

A. No, sir.

Q. You mean to say it costs nothing to extract the oxide, but really increases the quality of the gas?

A. Yes, sir; it increases the quantity and quality.

Q. So it is really a benefit to have this done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has Mr. Pierson known of this method —

Mr. MORSE. — I object, inasmuch as Mr. Pierson is going upon the stand. This is all done for the purpose of hampering this witness. It seems to me the object of it is obvious, and that it is an effort to examine the witness upon subjects upon which he has not been called. Mr. Pierson is here, and these inquiries as to how long Mr. Pierson has known a certain thing are put for the purpose of getting some answer, which will not be as accurate as it would be if Mr. Pierson answered it.

Mr. GASTON. — The inquiry is put to ascertain what Mr. White knows. We undertake to say that the Pierson process is not a success. We undertake to say that to put water gas in a condition to come under the laws of Massachusetts will cost so much more that it cannot be manufactured and distributed by the company for less than \$1.40 or \$1.50, and that it cannot be done for \$1.35.

Mr. MORSE. — Then we cannot compete successfully with you, if that is so, and you ought not to be afraid of us.

Mr. GASTON. — We know what the object of this speculation is, and we won't discuss it now. We know what the statement will be; and when we endeavor to produce those statements, and put the

questions to these experts this unusual exhibition has been made. When witnesses are unwilling to answer pertinent questions, of the gravest moment in this inquiry, on the ground that they are unprofessional, and when they refuse to answer certain questions on the ground that they do not know them, I will leave it there. But I think you will admit that the questions are pertinent, and lie at the foundation of this inquiry. I conducted my cross-examination in answer to the opening of my brother Morse. Now, Mr. White, I will ask you if you know anything further.

A. Inasmuch as your object —

Mr. MORSE. — I would like to have the ruling of the committee. I have the same desire in this as in the other cases. It is for us, as counsel, to discuss this matter; but it is for the committee to decide. The thing I objected to was the question as to how much Mr. White knew about Mr. Pierson's process. If the committee think that that is a proper question for Mr. White to answer, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think it is better for the answer to come from Mr. Pierson.

Mr. GASTON. — I asked how long the Pierson process had been known to professional men.

The CHAIRMAN. — At some time, if Mr. Pierson is coming upon the stand, he will be the one to answer that question. I suppose they will introduce him to explain the Pierson method.

Mr. CHANDLER. — We will introduce Mr. Pierson.

Mr. GASTON. — I am addressing the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. — And I am addressing you.

Mr. GASTON. — I will address the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. — If Mr. Pierson is to be put upon the stand he can answer the question.

Mr. GASTON. — We do not know whether they are to put him upon the stand or not.

Mr. MORSE. — I think that statement is uncalled for, inasmuch as we stated we should put him on. We shall put him on as the next witness.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) I will now ask this question: — Do you know how much was the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Co?

A. Three millions of stock and two millions of bonds.

Q. Five millions?

A. Five millions.

Q. Do you know the cost of the plant?

A. Yes, sir. I built it.

Q. How much was it?

A. The cost of the plant was two million dollars, — the bonds representing the cost.

Q. Then the capital which they have got represents largely more than the cost of construction?

A. The answer to that would be that the present cost of construction, two million dollars, represents the cost of the works when I left them. I made a contract to deliver the works at so much money. It has duplicated its apparatus, and extended its mains.

Q. My question is whether or not the capital of the company isn't twice more than the cost of its plant?

A. The capital of the company is twice more than the cost of the plant as I left it.

Q. How much gas are they delivering a day, at the present time?

A. They were delivering, last month, when I left Chicago, some seven hundred thousand feet a day. I believe that by this time they have completed their connection. There are thirteen hundred and odd consumers on the south side, and there was simply a tunnel built under the river; and that is now built, and that increases the number of consumers. They get thirteen hundred new consumers and will send out seventy-five to one hundred thousand feet more a day. It is fair to say that they are sending out eight hundred thousand feet a day now.

Q. You say the cost of the plant is now two millions?

A. Yes, sir. That includes the entire plant.

Q. Now you propose to deliver twice that amount in Boston for a million and a half?

A. Yes, sir; but not at present. Next winter the company will be duplicating that send off. In the summer the company sends out the minimum amount.

Q. Did the contraction company build the works in Chicago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They built the works?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the company give them stocks and bonds?

A. That was not my business. I do not know anything about that.

Q. What candle-power is the gas which they furnish there?

A. I am fortunate in being able to answer that, because I photomized the gas myself, the other day, and found it twenty-nine candle-power.

Q. Do you know Mr. Forristall?

A. Yes, sir; he is the manager of the old gas company.

Q. What is his reputation?

A. The very best. He is one of the best among us.

Q. You say it is twenty-nine candle-power?

A. Yes, sir, I am absolutely sure. I made the test myself.

Q. Whether there are any residuate products from the manufacture of water gas.

A. None, whatever.

Q. Whether there are any from coal gas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they valuable?

A. They are a valuable commodity. They have a certain value, which increases and decreases.

Q. What are those residuate products?

A. Coke, coal-tar and ammonia.

Q. Isn't coke valuable?

A. Yes, sir; it is the principle product.

Q. Isn't coal-tar valuable?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do not some gas companies realize a good deal from it?

A. Yes, sir; some of the best managed companies get quite a large rebate from this product.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) I understand that, in this process of the new company, it is essentially necessary to use naphtha?

A. Certainly. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how many gallons of naphtha would it require to make a thorough extraction of this oxide?

A. It varies in different processes. Most estimates are made for five gallons per 1,000 feet.

Q. Then if your proposed company were to send out a million and a half feet daily, they would require fifteen hundred gallons of naphtha daily?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a month they would require thirty times that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which would be two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many gallons naphtha would you be required to keep on storage in Boston for a month's supply?

A. A tank for a hundred thousand gallons wouldn't be out of the way for works of this sort. The tank for the Chicago Co. was 50,000 gallons.

Q. Do you think 50,000 gallons would be sufficient?

A. Yes, sir; with the storage facilities which we now can have.

Q. What is the selling-price of naphtha in Boston?

A. It ranges from four and one-half to five cents a gallon.

Q. Now, naphtha is under the control of one of the biggest monopolies in this country, is it not? The Standard Oil Company?

A. Yes, sir, substantially. But we made a contract with the opposition company in Cleveland.

Q. Then it would be very easy for the Standard Oil Company to raise the price of naphtha at any time?

A. It would be a very important thing for them. They are interested in all kinds of manufacture.

Q. Are they interested in this matter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Except that they control it?

A. No, sir. There are some gas companies which are controlled by coal companies.

Q. Is there any monopoly in bituminous coal?

A. The best mines in Pennsylvania are substantially owned by two companies.

Q. But Nova Scotia coals?

A. No, sir; but they are pure grate coals. They are used principally by the New England companies.

Q. At all events, one feature of your present scheme is to have on store here, from 50 to 100,000 gallons of naphtha?

A. Yes, sir. I presume the object of your question is to show how dangerous it is.

Q. I would ask if it is not dangerous to store so much naphtha in Boston?

A. The method of tankage is such that you never would see the oil. The oil comes here direct in cars, and is pumped into your works. I should not consider the risk any greater than to have a large pile of coal take fire at any time.

Q. (By Mr. PUTNAM.) There is a great deal of risk in the transportation of naphtha by train?

A. No, sir. But they sometimes take fire.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) — Do you know the candle-power of the gas furnished in Boston?

A. My knowledge is purely from books there. I know that in any reference you make there to any letter from Mr. Forristall on that subject, the tests were made upon a jet photometer and Mr. Greenough will tell you it is not reliable. I know that Mr. Forristall showed me, last February, a statement of the candle-power of the gas out there which I knew to be a great mistake, for I had a photometer, and I know the gas to be much better than he showed it to be.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) Do you know about the gas-works in Bloomington, Ill.?

A. No, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that you did not take into consideration the construction of works in the suburbs of Boston.

A. No, sir.

Q. If it be necessary to blast the streets in which the pipes are laid, what effect would that have?

A. It would increase the cost of the street plant there.

Q. It would be very dangerous to the existing pipes, if you had to lay them down upon the same side of the street?

A. That wouldn't follow, because on the east and west side of New York our pipes are laid in the same drains. The force of the explosion is usually upward, and it usually protects it.

Q. It does not always protect it?

A. Not always. We occasionally break a main. The breakage is usually a crack, which the workmen are always provided with the means to stop.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) I want to ask a question in reference to the inquiries of Mr. Gaston about carbonic oxide. You said that outside of this State and one other. I suppose you meant New Jersey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose there is no restriction upon the presence of carbonic oxide outside of Massachusetts and New Jersey, as to the quantity of carbonic oxide?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GASTON. — That is a matter of legislation.

Mr. MORSE. — But it is not a matter of legislation to us.

Mr. GASTON. — It is forbidden here. The Board of Aldermen are not to base their action upon any theory that the law should be changed. In other words the Board must not license this company to dig up the streets upon the theory that the law will be changed.

Mr. MORSE. — That was not the object of my question. I was simply desiring to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the removal of carbonic oxide was not of any consequence, until it became apparent that in this State, in order to get permission to make water gas, it was necessary to remove the carbonic oxide, and to show that the gas engineers and manufacturers of coal gas hadn't considered it necessary, but that they have since set their wits to work to do it. Is that a proper statement, Mr. White?

Mr. WHITE. — Yes, sir; it is a fair statement. Carbonic oxide has been looked upon as a poisonous matter. The theory was started by the opponents of water gas as one of the bugbears against it. The more cultured engineers have dropped the theory, and it is now looked upon as inoffensive. Water gas and coal gas are equally poisonous when you breathe them. It is a question whether you prefer to drink rye whiskey or Bourbon. I prefer to drink rye.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) — Are you connected with the Association of American Gas Engineers?

A. Yes, sir. I have been connected with it since its inception.

Q. Have you held any place in the association?

A. Yes, sir; I have been a member of the executive committee, or some other officer, since its inception.

Q. Are you now an officer of it?

A. No, sir. I retired last fall.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Do I understand you to say that this theory of danger from water gas has been abandoned by all gas engineers?

A. I say it has been abandoned by all the cultured gas engineers.

Q. What do you say about scientific men?

A. They are a queer lot.

Q. Don't you come here as a scientist?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. In what capacity do you come here?

A. A man practically familiar with the management of gas-works.

Q. Have you seen the statement of Prof. Benjamin Silliman in regard to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And also the testimony of Prof. Henry Mortin?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORSE. — We will read all that testimony to the committee before we get through.

Mr. GASTON. — You may read it when I get through my questions. I do not want but one witness on the stand at a time.

Mr. MORSE. — I thought I would save your time.

Mr. GASTON. — I propose to show that this witness sets himself up against the greatest scientists of the country, if I can proceed without interruption.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Are you aware that Prof. Silliman thinks so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Prof. Mortin?

A. Yes, sir. He has given an opinion on both sides.

Q. Do you know Prof. Nichols?

A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you know of the Institute of Technology?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that Prof. Nichols is one of the professors of the institution?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that Prof. George H. Markoe thinks so?

A. Yes, sir. I have read his opinion.

Q. Are you aware that he thinks so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that Dr. S. W. Abbott thinks so?

A. I may argue myself unknown; but I must confess I do not know that distinguished scientist.

Q. After you have got over your wit and been duly laughed at I will ask another question.

A. We must have a little fun when we can.

Q. I am asking you important questions.

A. And I am answering them.

Mr. MORSE. — I submit that if my friend is going to take up time asking this witness's opinions, it is not worth while to do so. We are perfectly willing that this volume [referring to the report of the water-gas investigation at the State House last winter] should be put in the evidence, and referred to on both sides. But are we to take up the time in asking the witness whether he knows the opinions of these gentlemen or not? Is that what the committee are here to find out? If so I shall take the index, and ask him if he knows the opinions of every gentleman named there. I think it is foolish to spend time that way.

Mr. GASTON. — My brother Morse commenced by asking him concerning the opinion of certain gasmen.

Mr. MORSE. — No, no.

Mr. GASTON. — And he answered it. Now I proposed to show that the opinions of these gentlemen are of far more importance than the opinions of gasmen.

Mr. MORSE. — Didn't I meet you in good faith, by saying you may read a certain portion of that book?

Mr. GASTON. — No, sir.

Mr. MORSE. — Does it advance matters any by asking this gentleman such questions?

Mr. GASTON. — This gentleman comes here and undertakes to answer questions, by giving the opinions of gasmen that there is nothing objectionable in this carbonic oxide in gas. That is what they put in on the other side. Now we claim the right to put in, that men who know more about it than gasmen, have stated entirely different opinions, which would affect the opinion of this witness. That is a fair interrogation; but the questions have been substantially unanswered.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) You do know that amongst chemists

there is a division of opinion as to whether or not this carbonic oxide is not a dangerous substance.

A. Yes, sir; I know that.

Q. You know it is still a mooted question?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some believe one way and some another.

A. Yes, sir. My answer was that thinking, educated gasmen, had abandoned the antagonism to water gas based upon the idea that it was poisonous.

Q. But how about scientific men?

A. But we don't care anything about them. I have a very high respect for your opinion in legal matters, but I claim that Mr. Greenough, who stands high as a gas engineer, knows more about such matters than any professor in Boston.

Q. I ask whether you do not know that it is a mooted question among chemists as to whether this water gas is poisonous or not?

A. I say it is.

Q. (By Mr. PUTNAM.) Do I understand you to say that you consider that practical gasmen are better judges of whether any constituents of gas are poisonous to the human system than medical and chemical experts?

A. I say that men of the class of Mr. Greenough and others of that class, are better judges of matter affecting the distribution of gas than men who are college professors. This is a business which they know in the laboratories only.

Q. I understand you to answer my question in the affirmative?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You mean to say that it is the business of manufacturers and gas-makers and gasmen to know what substances in gas are poisonous to the human economy, do you?

A. No, sir; I don't say anything of that kind.

Q. You said so in answer to my question?

A. I said carbonic oxide. We are talking about the presence of carbonic oxide in gas. I do not want to be put in a false position. I mean to say, it has been a mooted question as to the effect of this carbonic oxide upon the human system, and in many ways. I claim that a gas engineer, who has a cultivated mind, must necessarily inform himself as to whether it is poisonous or not. That is what I mean to say. I would rather have Mr. Greenough's opinion on this subject than that of a college professor, and it would have more weight with me.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Don't you know that it is a dangerous material?

A. I don't know it.

Q. If Mr. Greenough should give that opinion it would have a great deal of weight?

A. I would give a great deal of weight to the opinion of Mr. Greenough upon this subject.

Q. Then suppose he should give the opinion, decidedly, that it was a noxious and dangerous substance?

A. Then I should want to lead him into a corner and argue the question with him.

Q. You wouldn't take his opinion?

A. No, sir; because I think I could convert him.

Q. Then, I understand, you don't take anybody's opinion who differs with yourself?

A. That is substantially where we all are.

Q. If the whole world differed with you?

A. No, sir; we are open to conviction. I would say, as a matter of conversation, that Mr. Forristall who stands in the same position that Mr. Greenough does, distinctly yielded at the outset, in the effort to attack water gas, and came to me and said no such question has been raised.

Q. You said Mr. Greenough's opinion has a great deal of weight, but if he said it was noxious, it would have no effect upon you?

A. No, sir. I said I would argue the question with him.

Q. Would his opinion have any weight with you provided he should say it was noxious?

A. Yes, sir; it would have weight with me.

Mr. MORSE. — This is a very important question. (Laughingly.)

Mr. GASTON. — It is a subject which my brother Morse introduced.

Mr. MORSE. — I did not introduce it.

Mr. GASTON. — You did. I didn't start this question. My brother Morse started it in the direct examination, and I simply followed up the question which he put.

Mr. MORSE. — The first question you put this afternoon was upon carbonic oxide.

Mr. GASTON. — You mean to state it correctly, but you do not. I did not open that inquiry designedly.

Mr. MORSE. — If there are any questions that the committee are inclined to ask, Mr. White will answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. — I don't know that there is anything.

Mr. WHITE. — I have put myself in the hands of the chairman.

STATEMENT OF HENRY M. PIERSON.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) Where do you reside?

A. Brooklyn, New York.

Q. And what is your business?

A. At present it is gas engineer.

Q. Are you a member of any firm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of the firm?

A. Pierson Brothers.

Q. How long have you been in business in Brooklyn?

A. Our office is in New York. We have always been in business together, in our business life, and under that name about eight years.

Q. During the last eight years what has been the business of your firm?

A. Building gas-works.

Q. Where have you built them?

A. St. Johnsbury, Vt., Burlington, Vt., Rutland, Vt., Brattleboro', Vt., Saratoga, N.Y., Yonkers, N.Y., Newburgh, N.Y., Middletown, Conn., and they ran there for a year, and we doubled the works there; in Newbern, N.C., Charlotte, N.C., Columbia, S.C., Appleton, Wis., Lexington, Ky. That is all I can think of.

Q. Are those all water-gas works?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what process has been used in those works?

A. I think we have invariably used the Lowe process except in one of the works, in Newburgh, where there is a process for heating gas.

Q. Are you a chemist as well as a builder of gas-works.

A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. Have you given attention yourself to the manufacture of gas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What attention have you given to the manufacture of gas?

A. I have given all my time to it for ten years, experimenting in gas and building gas-works.

Q. Whether you have given attention to the manufacture of any other than water gas.

A. Simply and only as I have been thrown in contact with it and watched it and seen it, and studied into it, and asked questions. I never built anything but water-gas works.

Q. Are any of the water-gas works which you say you have built, not now in operation?

A. None for lighting-gas; they are all in operation.

Q. Are there any not for lighting-gas except the works in Newburgh?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, practically, all the works you have described are now in operation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you further, whether or not those are the only works in these cities that you have named, or whether they are the works of competing companies?

A. I had the pleasure never to compete. I always went to the old company and convinced them of it by having them go and examine, and made a contract with them, and built the works for them.

Q. Then in all these cases the old companies have adopted these processes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whether or not all these companies, the old companies, have been making coal gas?

A. Not all of them.

Q. What other gas have they made?

A. In Newbern, and Charlotte they were making gas from

resin. They claimed that they could make that cheaper than coal, and they wanted something cheaper than that, and I put them up water gas.

Q. Are there any companies in which the price of gas, after you introduced the works which you built, has been as great as it was before your processes were introduced?

A. No, sir; invariably they reduce the price.

Q. Have you any figures or statistics which you can give to the committee, showing the changes in the price of gas to the consumer, after the introduction of the works which you built?

A. Well, there are reductions of somewhere from twenty to forty per cent.

Q. Whether or not that reduction has been permanent?

A. It is so, so far as I know.

Q. Whether or not, in your judgment, Mr. Pierson, water gas can be made and distributed to the consumer at less cost than coal gas?

A. Well, I never failed to convince the men to adopt the process, and they all tell me it could.

Q. So far as your experience goes, it can be made and sold for less?

A. Yes, sir; it can.

Q. Now, with the exception of this State, and possibly New Jersey, — although in regard to the precise meaning of that law there is a little question; but with the exception of this State substantially, — is there any State in which water gas is prohibited through any provision limiting the quantity of carbonic oxide?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. With the exception, then, of what may be needed for this State, has there been any considerable call for eliminating the carbonic oxide from water gas?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, with reference to this State, or any other cause, given special attention to the manufacture of a water gas which eliminates the carbonic oxide or reduces the quantity?

A. I have, sir.

Q. For what length of time have you given that attention?

A. Well, some four years ago I was met by opposition on those grounds. I have given it a great deal of thought, but not to bring it to any understanding or anything of that sort, until about eight months ago. Others have done so; I have talked with them.

Q. You were about to say something about eight months ago?

A. I meant to say that eight months ago I made up my mind it could be done.

Q. Did you invent any process by which it could be done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you tried that?

A. Yes, sir, in a small way.

Q. Have you tried it sufficiently to determine whether it could be done as a practical matter upon a large scale?

A. I am about completing the building of works to do that now, at Newburgh, N.Y.

Q. How long have you been at work there?

A. Some two months.

Q. How extensive are those works?

A. They are to be able to turn out a hundred thousand feet a day.

Q. What is your judgment as to the success of that process in eliminating carbonic oxide?

A. I don't think there is any question about the fact. It is a well-known fact that it can be done.

Q. Do you take out the whole of it or only down to ten per cent.?

A. Well, there can be much or little taken out.

Q. What is the ordinary percentage of carbonic oxide in water gas as made in your works?

A. About twenty per cent.

Q. Now, the limit under our statute is ten per cent.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that by taking out half the carbonic oxide you bring the gas under the provisions of our statute law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether or not, in your judgment, it would be desirable to take it all out? What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of it?

A. It is only a question of expense.

Q. How does the cost of water gas with the carbonic oxide extracted compare with the cost of it with the carbonic oxide remaining in it?

A. It will cost you to take it out, but you get back an equivalent which, in fact, makes the cost very small.

Q. What is the equivalent which you get back?

A. Hydrogen.

Q. What is the function of the hydrogen?

A. It is a better conveyor of the illuminant than oxygen.

Q. What is the illuminant?

A. It is the carbon carried in a mechanical way. It is the carbon burned.

Q. Now, sir, you say that in taking out half the carbon you get in exchange hydrogen, which carries the light better than the oxide?

A. Yes sir, you get hydrogen which is more easily carburetted and burns with a more intense flame at the burner.

Q. Then, in determining the question of gas, is it, in your judgment, a matter of any practical consequence whether water gas is made with carbonic oxide in it or with carbonic oxide out?

A. I doubt whether there is any great difference if you take out half of it. In fact I know the favor would be in taking the ten per cent. out.

Q. That is it would improve the gas to take half the carbonic oxide out?

A. Yes, sir; in the expense and in the flame.

Q. Now, in making this gas I take it there is no difference in the original manufacture of gas; the carbonic oxide is taken out after the manufacture is completed?

A. No, sir; it is taken out as it is manufactured.

Mr. MORSE. — I desire, in this connection, to offer the certificate of Dr. Moore, which Mr. Kimball will read.

Mr. GASTON. — I do not know how far my brother Morse desires to put in letters. Of course anybody can send in a letter, and we do not have the opportunity to ask questions. It is a very unsatisfactory evidence. In the courts we never take them without being sworn to.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee can give it whatever strength it has.

Mr. MORSE. — This happens to be sworn to.

(Mr. Kimball read the following): —

DR. GIDEON E. MOORE,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,
69 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1884.

H. M. PIERSON, Esq., *Gas Engineer, 62 Gold st., City*: —

DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to report as follows the result of my analysis of "non-luminous water gas" made according to your process on the 21st ult.: —

The sample possessed the following composition: —

COMPOSITION OF NON-ILLUMINATING WATER GAS.

Oxygen	0.16
Nitrogen	1.87
Carbonic acid	13.09
Carbonic oxide	10.78
Hydrogen	74.00
Marsh-gas	0.10
	100.00

In making the sample an excess of steam was employed and the gas was collected over water in the usual description of gasometer; a certain proportion of the carbonic acid formed during the manufacture was hence removed by solution in the water of the gas-holder and in that resulting from the condensation of the excess of steam. If we restore to the gas by calculation the carbonic acid thus removed we have for the theoretical composition of the gas as it issues from the generator the following figures, viz.: —

COMPOSITION OF GAS AS PRODUCED.

Oxygen	0.13
Nitrogen	1.57
Carbonic acid	26.86
Carbonic oxide	9.08
Hydrogen	62.28
Marsh-gas	0.08
	100.00

In transforming this gas into illuminating gas the carbonic acid would be removed by the usual process of treatment with lime and the illuminating property would be communicated by charging the gas with the gases resulting from the action of heat on petroleum or naphtha. If we assume that the finished product will contain 45 per cent. of gaseous products from petroleum or naphtha, it will possess the following composition, viz.: —

COMPOSITION OF ILLUMINATING WATER GAS.

Oxygen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.10
Nitrogen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.18
Carbonic oxide	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.82
Hydrogen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.84
Marsh-gas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.06
Petroleum-gas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45.00
										100.00

According to the temperature at which it is produced the petroleum gas will contain a larger or smaller proportion of heavy hydrogeanbon gases, or "illuminants." There is therefore, *a priori*, no reason why the proportion of petroleum gas communicated to the water gas should not be entirely optional with the producer in the manufacture of gas of any "candle-power" ordinarily required.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON E. MOORE.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

On this 11th day of July, 1884, before me personally came Gideon E. Moore, to me personally known, and known to me to be the person who subscribed the foregoing paper, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. I further certify that the said Gideon E. Moore, being by me first duly sworn did say that the statements contained in the foregoing instrument or writing were true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

[SEAL.]

ALLAN MCCOLLOUGH,

Notary Public (6), N. Y. City.

Mr. MORSE. — I shall probably have some questions to ask Mr. Pierson, but it is evident that we cannot get through with him to-day and, with the permission of the committee, we would like to suspend.

Mr. PUTNAM. — I desire to have the witness explain this process.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not know that we are to explain processes.

Mr. GASTON. — We are having a hearing before a committee, seeking facts. The Boston Gas-Light Company is seeking to inform the committee upon which process they rely. I do not see any reason why we should not inquire about their process. In other words, we are to take exactly what their witnesses please to say. We are to make no cross-examination of them, and when we ask them about their process they fall back upon what they call their privilege, and sit down.

Mr. MORSE. — You have demonstrated that you can examine them.

Mr. PUTNAM. — The application, as it now stands, is an application for an unlawful business in the city of Boston. By this witness they propose to show the method by which they can make that business lawful. It is only by the process which this witness has invented, as I understand, that they can bring their acts within the requirement of the Massachusetts law and can present themselves in the attitude of parties desiring and asking for the privilege of doing a lawful business. Now, of course it is obvious that the whole thing in this application must turn upon this wit-

ness's testimony and the effectiveness and value of his process, because otherwise my brother Morse would not pretend that he can ask you to authorize him to make gas in a manner that is not permitted by law. Now, we are going to adjourn for a fortnight, and the essential question to go into here is whether the process which this witness has invented is effective and accomplishes what he claims it does. In order to do that, we must know what it is, and examine into it, and test his opinion by the opinions of other men. It is confessedly a laboratory process, not a process which has been put into practical use, but a laboratory experiment. Now, this committee is not going to permit a business to be done, which would otherwise be unlawful upon the mere *ex parte* testimony of the existence of a laboratory experiment that would make it lawful. That experiment has got to be investigated. In order to investigate it we have got to have time, and we have got to have an opportunity to know what it is. Therefore, I would suggest that, if there is half an hour remaining to us, it be devoted to allowing this witness to state what this process is, so that at the next hearing we may be in a position to understand whether it is an effective process or not.

Mr. MORSE. — Although I was going to suggest that it was about time to adjourn, yet I am perfectly willing to go on.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) You said the application for this patent was pending before the government now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since when has it been pending?

A. I think it was in December that I put it in.

Q. Does the application for that patent cover the entire process which you would use in this manufacture?

A. Part of it.

Q. I suppose that, so far as any application has been made which is public, you have no objection to stating it?

A. It is not public.

Q. It is not public?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much of it are you at liberty to state in regard to that process.

A. Well I have stated about all there is to state.

Q. You say that this is a chemical analysis of the gas with the carbonic oxide out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say you are now building works at Newburgh for the purpose of making gas by removing the carbonic oxide?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a copy of the application for a patent that you made in December?

A. Not with me.

Q. Shall you have any objection to producing, at the next hearing, a copy of that application?

A. I think I would.

Q. I have an impression that that is public, and we would be entitled to it.

Mr. GASTON. — I think it is a public matter.

WITNESS. — I have known a patent to be taken from a man after it was allowed, — between the allowance and the issue. Some one crowded in and put in an infringement, and stopped his labor. I think it is asking a good deal.

Mr. MORSE. — I have no desire except to have Mr. Pierson state what he can state consistently. If he has made an invention which is valuable, and which has not yet been invested by patent for him to use, he should not disclose that, and I feel reluctant to press the inquiry, for doubtless he is acting under the advice of counsel that he would be jeopardizing his interest. At all events I shall be willing to waive that question, and allow it to come up at some future time.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Have you filed your application?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your application have you stated your process?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That statement is on the files of the patent-office at Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you have made public your statement?

A. No, sir; no one can see it. It is in the secret archives.

Q. And you are unwilling to make the statement?

A. I am unwilling to give it here in detail.

Q. Well, now, is your application for a patent any different from those of others that are filed among the public records and archives of Washington?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. Don't you understand that when an application for a patent is made it is filed among the archives at Washington, and is a subject matter for examination by others?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware that a patent can be contested —

Mr. MORSE. — If you will pardon the interruption: If this application is on file, our friends on the other side can get a copy of it; but Mr. Pierson is right in his understanding that he has not made it public. It seems to me that, with the understanding of what he has done, it is the safer way to leave it.

Mr. GASTON. — Of course this hearing is not guided by the rules of law, but by such rules as the committee deem appropriate. If Mr. Pierson had gone upon the stand and testified to part, the court would require him to testify to all. As, for instance, a man is not obliged to criminate himself, but if he goes upon the stand and makes a statement of part of the case, he cannot shield the remainder. In other words, it is not in the power of a party to get out of a witness all that they want of him, and not allow the other side to get what they desire. In my judgment, after Mr. Pierson had gone on and stated what he had, he cannot stop there and say that we cannot inquire into his secrets. We think that no man ought to go on and state that he has a process which will do a certain thing, to enable a party to obtain a permit to do a certain thing, unless he is willing to submit to a fair criticism of

his methods. But if Mr. Pierson stops short after he has done this and will not let us see whether he has done this right or not, by examination, it will be for the committee to determine. But there are certain other questions, not touching that, which we would like to ask Mr. Pierson.

The CHAIRMAN. — I do not think the committee would perhaps desire to press him to state the process he has asked a patent for, unless he is willing to give it.

Mr. GASTON. — We shall, then, inasmuch as he is unwilling to answer the question, waive it, as we have done upon all witnesses who have refused to make disclosures.

Alderman HALL. — Do you propose to show that this is a process by which you can furnish the city with water gas within the law?

Mr. MORSE. — I suppose a fair answer to that is, that it is a process under which gas can be made and furnished, which will eliminate the carbonic oxide from the water gas, and that, so far as the company may be said to have decided upon the measure, as no vote or action has been taken, it is fair to assume that that process will be adopted. It is one of several, and of course we do not expect that the Board, in granting permission to a gas company to dig up the streets, is going to affix to the order any special regulation in regard to the kind of gas that is to be made, or the processes that are to be used. We suppose that all the committee are interested in, is in seeing whether there are a set of responsible and rational men, who, in good faith, are going to put their money into what promises to be of some benefit to the public. But I do not understand that the details of the management of the company are matters which are necessary to be passed upon. When my friend says he proposes to examine the witness upon what they desire to criticize in all these matters, I submit that it is not the question here. I do not see how the Boston Gas-Light Co., or any other company, can be held to criticise the details of the process of manufacture of any other company.

Alderman HALL. — If I understand you, your friend, Mr. Frost, stated yesterday in the hearing, that you proposed to manufacture gas by this process, and furnish it to the citizens and at a reduced price, — by Mr. Pierson's process, if I make myself clear to you. Now, if that is a process by which you propose to extract certain dangerous ingredients which are in that gas, the question which the committee would like to understand is, what that process is, so that we can understand whether we ought to pass upon it; because at the present time the law of Massachusetts prohibits you from manufacturing that gas, or coming into the field and selling us the water gas, if I understand aright.

Mr. MORSE. — I understand what you wish to get at.

Alderman HALL. — And if he has a process by which he can extract that which is poisonous and dangerous to the community, ought not the committee to understand how it is to be done? or ought not you to in some way give us knowledge enough so that we will know how to pass upon it?

Mr. MORSE. — Let me answer that by directing your attention to a suggestion I made yesterday, that by the time this company

get into a condition to manufacture and sell gas, in my opinion, the law will be repealed under which the manufacture of water gas is forbidden under certain restrictions.

Alderman HALL. — That is a mere supposition.

Mr. MORSE. — Of course it is; but let me finish my statement. I said that that prohibition would be repealed by the time they get ready to manufacture and sell gas, because, as I said, that provision was put in to prevent competition in the manufacture of gas here, and not because, in the opinion of gasmen, it was for the public interest. If the alderman will follow me he will see that, in case that change takes place, it will never become a practical question whether the carbonic oxide is left in the gas or taken out. But I said that, in order to satisfy the committee and the law, we would show that it is entirely feasible to take this carbonic oxide out. I said that a process had been devised, and, in the judgment of those who were going to put their money into it, it was to be effected by Mr. Pierson's process. This is not the only process. There are three other processes which would accomplish this. Is this committee going to sit here and determine as experts whether this process is correct? Has the alderman that training and experience that he can listen to a long series of scientific dissertations upon the value of these different processes? You see where it will lead to. We are going to lead the way to a hearing for weeks and months, and that would be the desire of the other side, in order to divert the attention of the committee from the issue involved to the value of these processes. Who are the men that run the risk? They talk about a violation of the law? If these gentlemen put in five hundred thousand or a million dollars, and it turns out that they cannot make gas without a violation of the law, it will be their loss; the city will not lose anything.

The CHAIRMAN. — The city would make a loss by the opening of its streets.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not see how the city is going to be a loser by it.

Alderman HALL. — Allow me a word. If I understand your argument, you undertake to say that this committee have no knowledge of the manufacture of gas, — no knowledge as to the different processes, — that they are to sit here simply to hear your arguments? I claim that this committee have a right to be the equal of any legal attorney that may appear before the Board, and, I ought to add, equally the right to judge, and I think we really shall, and at least I am willing to devote time enough to this until I shall be competent to judge of the component parts of this gas, in the interest of the City of Boston on the one side and this new gas company on the other; and I believe you will accord to us that privilege. Your proposition is to furnish gas cheaper than it is now furnished. We are willing to grant that you can, but we ought to know how you are going to accomplish it.

Mr. MORSE. — I should like to ask the alderman if he thinks the Board of Aldermen desire to have the Boston Gas-Light Company know how much we can manufacture gas for, and how much cheaper we can furnish it to the citizens?

Alderman HALL.—I don't care anything about the Boston Gas-Light Company.

Mr. MORSE.—But those questions are in the direct line of the questions put by the Boston Gas-Light Company, and to show the practical reason why we cannot make this gas as we claim. Now, I submit that the question is whether the committee are satisfied with the responsibility of the men who propose to put their capital into this business. The alderman may say that the men are not going to put their money into this thing for the fun of it. I have no objection to Mr. Pierson stating as much as he pleases. But when a man has spent ten years in building gas-works all over the country, and when he comes in here and tells this committee that he has adapted those works to make gas in compliance with the provisions of the law of this Commonwealth, that he has applied for a patent upon that process, that the application is at present a secret, and it is a matter of value to him, then I do not understand or appreciate the argument of condemning Mr. Pierson or putting him in the position of improperly refusing to give testimony. I do not advise him to refuse to answer the question. Mr. Pierson is an entire stranger to me. But when he comes here and says that he is willing to put money into this process and sink it in the streets of Boston, I tell you that some weight is to be given to his answer, and he is not to be considered as improperly refusing to give evidence. I think the witness has some rights, and I think he ought to be protected.

Alderman HALL.—But if he has made application for a patent, are not the public entitled to know what it is?

Mr. MORSE.—We will have it at the next hearing, if the application is such that the public are entitled to know it.

Mr. GASTON.—It is a novel proposition to me that when a man goes upon the stand for the purpose of saying a certain thing can be done,—and my brother Morse has put Mr. Pierson upon the stand for that purpose,—it is a perfectly novel proposition before the courts, or in any other place, that he cannot be examined to see whether there is anything in the process which he says is good. Now my brother Morse has deemed it important in this case to put Mr. Pierson on. He says he has a certain process. Without imputing anything wrong to Mr. Pierson we don't believe he has a successful process. We desire to see what that process is, and to let good men come here and say whether it is a good or a bad process. Ninety-nine out of every hundred patents issued are worthless. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men, when they go there, believe that their inventions are valuable, otherwise they would not go. But our experience in all patent matters is that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred patents are absolutely valueless and worthless. Mr. Pierson's may be the hundredth, or it may be in the ninety-nine others. That is what we now seek to find out. Now, the question is, when my brother Morse puts on a witness who says a certain thing can be done, are we to stop there? Brother Morse having got all he wants, we are not to be permitted to get at the facts from the witness, to show that it cannot be done. It is a novelty in hearings.

Mr. MORSE. — I would like to ask a question.

Mr. GASTON. — You have had the opportunity to talk all you want. I am addressing the committee. Now, we suppose and believe, and probably my brother Morse concurs with me, that if this application is filed in Washington it is a public matter to-day, and any person can go and resist the granting of the letters-patent. But suppose we had that here, what he has disclosed upon that very paper is that upon which we should make the cross-examination. The paper is not law. We get what he puts upon paper, and we put questions to him to see whether the statements there can be substantiated; so that his paper in which he sets that out is the very beginning of the cross-examination, and it is to be followed to its conclusion. It is said that they take all the risk. Mr. Chairman, you are dealing, under this statute with very important rights to somebody. They ask not for locations in particular streets. If I remember the form of the application, it is to dig up all your streets wherever they may please to go. Suppose you grant them that privilege, is it in the power of this Board or any subsequent Board to revoke it? It is true there is a provision by which you may regulate the method in which they may do certain things. But when you have granted this company, which is purely an experimental one, certain rights, it becomes a very serious legal question whether you, having granted them a most important privilege without their having given you anything, can revoke it, and which may or may not be used for political advantage. I remember when the horse-railway system first made application to the Legislature for special charter they asked for certain privileges under the City Charter; and the City of Boston, by its Mayor and Aldermen said "No; for possibly the construction may be that when we grant this location there is a vested location, and we cannot disturb them, and we object to any charter being granted, which does not contain the provision that the Mayor and Aldermen may, after the expiration of a year, order the tracks taken up." That provision was contained in every original charter for a horse-railroad. The power to locate tracks was equivalent to the power asked to dig up the streets; and the City of Boston did not consent to the power to locate without the power to order them up. Well, now, what was then incorporated into the special charters for horse-railroads, has since passed into general law, which contains the provision that the Mayor and Aldermen of cities, and the selectmen of towns, may, at any time within a year after a track is located, order that track taken up. Now here the application is, that you give this valuable privilege to a company which is only in a sort of partial existence. That is, it has a charter, it has a subscription of unpaid stock; but to-day it controls not a dollar as a corporation, as I understand, because no dollars have been paid in. This corporation, standing to-day with no responsibility, because it is as a corporation, and not as individuals that they come here, — a corporation having no shadow of responsibility, because it has no money to create that responsibility, — and they ask you to grant this location when the corporation is a mere shadow,

without the substance of a capital stock paid in. They ask you to grant this privilege to an irresponsible corporation, — I speak of it as irresponsible because it has no capital paid in, — the right to dig up the streets of the City of Boston under the provision of a certain section which provides that you may regulate anything which injures public safety, health, etc. But aside from that condition, you give them a privilege and an easement which you cannot take away. And you are asked to do that by a company without responsibility. You get nothing for it yourselves. They are under no legal obligations to the City of Boston, or the citizens, to dig up the streets. They have got that privilege, and an irresponsible corporation has obtained that which cannot possibly be revoked, — that depends upon the construction which the courts may give to the law, — and based upon a new process of manufacture in this Commonwealth. Now, to come to the point in question: Mr. Pierson is put on to show that that new process of manufacture, which cannot be carried on in this Commonwealth unless a certain amount of oxide is taken from water gas, can be done, and it is only under that condition of things, as the law now stands, I take it, that this body, like all other bodies, has to act upon this application, as the law now stands. It is a marvellous request to make that you shall grant to them the right to do something which is forbidden by law, under the belief and expectation that the prohibition will be taken away. That is rather a marvellous proposition. Now, before they can do it, according to the law, they have got to extract from the water gas which they make a certain amount, more or less, of carbonic oxide. Can they do it? That is one of the questions which lie at the foundation of this application which they have placed before this committee. Can they do it? Well, now, Mr. Pierson comes and says they can. Is the corporation of the City of Boston to rest its action and faith upon the declaration of an inventor, when there has never been any practical application, so far as a commercial matter is concerned, of his invention? Shall that be done? Shall you say that you must take the statement of Mr. Pierson upon his own faith, and that we shall not be permitted to go down deeper and see whether the faith that is in him is supported by facts? That is a remarkable position in which this corporation, which has just come into existence in this month of July, undertakes to place itself. They come in here and ask for this important privilege, and I submit that a corporation asking for such a privilege is bound to make its full statement. They cannot come in here and say we are asking for this great privilege, principally represented by foreign capital, as I should judge, and say they will submit certain things, and stop there. We say they cannot do that. When they come here and ask a privilege of the City of Boston, which is a very great privilege, they should come in here and be prepared to tell you the whole truth; and if there is anything to be suppressed, then you should not grant them the privilege which they ask. It is simply candor, and very great candor, which entitles them to your consideration otherwise. Well, now, what we say is this: we may be wrong, but we do not believe in the theory

of Mr. Pierson. We speak advisedly. It is not my opinion. It is an opinion coming from others who are most to be credited. We would like to have you test it, and I entirely disagree with my brother Morse that the aldermen of Boston are not competent to form some sort of an intelligent opinion as to whether Mr. Pierson's process is a practicable one.

MR. PUTNAM. — I wish to add a single word to what Mr. Gaston has said. I do not wish to say anything as to the importance of this question. I think it must be considered astonishing that the fact which they propose to prove by Mr. Pierson, to wit: that this process is effective to bring water gas within the law, is not an assertion of fact for them to prove in this hearing. They are asking for a valuable franchise, and they have no right to exercise it unless they can do what Mr. Pierson says they can do, and what they have no other means of doing. Now, my brother Morse says that Mr. Pierson cannot explain this thing without imperilling his patent, and I am willing to accept Mr. Pierson's statement that to explain now how he does this thing would imperil his patent, and that he ought not to be called upon by his counsel to do it. But if that is the case, it seems to me Mr. Morse is not in a position to ask what he asks of this committee. Because, in order to get what he asks this committee to give him, he ought to be able to show to this committee, and everybody else, that he has a process that will do what he says it will do. If every man who knows what that process is is to refuse to reveal it because it would imperil his patent, then I think this hearing should be suspended until the patent is obtained, or the witness will consent to state what he knows. I don't care whether we wait until Mr. Pierson gets his patent or not, but I think we are entitled to hear the evidence that is most important and vital, and that it should not be kept away from the committee, no matter on how honorable or proper grounds.

MR. PIERSON. — I want to say a word in regard to a question which Alderman Hall asked. I do not want to appear squeamish in this matter. I am anxious for the committee to have the information and will give it as near as I can and not jeopardize my interests. But gentlemen, I have an interest with my associates, and I have an interest with myself. Now I will say this: it is a well-known fact that carbonic oxide can be taken out. There isn't a gasman in this country but will tell you it can be taken out. It is a mere question of expense. There is no question about it. In fact it need never be made.

ALDERMAN HALL. — Well, then, what is the need of your taking it out?

MR. PIERSON. — Now just how I do that I don't want to tell you at this time. But it is a well-known fact — and these gasmen will tell you it is a well-known fact — that this oxide can be taken out. It is a mere question of expense, and because no thought has been put upon it before is simply because there has been no occasion for it. Now let me say another thing, which has not been called out by my counsel. I want to say what my relation is to this company. I am one of the proprietors. I am one of the signers

for that stock. I am the consulting engineer. They may make or they may lose, but never mind, they say they will use the Pierson process; I know it will not fail if it is left to Mr. Pierson. One of those works which we built in New York city cost a million dollars, and I think it is—

Mr. GASTON.— I suppose this is in the nature of a speech.

Mr. MORSE. — I think it is unfair to attack Mr. Pierson.

Mr. GASTON. — There has been no attack upon Mr. Pierson.

Mr. MORSE. — That was certainly the whole point of your remarks. You said, before knowing what the process was that you knew there could not be anything in it.

Mr. GASTON. — I said we do not believe so.

Mr. MORSE. — It reflects the Boston Gas-Light Company's course in this matter. They are prepared to condemn anybody's process.

Mr. GASTON. — I said that while Mr. Pierson believed in it we didn't. I want to know if that is attacking him. We don't doubt that he acts in good faith; but we propose to show that it is not a good process.

Mr. MORSE. — I consider it an attack to tell a man, who has been working ten years, that he cannot do what he says he can.

Adjourned to July 30th, inst. at 10.30 A.M.

On July 30, the chairman of the committee and the counsel were present at 10.30 A.M., but the other members of the committee did not appear, through a misunderstanding, and the hearing was adjourned to August 1st, at 11 A. M.

THIRD HEARING.

AUGUST 1, 1884.

The committee met at 11 A.M. All the members present.

The committee waited until 12 o'clock, on account of the absence of Mr. Morse, who had unexpectedly been called into the Supreme Court.

MR. KIMBALL. — Mr. Chairman, in the absence of Mr. Morse, I think it is hardly proper that I should ask for further indulgence in the way of delay. I desire to offer now a list of the gentlemen who are subscribers to the capital stock of the Consumers' Gas Company: —

We, the undersigned, severally subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Consumers' Gas Company set against our respective names, at the par value of one hundred dollars per share.

Name.	No. of Shares.
M. S. Frost & Son	750
Berry Bros.	750
J. Coleman Drayton	750
Henry Levis	500
David Paton	250
W. A. Paton	250
H. M. Pierson	250
R. E. Dietz	500
Darwin E. Ware	20
C. F. Donnelly	20
Jas. R. Osgood	20
Dumont Clarke	100
Jno. T. Agnew	250
Alex. McL. Agnew	250
Charles Scribner	200
Archibald Rogers	140

THE CHAIRMAN. — What is the par value of the stock?

MR. KIMBALL. — The par value is \$100, and the aggregate capital is 5,000 shares, making a capital stock of \$500,000, which is the largest allowed under the laws of this Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF DAVID PATON.

Q. (By MR. KIMBALL.) Your name and residence?

A. David Paton, 15 West 9th street, New York City.

Q. Are you the gentleman whose name appears as a subscriber upon that paper?

A. I am.

Q. Are you familiar with the enterprise and petition of the Consumers' Gas Company? Have you knowledge of its legitimacy as a business enterprise?

A. I have.

Q. Have you knowledge of the various gentlemen whose names appear as subscribers?

A. I have.

Q. Will you please state to the committee, in general terms, your idea of their financial responsibility?

A. I know that their general reputation is that of being responsible men in every way, able to fulfil every promise on that paper.

Q. And you know that they are of financial ability to pay the money which they promise to pay as subscribers thereto?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of their *bona-fide* intention to go into this as a legitimate enterprise?

A. I do.

Q. As to your own intentions and purposes, Mr. Paton, please state them to the committee?

A. I am ready to pay for my stock at any time.

Q. And you go into this as a business enterprise, with the intention of permanently engaging in it?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — These people who subscribe here are not obliged to take the stock; they are under no special obligation to do so, are they?

Mr. KIMBALL. — That seems to be a matter of law. They are bound by law to take it, and can be compelled to take the stock if they should be reluctant to do so.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Will you be kind enough to state which of those are New York names, and which of Boston?

A. Messrs. M. S. Frost & Son, 750 shares, are of New York; Berry Bros., of Detroit, 750 shares; J. Coleman Drayton, 750 shares, is a New York man.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I would make a request, which, perhaps, would come more properly from the chairman of the committee, that while these gentlemen are perfectly willing and anxious to give to the committee every information as to their financial resources that will aid the committee in their deliberations, they desire to guard, as far as they may, against any undue publicity in that matter. For that reason we would suggest that the committee request the reporters of the daily press not to enter into details so far as the publication of the names is concerned. I think the counsel on the other side will appreciate the propriety of their request.

Mr. GASTON. — We will make no objection; but I do not see why gentlemen who are engaged in an honest enterprise should object to the publication of their names in connection with it. So far as we are concerned we should like to direct our attention to this hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee would like to know where these people belong.

Mr. PATON. — Mr. Levis, my brother, and myself are New York men. Mr. Pierson is of Brooklyn, N.Y. He is the gentleman who appeared here as a witness. Mr. Dietz is of New York. Mr. Ware, Mr. Osgood, and Mr. Donnelly are of Boston. Mr. Dumont

Clarke is of New York. The Messrs. Agnew are of New York, and so are Mr. Scribner and Mr. Rogers.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Then, of the Boston names on this list, Messrs. Ware, Donnelly, and Osgood are the only ones?

A. Yes, sir; those are all the Boston names on that list.

Q. And they represent 60 shares out of 5,000?

A. Yes, sir; I believe that is all.

Q. Then all the persons of Boston engaged in the enterprise have subscribed for 60 shares?

A. That is all that appears on that paper. There are others who are engaged in it.

Q. That is, Boston capital represents \$6,000 out of half a million?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Paton, was there a sort of syndicate got up in New York in which there was a contribution of about \$50,000 to carry on this enterprise?

A. There was at one time.

Q. Who constituted that syndicate?

A. That syndicate is not now in existence, and I do not think the question is pertinent.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I do not think that question should be pressed. We come before the committee as the Consumers' Gas Company. We have produced the list of subscribers to the stock, and introduced evidence as to the financial ability of the subscribers. As to the preliminary arrangements made by these gentlemen prior to the organization of this company, I respectfully submit that it is a matter in which the remonstrants can have no interest whatever, and it is not a matter which would afford any assistance to the committee in their deliberations. I appeal to the committee to rule that the line of inquiry be not permitted to go further than it has already gone.

Mr. GASTON. — We have nothing to say. We simply asked the question. It does appear that \$50,000 were raised for this purpose, and I wanted to see whether these gentlemen were concerned in it. If they do not want to tell, I shall not press the question. If they have an enterprise which they are ashamed of, I do not wish them to exhibit it. That is all I wish to ask of this witness.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) Are you connected with what is known now as the Fulton Gas Company in Brooklyn?

A. I am not.

Q. You do not know anything about the history of that company?

A. I do not know anything about its history.

Q. Were you connected with the company in Chicago?

A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Your only interest in this is your subscription to the stock?

A. That is all.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) Is it a fair question to ask, and are you willing to state, what return, in the form of dividends, you anticipate or expect to get from your subscription to this stock?

A. I do not think I could answer that myself.

Q. You come here solely to make money?

A. I come here to represent the subscription to my stock.

Q. Have you made your subscription with any idea of what you expect to get from it?

A. I expect to get six per cent. on the stock.

Q. Then, as I understand you, these brokers have come here from New York with the expectation of getting six per cent?

A. That was all.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH B. MOORS.

Q. (By Mr. KIMBALL.) You are of the firm of Joseph B. Moors & Co. of this city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you the gentleman to whom the letter introduced here in evidence the other day was written by Messrs. Morton, Bliss, & Co., of New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Giving information of the financial standing and responsibility of the gentlemen connected with this enterprise?

A. I have a large number of letters of that kind, and I would prefer to see the letter you refer to.

Q. Have you examined the list of subscribers?

A. I have.

Q. Have you knowledge of the financial responsibility and ability and general standing of those gentlemen?

A. I have of some of them.

Q. Will you please give to the committee such knowledge as you possess as to their financial responsibility?

A. The firm of Berry Bros., of Detroit, I know very well that they are responsible. The Messrs. Agnew, of New York, are men of responsibility. Charles Scribner, of New York, is a highly responsible man. Mr. Archibald Rogers has a great deal of property in his hands, and I think he is a man of responsibility.

Q. Have you general knowledge or information from Messrs. Morton, Bliss, & Co., of New York, as to the responsibility of these gentlemen?

A. I have. I think they came recommended to us in this letter.

Q. I will have the letter in a moment; it has been mislaid. What is your opinion generally as to the ability of those subscribers to respond with that amount of capital?

A. I should say it was a list of responsible subscribers, so far as I know. Some of them I do not know.

Q. Do you know Mr. Drayton?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of his responsibility?

A. No, sir; unless that letter speaks of him in some way. I do not think it does, however. Of course no one can know all the names on a long list of people away from the city; but I know most of them.

Q. As a banker, then, you would consider that list one of financial strength?

A. I should consider it an eminently responsible list of subscribers.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) Who are M. S. Frost & Son, if you know them?

A. I do not.

Q. Berry Bros.

A. I know them well.

Q. What is their business?

A. Varnish manufacturers in Detroit.

Q. J. Coleman Drayton?

A. I do not know him.

Q. David Paton?

A. I have met him. I think he was very well recommended by our people in New York.

Q. What is his business?

A. He told me his business; I have forgotten it.

Q. H. M. Pierson?

A. I do not know him except as I have recommendations.

Q. R. E. Dietz?

A. He is a manufacturer of pipes in New York; I do not know him.

Q. Then, of course, there are Messrs. Ware, Donnelly, and Osgood, we all know those gentlemen, and it is not necessary to inquire about them. Mr. Dumont Clarke?

A. I do not know him.

Q. (By Mr. KIMBALL.) Do you know the position which he occupies?

A. No, sir. If you find that letter, that will refresh my memory.

Q. John T. Agnew?

A. I know him; he is a banker.

Q. A. T. Agnew?

A. He is a banker.

Q. Charles Scribner?

A. He is a publisher.

Q. Archibald Rogers?

A. He is out of business; he is a man of no business, I believe.

(Mr. Kimball produced a letter from Messrs. Morton, Bliss, & Co., to J. B. Moors & Co., which was read at the first hearing, and handed it to Mr. Moors who read it.)

Q. (By Mr. KIMBALL.) I suppose you consider that the endorsement of Morton, Bliss, & Co. is entitled to confidence?

A. Entirely so.

Mr. MORSE. — Mr. Chairman, at the last hearing before this committee Mr. Pierson had not finished his examination when the committee adjourned, and we expected to have had him here to finish it to-day; but he has written me that he is unable to come on account of illness, and I desire to read his letter to the committee. (Reading.)

85 MACON STREET,

BROOKLYN, July 28, 1884.

R. M. MORSE, Esq. :—

DEAR SIR,— I regret exceedingly that I cannot be in Boston to continue my testimony before the Board of Aldermen regarding the Consumers' Gas Company. I have been suffering since last Friday night from an attack of gastritis, and literally unable to leave my bed. I am really too weak to write, and you will therefore excuse my dictating this letter. I have, as the next best course, explained as well as I can the general features of my process to Capt. William Henry White, whose testimony may, in some measure, make up for my forced absence. I regret this the more because I should have taken pleasure in testifying upon other and important points, which would be useful in our case. As Capt. White will explain to you, the general features of my process are, so far as I could prudently describe them, as follows: They depend upon the well-established fact of reducing the carbonic oxide in water gas to carbonic acid in the presence of superheated steam and high heats. These heats are readily maintained, first, because my apparatus is so arranged that I utilize almost all the heat that is thrown off from the coal. Second, because it is also well known that the very act of reduction of carbonic oxide to carbonic acid produces great heat of itself. My apparatus is so arranged that I remove the carbonic acid largely by washing with water, and the remainder by the use of lime in the usual way. By reducing the carbonic oxide to carbonic acid I liberate an equal volume of hydrogen, thereby not reducing my volume of gas. So I get one of the best conveyers of illuminants, and one which can be illuminated with less oil to the thousand feet. After washing, the quantity of carbonic acid to be removed by lime will be only about 14 per cent.; heretofore it has been much more. As it costs about two cents to remove 7 per cent. of carbonic acid now in water gas it will cost me twice that amount, or four cents, to remove the 14 per cent. But this cost is balanced by the reduction in the cost of oil. In my gas it will take about one gallon of oil less per thousand feet to give the required candle-power. The reduction in the cost of oil will thus be about five cents, or one cent more than the cost of removing the 14 per cent. of carbonic acid. The gravity of my gas is about 450, or the same as that of coal gas.

Further, in my apparatus I am carrying out the idea of the use of either hard or soft coal. The kind of soft coal that can be used in my apparatus I can get delivered in Boston for 20 per cent. less cost than the coal now used in the manufacture of water gas. Summing the whole matter up the cost will come within the figures given by Capt. White at the last hearing.

My application was filed in Washington, on the 23d of February, 1884, by my patent solicitor, L. W. Serrell, Esq., of New York. Mr. Serrell has always advised and warned not to divulge prematurely the details of my process, thereby endangering my rights. For this reason I was unwilling at the last meeting to make such disclosure without reflection. I have now determined to place the whole matter in your hands, as my counsel, knowing that you will protect me, and authorizing you to make such use of this letter and of Capt. White's information as you may deem necessary to show the people of Boston that we come to them in a spirit of frankness, with a valid and business-like proposition.

Yours respectfully,

H. M. PIERSON.

MR. MORSE. — Now, if Mr. White is present I would like to have him give some information to the committee in regard to this matter.

STATEMENT OF W. H. WHITE. — *Continued.*

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) At the previous hearing before the committee you were not examined at any length in reference to the precise method of removing carbonic oxide from water gas. I will

ask you whether, since that hearing, you have been in communication with Mr. Pierson, and are able and will state to the committee what the method pursued by him is?

A. Yes, sir. I have been in communication with Mr. Pierson, and have been authorized by him to describe his method of making gas. I found Mr. Pierson sick in bed; indeed he was a very sick man. I spent some two hours with him, he resting as he needed it, and received a very thorough description of his method of making gas. He assured me that he had just returned from Newburgh, N.Y., where they are making a test, and it was developing very rapidly, and he expected to demonstrate the practicability of making this kind of gas by his process. After listening to the reading of Mr. Pierson's letter there is very little left to describe to the committee. Mr. Pierson's method is simply that of making water gas in the ordinary way, and the gas passes from the generator into the chamber in which the decomposition of oxide takes place, and is there converted into carbonic acid, and a certain amount of hydrogen is introduced into it. It then passes into another chamber, where the carbonic oxide is removed. The gas is carburetted with naphtha in the usual way. There is really nothing to say in describing the process other than what has been stated in Mr. Pierson's letter. I have with me a tracing of the plans showing his apparatus, if that would be of any interest to the committee.

MR. MORSE.—I think, perhaps, the committee would like to see them.

(Mr. White produced the plans and explained them at considerable length to the committee and counsel.)

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) Whether or not, in your judgment, carbonic oxide can be removed from gas to such an extent as to comply with our law, and yet the gas made can be sold at the price stated by you the other day?

A. Yes, sir. I have no doubt about it.

Q. Have you any question about it as a practical man?

A. No, sir; none at all, not the slightest. I think it can be done.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Equitable Gas Company of New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the company?

A. It is a company erecting works in New York, in opposition to the company there, for the purpose of making gas with no carbonic oxide in it. The works are nearly completed. It is quite a large works. They have built works to make two million feet a day.

Q. Where are they located?

A. Out in East 39th street, East river.

Q. Do you know what the capital of that company is?

A. I do not know. I know it is a company supported by heavy capitalists and influential men there.

MR. MORSE. I wish to say in connection with that testimony that a telegram has been handed to me which will be followed by

a letter showing that the Equitable process leaves about five per cent. of carbonic oxide in the gas. It is signed by C. A. Crame.

Q. Who is Mr. Crame?

A. He is president of the company.

Q. What is his position?

A. He stands very high financially and socially.

Q. What is his business?

A. He has been interested for many years in marine insurance; but I think he has given up the insurance business, and is president of this gas company.

Q. Whether or not they have a large number of subscribers already secured for that company?

A. My knowledge of that is purely hearsay from Mr. Crame. He says he has about 9,000 subscribers in the city.

Q. They are now laying pipe?

A. Yes, sir; they are actively laying pipes in the city.

Q. They propose to make gas by a process similar to the one proposed here?

A. The result will be the same, but the process is slightly different. It is done there not in deference to the legal requirement, but in deference to the popular idea that carbonic oxide is poisonous, and that the gas is better with the oxide out of it.

Q. Do you know when that company was started?

A. About two years ago.

Q. When did they begin to erect works?

A. They are laying pipes under an old charter which has been in existence ten or twelve years.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) You say the reason of this removal of carbonic oxide is in deference to the public sentiment that it is poisonous?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then some of the companies propose to extract a portion of this carbonic oxide where there is no limitation of ten per cent.?

A. This company does it, I think, principally for the reason that they are an opposition company, and there being other opposition companies in New York, this company has to present something new.

Q. Each company, I suppose, must present something new?

A. Yes, sir; they must present something new, which makes it an attractive feature.

Q. And they propose to reduce it to five per cent. less than the Massachusetts statute requires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what the process is?

A. Yes, sir; I think their process is an expensive one.

Q. That makes a difference in the cost of production?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Pierson's process as expensive as the other?

A. I think not.

Q. I do not know as you can give any estimate upon the ratio of the difference in the expense of the two processes?

A. No, sir; it would be a difficult thing to do, — figuring theoretically.

Q. Now, you do not know of any practical use of this method of taking away carbonic oxide, which has never been done by any company furnishing gas in this country?

A. No, sir.

Q. It has been done in the laboratories only?

A. That is all.

Q. How many companies are there in New York?

A. Seven.

Q. How many water-gas companies?

A. The New York, the Municipal, the New Equitable, and the Mutual, four.

Q. What is the cost of gas in New York to the citizens?

A. \$2.25, now.

Q. Then, with seven companies competing, and with the use of water gas the cost of gas to the citizens of New York is 75 cents per thousand more than coal gas is furnished here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that has been the history of the experiment in New York?

A. Yes, sir; that is the result of combination.

Q. How is it in Brooklyn?

A. It is about the same thing in Brooklyn. They have seven companies in Brooklyn.

Q. Is the price not \$2.50 there?

A. It is \$2.50.

Q. Well, now, sir, have they any water-gas company in Philadelphia?

A. No, sir; no water-gas companies in Philadelphia.

Q. You stated, I think, that the price in Chicago was \$1.25?

A. Yes, sir; it is \$1.25 now.

Q. How long has it been \$1.25.

A. It has been \$1.25 ever since the new company started, which was the night before Christmas.

Q. Now, has it not been the experience of cities that when new companies are established the price was reduced, and that subsequently it went up again after they got into operation?

A. That is the usual result.

Q. So that, in Chicago, if it follows the usual history of starting new companies, the price would go up again?

A. I should say it would. But the new company cannot go above \$1.50; their charter fixes that limit.

Q. You think it will go up to that?

A. I have no doubt of it.

Q. The experience is that in the first case there is a reduction, and after that a combination to raise the price?

A. Yes, sir. The old company puts down the rate to a point where they cannot live, and then the price is raised.

Q. Now, about the streets of Boston; I suppose you are quite familiar with them, but not quite so familiar as some of us. Have you any idea of the average width of the streets in Boston between sidewalk and sidewalk?

A. Between curb and curb?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I should say the average is about 20 feet.

Q. Well, now, the average in Chicago would be immensely more than that?

A. Yes, sir; the streets in Chicago are quite wide, most of them 60 feet from house to house.

Q. So that the inconvenience would be greater in the narrow streets, of course?

A. Of course.

Q. Because it does not leave so much space for travel outside of the digging?

A. You are correct.

Q. Is it not also dependent upon how much the streets are already cut up with sewer and gas-pipes?

A. Yes, sir; of course that enters into the question.

Q. (Showing a plan of some of the streets.) Take Boylston and Tremont streets where they cross each other. This plan shows the railway tracks, and the gas, water, and sewer pipes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, now, should not you say that in nearly the great majority of the streets where public travel passes over these lines of railway, and where these sewer, water, and gas pipes are laid, there would be a great deal of trouble in digging up the streets and locating the pipes for the new gas company?

A. This is one of the worst places where it would have to be done, but it could be done.

Q. I suppose that anything can be done with some expense. Here is the corner of Summer and Washington streets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would have the same trouble here?

A. Yes, sir; but I think I should be able to overcome it.

Q. I have no doubt you can do so, but do you appreciate the trouble to the citizens?

A. Yes, sir; but I should not attempt to intersect that street on a busy day. I should do it at night or on Sundays or holidays. I lay a mile of pipe a day, and I could handle a corner of that kind in one day without any trouble.

Q. We shall have to import you to Boston if you can do it better than we can here.

A. I wish you would.

Q. Now, the digging up of narrow streets is not a scientific question, but it is a matter of great inconvenience to the public?

A. There is no doubt about it.

Q. It is a practical question?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you know that in the business part of the city it would be a very serious and grave interruption to travel?

A. I do not think that necessarily follows, Governor.

Q. Don't you?

A. No sir. Baltimore is very much like Boston in many par-

ticulars, being an old city, with narrow streets in many sections. I did that work in Baltimore and conducted it with a little finesse and discretion.

Q. You have had some experience in digging sewers and laying pipes?

A. That is a very different thing. When a man has to go down and dig up the streets for a sewer he has to go very deep. They dig much deeper for sewers than for gas-pipe.

Q. Are you not aware that the business of Boston is confined into a smaller space than it is in most cities?

A. Yes, sir, I think that is true; but New York has the same trouble.

Q. But that has a much larger area?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the streets, as a general rule, are much straighter and wider?

A. Yes, sir, as a rule.

Q. So that there must be more difficulty in laying pipes in our streets than in other cities?

A. The fact that your city is small in the business section is rather favorable to the laying of pipe. We have but a short distance to travel in laying the pipe in the business part of the city. You will admit that all the streets out on the Back Bay and in that direction are very wide, and the streets run at right angles, and there will be no difficulty about laying pipe there.

Q. There are horse-cars running there?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Constantly?

A. Yes, but we should not interfere with them.

Q. And in a portion of the city heavy teams are constantly passing?

A. The great difficulty and great annoyance to the public is not in the laying of the street-pipe themselves. The laying of the mains themselves is really not very troublesome to the public. It is getting across the streets to make the service connections that causes the trouble.

Q. In order to distribute your gas you would have to do this?

A. We should lay a system of pipe on each side of the street. I endeavor to get within three feet of the curb-stone when I can.

Q. Do you mean to say that the putting in of your pipes and the pipes for distribution would not make great interruption to business in Boston?

A. I am confident it would not make a great interruption.

Q. What is the comparative consumption of gas in summer and winter?

A. It is far less in summer.

Q. Can you give the percentage?

A. It is about double in winter. As a rule gas companies sending out one million of feet in June and July would send out two million feet in December.

Q. Is not it about one third in Boston?

A. I am not aware what it is in Boston.

Q. It is about one third as much in the summer months in Boston as in the winter?

A. That I cannot say. Some gas companies do all their business in the summer and none in the winter. It is a local matter.

Q. How was it about the leakage of the new company in Chicago when the pipes were first laid?

A. There was very little leakage except from one line of pipe. Like other people, I had to employ men, and I had foremen in whom I had confidence.

Q. But was not there a line of pipe which contained a leakage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was it?

A. It covered altogether two miles of pipe.

Q. Did it have to be taken up?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did it have to be relaid?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was done?

A. I sank down and recalked it.

Q. Are you aware that the proportion of breakage is nine-tenths on the made land?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. WHITNEY.) I understood you the other day to give the estimate that for two million dollars you could construct here in Boston a system of works with about 70 miles in length of pipe, and a capacity for a million and a half feet of gas a day?

A. Yes, sir; my figures were the result of that. My figures were a million and a half.

Q. I understood it was two million?

A. Some of the other gentlemen said they expected to spend about a million more. My estimate was a million and a half.

Q. Did you give us the ratio of the proportion which the construction of the works outside of the gas-holder bears to the whole?

A. I did not analyze the question at all.

Q. What would be the ratio, or percentage, in a general way, of the entire cost that would be expended in laying pipes and mains and all other things outside of putting it into the gas-holder?

A. The cost of the plant?

Q. I suppose you include the manufactory itself. I mean all that lies outside of the gas-holder.

A. It is about one-half.

Q. Then, generally speaking, if you had to construct seventy miles of pipe, about one-half of the entire expense of the whole works, with a capacity of a million and a half feet a day, would be in the street-mains?

A. Yes, sir, for this work here.

Q. Now could you give me in a rough way what the street plant would cost for a company like that at Roxbury, in the Highlands, where they have sixty-three miles of pipe, eight miles of which would have to be blasted in ledge-rock?

A. It would average about five thousand dollars a mile.

Q. That would be three hundred thousand dollars?

A. About three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Q. How deep would you lay that pipe?

A. I usually endeavor to get three feet of earth on the main. If I was putting it in rock I should not go so deep.

Q. Perhaps I have not quite got your figures right. I understand that you propose to lay seventy miles of pipe in Boston for a capacity of a million and a half feet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your cost for the pipe would be about half of the whole outlay?

A. Your question was to include everything outside of the gas-works. I include meters and tips, and everything of that sort.

Q. Then it would be about one-half outside of the gas-holder, upon a million and a half?

A. Yes, sir. I think I have the figuring I made upon that in my pocket (taking out a piece of paper). My figures for main-pipe, services, meters, and everything complete for seventy-five miles of pipe were six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Q. Well, then, I do not quite understand the proportion. If seventy-five miles would cost six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, how is it that sixty-three miles through a territory part of which is ledge, would cost only three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, when here, in Boston, there is no ledge?

A. No, sir. I am estimating this work in a way that would be expensive in one sense; but I was considering the public convenience.

Q. I suppose you would do the same thing in Roxbury?

A. Yes, sir; but it is a different problem. It is a manufacturing place, but there is not the business going on in the daytime that there is in the city.

Q. Then, in your estimates, we are not to suppose that you are going to supply anything but large manufacturing districts?

A. No, sir; but I wish to impress upon you the fact that it will cost a great deal more per mile to lay pipe in this section than in the outlying sections of Boston, for we have got to do the work more slowly.

Q. Suppose three hundred and fifty thousand dollars represents the cost of street service in Roxbury, what would be the cost of supplying 120,000,000 feet a year?

A. Which would be about ten million a month?

Q. Yes.

A. I could build such a works as that for about three hundred thousand dollars.

Q. The total cost would be six hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

A. That would not include the land.

Q. Then the cost of such works, speaking roughly, would be six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not including land?

A. I should say that would not be far out of the way.

Q. Then, if there was an existing company there with less capital than that, I suppose they could supply gas cheaper than you can?

A. I suppose they could.

Q. (By Mr. KIMBALL.) — If they use the same process?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — The Aldermen have been pretty well supplied with gas reading for two or three months.

Mr. WHITE. — I have no doubt of it. I should think they would have gastritis.

The CHAIRMAN. — Among the others I have cut out a slip here, which is to the effect that the writer has been looking at Washington, Tremont, and many other streets, and finds that they are badly in need of repairing, and that the material on our streets is being greatly damaged because it is allowed to remain in that shape, and he thinks it would be a saving to the city to allow a new gas company to dig up the streets, because they would have to put the streets in good repair again. I would like to know what Mr. White thinks about that article. Do you suppose this new gas company is going to repave the streets that they go through, or is it supposed that the city will follow them up and repave the streets?

Mr. WHITE. — I suppose from the stand-point that writer had that the gas company would open the streets about three and one-half feet deep. In Chicago the city availed itself of the opportunity by going ahead and repaving the street. But it is substantially intended that the gas company shall repave only the ditch which they dig. I should be satisfied if I left the streets as good as I found them.

The CHAIRMAN. — I thought I would call the attention of the engineer to this fact.

Mr. WHITE. — The financial standing of these gentlemen is very good, but I do not think they would undertake to repave the streets of Boston.

Mr. KIMBALL. — I should like to know the origin of that article. I have no knowledge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. — I do not know who is the author of it. I have read about half of it. It is entitled, "The Gas Monopoly." I cut this out of some paper.

Mr. GASTON. — So far as I know we have not indulged in any literature on the subject.

Mr. WHITE. — I presume that the writer is entirely unacquainted with the practical working of this matter.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) Do you find that in Boston you can make use to any extent of the alleys for laying pipes to serve the main streets?

A. Well, it can be done; but it is very bad practice to do it for several reasons. One reason is that pipes in the alleys necessitate the service supplies to the houses of over 100 feet. The service pipe is the vulnerable part of the distribution. The longer it is the more trouble to the company and consumer. Then again you cannot light the public lamps without running the services through private property. But it could be done.

Q. You have considered this?

A. Yes, sir; it was talked about in Chicago, and abandoned.

Q. Now, your attention has been called to the corner of Tremont and Boylston, streets, and the corner of Washington, Summer, and Winter streets, which are about the worst points for laying pipe. Have you considered those corners in your estimate?

A. Yes, sir; there were five corners specially pointed out, and they were put in evidence ten years ago by the old company. I really see nothing in Boston as hard as work I have done in Chicago. There is this, of course, in favor of Chicago, that the streets are wider and run more at right angles, and not so much skill is required; but the crossing of the business section was the hard problem. We went upon both sides of the street.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) That increases the length of your pipe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It doubles the pipe. Would it not double the estimate you made?

A. No, sir; 75 miles include the estimate I made. I am told that the old company have 110 miles of pipe.

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) Your attention has been called to the narrowness of the streets as compared with those of other cities. I want to know if we have any streets in Boston that compare with the crowdedness of streets in New York?

A. No, sir; I think those in New York are more full. I think, however, there are some places in Boston more difficult to work than in New York.

Q. (By Mr. C. P. GREENOUGH.) There is no competing company in the lower part of New York?

A. No, sir; not now. The lower part of New York has been thoroughly ploughed up. They have had two competing electric light companies, and competing gas companies, and have laid the water-pipes. I think the next opposition gas company will have to lay its pipes upon the elevated railroad.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) — You spoke of Mr. Crame. Is that Mr. Robert M. Crame who made an application in 1877?

A. I do not know. I think he made the application. I think he is a gasman, and I think he was at that time connected with the Municipal Gas Company in New York as one of its officers.

DAVID A. PATON. — *Recalled.*

Q. (By Mr. MORSE.) I notice that one of the subscribers to this agreement to form this company is Mr. Drayton, who is a subscriber to the amount of \$75,000. Will you tell the committee what you know of Mr. J. Coleman Drayton's financial standing?

A. He is a client and very intimate friend of mine. He married the daughter of Mr. William Astor, in New York, and was a man of large fortune before that.

Q. How large a fortune?

A. I should say he is worth from five to seven hundred thousand dollars.

Q. So that his subscription of \$75,000 is a valuable one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose everybody knows Charles Scribner? What is his financial standing?

A. He is also a client of mine, and he is senior partner in a firm there and a grandson of John J. Blair, of New Jersey, who is worth from thirty to forty millions.

Q. I think Mr. Dumont Clarke's financial position has been given before?

A. He is cashier of the American Exchange National Bank.

Q. Is he a man of good financial standing?

A. That I can tell you only by hearsay.

Q. (By Mr. GASTON.) You and your brother are subscribers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of your clients have you got as subscribers?

A. Mr. Scribner, Mr. Drayton, the two Agnews, and Mr. Archibald Rogers.

Q. You and your brother take about 500 shares.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Drayton a client of yours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He takes 750 shares?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who do you say the other clients of yours are?

A. Charles Scribner.

Q. He takes 200?

A. Mr. John T. Agnew.

Q. He takes 250?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other Agnew 500?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Archibald Rogers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He takes 140?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Dietz a client of yours also?

A. He is related to Captain White.

Q. You and your clients take almost half the stock?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. MORSE. — I desire to read a single sentence from Mr. Greenough's testimony before the committee at the State-House last winter, because we shall use it in the argument of this case, although I assume that the entire report is in evidence and can be referred to. But I call the attention of the committee to the testimony of Mr. Malcolm S. Greenough, the assistant engineer of the Boston Gas-Light Company, which is to be found on page 424 of the printed report of that hearing: —

There were very careful experiments in the works of the Municipal Company, and there is no question it can be done. It is a mere question of cost. It is going to cost more money to take that carbonic oxide out; there is no doubt about it, at least I do not think there is any doubt about it, or no doubt in my mind.

I cite this merely as confirming the statement of our witnesses to the effect that there is no difficulty in removing the carbonic oxide, and that the whole question is one of cost.

We have nothing further at present to offer to the committee, and, Mr. Chairman, we propose to rest here. If one or two gentlemen whom we expected here, should come in we might ask the indulgence of the committee and our friends upon the other side in order to call them, but we will take our chances of calling them and of the committee and our friends allowing us to do so if they do come in.

Mr. GASTON. — As our friends have seen fit to rest their case upon this testimony, we are happy to rest our case here.

Mr. WHITNEY. — No testimony has been offered substantially affecting the company which I represent, and I have no evidence to offer.

Mr. MORSE. — If they propose not to furnish any testimony, I would ask our friends to offer a statement of the cost of manufacturing gas by the Boston Gas-Light Company during the last ten years, that we may have that.

Mr. GASTON. — Do you propose to take a recess now?

Mr. MORSE. — Yes, sir; and give you a chance to prepare the statement.

(At 1.20 P.M. a recess was taken until 2.30 P.M., when the hearing was resumed.)

ARGUMENT OF C. L. B. WHITNEY, ESQ., IN BEHALF OF THE
ROXBURY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, — From the testimony which has been introduced here, by our friends on the other side, it would seem that, so far as the immediate plans and purposes of the new company are concerned, they do not materially affect the Roxbury Gas-Light Company, whose interest I am here to represent. Indeed, I think, with the exception of a few remarks made this morning by Mr. White, all the testimony, and all the more or less imperfect calculations which have been submitted here by the petitioners, have related exclusively to that territory which is at present supplied by the Boston Gas-Light Company. Indeed, at one of the former hearings, Mr. White frankly admitted that he was entirely unable to give to the committee any data or information as to the cost at which this new company could supply gas to the outlying districts of the city. So far, therefore, as the territory occupied by the out-of-town companies is to be affected by this petition, the Board of Aldermen are asked to tear up the streets of the suburbs, without any evidence having been offered relating to these localities.

I presume, however, that the same considerations of a general character which are presented here now as grounds for granting this particular permission, will, if our friends succeed in getting that, be used hereafter in obtaining leave to extend their mains in other districts. In view of that fact it has therefore been thought best by the company I represent to lay before you certain suggestions, which have occurred to us, in relation to this subject.

I may say, at the outset, that I think our friends and ourselves are entirely agreed upon one proposition, viz. : that in determining whether this petition shall or shall not be granted, the principal thing which you have to consider is the interests of the citizens of Boston and of the city at large ; that is to say, in determining the questions involved in this hearing, the interests of the private corporations, which counsel on both sides come here to represent, are of subsidiary importance to the interests of the citizens at large. The principal question to be considered is this : will the inconveniences and disadvantages which are certain to come to the citizens at large, by the granting of this petition, be more than counterbalanced by the possibility of permanently cheaper gas ? While, however, we agree that this is the principal thing to determine here, we nevertheless submit that it is also of importance for the committee to consider how any action of this city government, such as is sought by this petition, will affect the capital — invested in many instances to-day in trust funds — of the existing corporations, which, for thirty years or more, have served this city ; for that these companies have served the city, and served it well, is not to be denied. It is, indeed, a fact that, during the thirty years or more which the present companies have existed, there have been some complaints. There always will be complaints against corporations of this kind. But while there has been some fault found, still, as

Mr. Morse said ten years ago, when standing in this place, "taking things as they go in this world, the present gas companies have well and faithfully served the city." The money of many citizens of Boston is invested in these companies, and many interests are at stake. We submit, therefore, that it is right for this Board to consider, before they grant the privilege sought by this new company, what the effect will be upon the interests of Boston capital, before they give these enormous privileges to capital which comes almost entirely from abroad.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there are several classes of objections which I desire to briefly summarize in connection with the granting of this petition. In the first place this company comes before you in a somewhat unusual condition for corporations seeking large public privileges. The legal position of this company to-day, in substance, is represented by those four or five lines of paper. That is to say it has a name, a nominal location, a president (Mr. James R. Osgood), a treasurer (Mr. Dumont Clarke), and a board of directors; their capital stock is said to be \$500,000; number of shares one thousand; par value of shares, \$100; they appear to have organized on the 28th of April, and to have filed their charter on July 11th. That is to say, when this company first came before the Board of Aldermen last May, and asked for a hearing upon this petition, they had not filed their articles of association nor obtained a charter from the Secretary of State. That is to say, you have a company seeking the enormous privilege of tearing up your streets for the purpose of erecting works which will cost \$1,500,000, and which it is estimated will eventually cost at least \$2,000,000, when the capital stock is only \$500,000, although, as my brother Morse said, they can issue bonds for \$500,000 more, making the amount \$1,000,000. So the question comes to this: will you grant the great privileges sought by this petition to a company, of whose capital only \$60,000 is owned in Boston, when it cannot, except by some future special act of the Legislature, which it asks you to sanction now, raise money enough to carry on the scheme? That is the proposition which is to-day presented to this Board.

Ten years ago an application was made for just this same privilege by a number of gentlemen, calling themselves the Citizens' Gas Company. They came in with a nominal capital, and could not get money enough to carry on their scheme without special legislation. It seems to me the character of such an application was very felicitously put before the Board of Alderman at that time by Mr. Morse, who was then the counsel for the Boston Gas-Light Company. He said:—

Even if the petitioners were fully organized, with a paid-up capital of two millions of dollars, it would be a serious matter to grant this petition. I have endeavored to show why, even then, it should be refused. Yet you are asked to grant this privilege to a company with a capital of five thousand dollars, which proposes, if you grant the permission, to increase it to a million; which then proposes to petition the Legislature for leave to increase its capital to two millions of dollars; which then proposes to raise the two millions; and which, at the end of that time, may be under the control of an entirely different set of stockholders and officers from those who now manage it. I venture to say,

that no application of this kind was ever made before, and certainly no such application was ever granted. If any corporation is entitled to the great privileges which this petition seeks to obtain from you, if at any time the city should deem it wise to permit competition in the supply of gas by granting permission to another corporation to lay down its pipes, that corporation should be fully organized, with a capital sufficient in amount for its business, before it seeks such a privilege at your hands.

Those, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, were the words of my friend, Mr. Morse, ten years ago. It seems to me they are the words of sound common-sense and extreme wisdom. Are they not applicable to-day? Will you grant this enormous privilege to a corporation which has merely been organized under our laws, in which our own citizens are only represented by sixty thousand dollars subscription to the stock; in which not a dollar of the capital has been paid in, and in which the incorporators cannot do their work nor carry out their scheme until they get a special act of the Legislature to increase their capital?

Then there is another consideration which bears upon this matter. Under the existing law, water gas, as now manufactured, cannot be legally furnished as an illuminant in this city. We believe, and think it probable, that water gas can be made with the element forbidden by the statute removed, but at an expense which will make it practically impossible for anybody to engage in the manufacture of water gas for commercial purposes. Now, Mr. Pierson comes here and says he thinks he can solve this difficulty, but admits that it has never been done except by a laboratory experiment. The only security you have, then, for the success of this corporation, is his laboratory process; and the question is, whether you will grant the privilege which this company seeks upon the practically undemonstrated belief of this scientific gentleman who appears here. If this petition be granted the only thing which lies between this company and a criminal violation of law is a laboratory experiment. Will you run such a risk?

It has also appeared here that water gas, no matter by what process manufactured, necessarily involves the use of naphtha as one of its essential elements. Mr. White stated that a company furnishing the amount of gas which this company will require must have constantly on storage here one hundred thousand gallons of naphtha—transported from somewhere to somewhere—transported through this city every day. Gentlemen, I do not think the city government is going to allow this sort of compound to be transported in such quantities through the city. That it is a dangerous compound is well known. This corporation which proposes to manufacture water gas cannot get along without the constant use of that quantity of naphtha.

MR. MORSE. — You said one hundred thousand gallons, and it would have to be transported. His statement was fifty thousand gallons would be required on storage.

MR. WHITNEY. — Perhaps my language was misleading. I understand that a hundred thousand gallons of naphtha must be kept constantly on storage in this city.

MR. MORSE. — I understood you to say it was to be transported every day.

Mr. WHITNEY. — If I said so, it is an error of language. Of course, the amount to be transported will be equal to the amount used every day. But there has got to be constantly on *storage* a hundred thousand gallons of one of the most dangerous and inflammable materials known to commerce. Now, this essential ingredient for the manufacture of water gas is owned by perhaps the largest monopoly in the world, the Standard Oil Company. In order that you may know the position of this company toward the water-gas companies, I desire to read a few words from a pamphlet published in New Jersey by Mr. Eugene Vanderpool, in which he gives a statement concerning the history of gas companies in the city of Brooklyn. That city now enjoys the privilege of seven competing companies, the last one organized being known as the Mutual Company. This is what Mr. Vanderpool says concerning that company: —

The Standard Oil monopoly, having obtained complete control of the entire business of refining oil, not long since began to seek new fields for conquest. They first made themselves owners of all the patent processes for manufacturing gas from petroleum. This done, they fixed upon the city of Brooklyn as a convenient place for the establishment of a monopoly of the supply of illuminating gas made from petroleum. To buy the charter of the seventh gas company of Brooklyn, which was obtained by some politicians for speculative and blackmailing purposes, was accomplished without difficulty. This seventh company was originally organized as the Mutual Gas Company, and the Standard Oil Company, upon securing the charter, changed the name to "The Fulton Municipal Gas Company."

The Standard Oil Company, under this name, first went into the district of the weakest of the six other gas companies of Brooklyn, and laid two or three miles of pipe; after which they gave notice, in effect, to the company having that district, that they must take gas from the Fulton Municipal Gas Company or be crushed out. Knowing their utter inability to engage in a successful contest with the greatest monopoly in the world, the weakest company at once surrendered to the Fulton Company upon the terms dictated, which were, that the existing company was to discontinue the manufacture of coal gas, and that the Fulton Company should supply them with oil gas at a figure that would enable the Standard Oil Company to make an enormous profit.

The Fulton Gas Company having brought its first victim to terms without a contest, then proceeded to compel the surrender of each one of the five remaining companies, taking them in the order of weakness. These conquests were made upon about the same terms as the first, without much difficulty and with but little opposition, until they came to the Brooklyn Gas Company, which was the oldest and strongest in the city, and, therefore, the last to be attacked. Demand for surrender was made by the Fulton Gas Company, and refused by the Brooklyn Company. The war then began, and was continued for about three months, with the price of gas ranging from one dollar per thousand feet, downward. During some portion of this time it was furnished free of cost by the Fulton Company, but, on the first of November, 1883, and as a result of the contest, the Brooklyn Company was compelled to enter into an arrangement with the Fulton Company at the terms dictated by the latter, through the Standard Oil Company, which now supplies or controls all but one of the gas companies of Brooklyn. They also demanded that the Brooklyn Company should pay them, as blood money, the annual sum of eighty-five thousand dollars (\$85,000), to continue until such time as new business, arising from the increase in the consumption of gas in the Brooklyn Company's district, should return the Standard Oil Company that sum as annual profits. This the consumers must pay, in addition to the price that would be otherwise charged.

The Fulton Municipal Gas Company, as is seen, is only another name for the Standard Oil Company, and the use of either term in this connection is

equally applicable. By their arrangement most of the gas consumed in Brooklyn is now manufactured by the Fulton company, and supplied to other companies by means of mains connecting the gas-holder, or retort, of the last-named company with the gas-holders, or retorts, of others, which retorts are daily filled by the Fulton Company. While this has not yet been done in all six cases, it is in the power of the Standard Oil Company to compel such connection and delivery at any time, as fast as arrangements can be perfected for the purpose. When accomplished, all the gas used, or to be had, in Brooklyn will be furnished to consumers by the six companies, which will then receive their supply of gas for distribution from the Fulton Gas Company as manufacturers. Thus, six additional sets of works are employed, with six capitals and six sets of officers and employes, with the expenses incident to the management of six different companies, all of which must be paid by consumers, as the result of the present condition of this business in that city. It is as though all the oil used in Brooklyn was contained in one immense tank, but instead of being delivered to consumers from thence, it should be first drawn into six different tanks for the simple purpose of enabling their respective owners to charge a profit every time it passed from one tank to another, when it could better and more conveniently be served to the public from the first tank, without the six interesting transfers, costs, and profits.

Any one can readily see that every one of the companies, now under the control of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company, is not only at the mercy of its owner, the Standard Oil monopoly, as to the prices it must charge consumers, but that all of them are as unnecessary as a fifth wheel would be to a coach, and that each of them must make dividends in some way to their stockholders, or the capital employed be lost to those who have invested their money in these competing companies. The one prominent fact here apparent is the urgent necessity of the regulation of corporate profits by the State, and the limitation of the right of supplying gas to but a single company.

The scheme of the Standard Oil Company is to obtain a monopoly of the manufacture and supply of illuminating gas to the different cities of the country, which shall be as complete and absolute as that which they have already secured in the control and distribution of petroleum. That such a scheme is practicable cannot admit of reasonable doubt. The Standard Oil Company has unlimited capital, and is the most absolute and uncontrolled monopoly in existence to-day. It controls elections and legislation; it has powerful influence in the courts; it can readily obtain privileges from municipal councils by means well known and unscrupulously employed; and having obtained in a city the right to lay its mains and compete with existing companies in the supply of gas, it can open and wage a war of extermination against the strongest company in the world, where it is allowed to enter the field, and be absolutely certain to win the fight by the same means made use of in Brooklyn.

Now, that is the Standard Oil Company which controls a monopoly in the manufacture of one of the essential ingredients of water gas. I have read to you what has been done in Brooklyn; and we have reason to believe that they intend to attempt the same thing in Boston. That is to say, the more competing companies you have, the weaker some of them will be; and, judging from the Brooklyn experiment, the weaker one will be taken up by the enormous monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, and all opposition crushed out, and the price of gas raised, if the example of Brooklyn be followed, to \$2 and \$2.50 a thousand. That is the result of the manufacture of water gas in Brooklyn, one of whose principal ingredients is controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

Then, gentlemen, I submit to you, that, in the tearing up and damaging of the streets, there is another consideration for your attention, upon which in its various aspects it is unnecessary for me to enlarge, for every one understands them. Take the district

I represent, which is covered by the Roxbury Gas-Light Company. That company has sixty-three miles of main pipes, eight miles of which are through ledge, which must be blasted. You can conceive the disadvantages and injury which will be occasioned, in the way of obstruction to public travel and otherwise, by the laying of competing mains in such a district. And, in this connection, I desire to call attention to the course which is invariably pursued by a new company which is to lay its pipes in a territory already occupied by an older corporation. These gentlemen who come to us from New York, do not, of course, come for any philanthropic purpose. They come here to make money; and they will naturally, if you grant this petition, lay their pipes, and supply their gas in those portions of the city where they can get the largest returns for the smallest expenditure; in other words they will not go into the thinly settled parts of the city, where existing companies supply gas at a loss, or at a small profit, but they will lay their pipes in the crowded thoroughfares and the populous districts, where the cream of this business is gathered.

Now, it is admitted that the existing companies have, during the thirty or more years of their history in this city, always shown a disposition, in connection with the benefits of their business, to assume the burdens. They have not confined their service to the districts where large returns were received, but have, even at a loss to themselves, supplied gas to portions of the city where the income was wholly inadequate to pay a profit on the expenditure. Take, for instance, the district covered by the Roxbury Gas-Light Company. There are in that district sixty-three miles of pipe, and forty-three miles of those pipes furnish only twenty-five per cent. of the gas, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. is furnished by the remainder of the pipe. Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a competing company is going to expend its capital in those forty-three miles of pipe from which they will get small or no return? On the contrary they are going to lay their pipes in the twenty-miles district, where they find seventy-five per cent. of the entire consumption, and they will leave the Roxbury Company to supply the remainder of the territory. In other words they would, by every rule of prudential management, take the district from which they would derive the largest benefit, and leave unsupplied the district from which they would receive only a small benefit. I understand that the Boston Gas-Light and other companies of the city have pursued the same course that the Roxbury Company has pursued, and have extended their mains throughout the more thinly settled districts of the city, which, we all know, a new and competing company would not do. This is not only unfair to existing companies, but its necessary and indirect effect is to force existing companies to increase the price of gas in the thinly settled portions. It merely benefits one part of the city at the expense of another.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what are the advantages which this company promise us? What is it which they say the city is to gain in compensation for all the considerations which I have mentioned as constituting objections to the allowance of this petition? They

all come to this: they promise us that the price of gas is to be reduced, in the crowded parts of the city which they will occupy, fifteen cents a thousand, and the principle upon which they rely as security for the performance of their undertakings is the law of competition.

Now, the question of competition, in reference to gas companies, has been settled, not only by sound theory but by bitter experience. I suppose it is true that, where a commodity which is portable in its nature, and is capable of indefinite distribution, competition does have an effect in reducing the price of that commodity. But where the number of persons who consume that commodity is necessarily limited to the districts in which it is made, then competition is not only ineffective in reducing the price, but is likely to produce eventually an opposite result. Take this case for illustration: We agree that if this new company comes here it will lay its pipes where the city is well settled. We will suppose that their outlay will be a million dollars. That is the figure mentioned by Mr. Morse. They are entitled certainly to five per cent. dividend upon that, which is fifty thousand dollars. The Boston Gas-Light Company supplies that same territory to-day, with a plant worth at least as much. Now lay a competition main in that district, and you have two millions of dollars upon which dividends have to be paid by just the same number of consumers. The district is just as well settled as it was before; you do not increase the number of consumers, but you have just double the capital upon which dividends are to be paid. The result is there are two millions of dollars for somebody to get profits upon. Where the number of consumers for a commodity is limited, and the commodity, from its nature, must be consumed in the territory where it is made, it has been found by experience that the ordinary principles of competition do not apply, but that competition leads either to a combination, or to a division of territory, and consequent cessation of competition, and so to an increase of price.

I desire, in this connection, to call your attention to some startling examples which prove the truth of the proposition which I have just advanced. Take, for example, the supplying of gas in the city of Washington. The subject of competition has been very carefully investigated by committees of Congress, who have had petitions before them like this of the Consumers' Gas Company, and elaborate reports have been made upon the matter.

The committees to whom the bills and applications relating to competing gas-light companies in the city of Washington have been referred have invariably reported adversely after exhaustive examination of the subject. One committee in its report says:—

The committee are of the opinion that in the furnishing of illuminating gas in the city of Washington, the United States, the District of Columbia, and the people of said district, have common interests, to wit, good and cheap illuminating gas. The price of such gas depends upon the cost of construction and maintenance of gas-works and the appurtenances, and the amount of gas consumed. Two gas-works would double the cost without any increase of consumption of gas. The construction of new gas-works would necessitate the tearing up of sidewalks and the streets at the crossings.

For the above reasons, the committee are of the opinion that authority

should not be given to any other person, company, or corporation to erect and maintain gas-works in the city of Washington, unless there exists an imperative necessity therefor.

Subsequently, other applications were presented, and another report by a committee of the House of Representatives of the District was made, from which the following extract is taken :—

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the bills H.R. 2,509 and H.R. 2,514, together with various petitions, protests, and other papers, all relating to the organization of gas-light companies in the city of Washington, having had the same under careful consideration, respectfully submit the following report: each of the bills provides for the incorporation of a new gas-light company.

The object to be sought, in devising means for the illumination of Washington city, is an illuminating material of good quality, that shall be sold at a fair and just rate for public and private consumption, and distributed throughout the city in such a manner as will best subserve the interests and conveniences of its inhabitants. Will this object be secured by a plurality of gas-light companies? In the opinion of your committee it will not. The quantity of gas consumed will remain the same, while the cost of its manufacture and distribution will be increased by reason of the works, pipes, appurtenances, and labor necessary for each additional company.

The injury to the city, the interruption to public travel, the detriment to all business, by tearing up streets, pavements, and reservations, will be increased in the same ratio. The advantages offered to be set over against these manifest objections are, in one bill, a cheaper gas for all consumers; in the other, gas of greater illuminating power, to be furnished at a cheaper rate for use in the public buildings and reservations, the price to private consumers remaining as at present. If these advantages were of real and enduring value, and were, moreover, such as could be secured in no other way, even then the wisdom of their purchase by the proposed expenditure of capital and convenience would be doubtful. But when it is seen that they are easily within reach by less expensive methods, and are nominal and transient in the plans submitted, the unwisdom of securing them in that way is clearly apparent.

The history of gas-light companies, so far as it is known to your committee, is almost invariable in this regard: that when opposition has started, it has been, either for the purpose of compelling, or has resulted in, a purchase of one company by the other, or a division of territory between them, with uniform rates; so that, although competition may lower the price of gas for a time, it always ends in a compromise between the companies and an increased rate for gas to the consumers, to pay the interest on the unnecessary outlay of capital. This fact has long been recognized in Europe, where London is the only city of importance in which more than one gas-light company is allowed. Your committee think, with Stuart Mill, that it is an unthrifty dispensation of the public resources to have several costly sets of arrangements kept up for the purpose of rendering to the community one service, when one set could perform the service equally well.

The result was that in Washington there has never been a competing gas company, but the price has been reduced. The same remarks apply to Nashville, Tenn., where a similar report was made. It said :—

From a careful comparison of the prices paid for gas in those cities where competitive companies have been allowed under the siren promise, while seeking a foothold, of cheaper gas for the people, we find the statements of the eminent economist above quoted from (John Stuart Mill) have been practically verified. In some instances they have cheapened gas for a few months during the competitive war, but invariably end in consolidation by a sale of the one to the other, or by an agreement to divide territory and not compete

therein; in both of which cases the gas consumers have had an increased capital upon which to pay interest which has elevated rather than lowered the price of gas.

In that city the petition was refused and the price of gas has gradually been reduced. The same result was reached in Lexington, Ky.

But, Mr. Chairman, this question has been carefully, in our own city, considered by the commission appointed by the city government of Boston in 1876. A large sum of money was appropriated to make the investigation, and the commissioners made an exhaustive report. They say:—

In regard to the admission of another gas company into Boston, to compete with the Boston Gas-Light Company, we are firmly of the opinion that no such competition should be permitted, unless the competing company be owned and managed by the City of Boston itself; and this opinion has been formed from a study of numerous cases of unsuccessful competition in supplying gas to cities in both the United States and Europe. By unsuccessful we mean that the competition has not succeeded in permanently lowering the price of gas to the citizens. It has invariably resulted in a compromise as to price or district.

The relation of the public to the gas companies does not materially differ from its relation to the railroad corporations. It is practically dealing with what, from the nature of things, must be a monopoly. The manufacture and sale of gas is not to be considered similar to other branches of manufacturing. When extraordinary profit is realized from other branches of manufacturing, new capital is attracted, and profits find their level. New gas companies cannot be established within the same territory. Competition is not to be relied on to control prices in the manufacture and sale of gas any more than in the reduction of transportation charges on railroads. Competition in each case is only incidental; and, while railroad and gas corporations may, for a time, engage in competition, it is only for the purpose of eventual combination, in which the public interest must suffer.

In the early days of railroads in this country and England, competition was regarded as a sovereign remedy for high rates of transportation; but the result has shown a vast waste of capital, and compelled the public to pay interest on the cost of many lines which should never have been built. In gas companies, the result has been the same, wherever competition in the same district has been carried to its legitimate and necessary issue. But one line of main pipes was necessary to supply the public wants, and wherever two were laid, in some form or other, the consumer must pay the cost upon the unnecessary expenditure. Such a competition has led to precisely the result which might have been expected, a combination of, or compromise between, the companies, and an increased rate for gas to the consumers, to pay the interest on the unnecessary outlay of capital.

Then, in like manner, the experiment has been tried in London, which, for a number of years, permitted competing companies; and I will read an extract from the report upon the subject:—

Indeed, so well established had become the conviction that one gas company in any city was, for a multiplicity of reasons, preferable to two or more, that the committee of the House of Commons, presided over by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, late Minister of War, called upon to inquire into the operations and results of the Metropolitan Gas act of 1860, proposed to adopt the exclusion of competition as a principle of legislation on this subject, and, after a long and exhaustive inquiry, recommended the amalgamation of the several gas companies supplying London. This recommendation was acted upon, and, instead of thirteen companies, as there were formerly, London has

ever since been supplied by one gigantic company on the north side, and two on the south, and these two have now been practically consolidated. The wisdom of this action is best illustrated by the fact that London has to-day cheaper gas than any other city in the world similarly situated; and, without doubt, the present plan of consolidation of the two companies, when fully completed, will result in a still further reduction to consumers of the present price, which is \$1 per thousand feet, to seventy-five cents per thousand.

But there is another authority upon this matter which I am sure will have weight with our friends upon the other side, for it is the wisdom and learning of their own counsel. Ten years ago Mr. Morse, in opposing the petition of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company, said:—

Assuming that you are satisfied that a change in the method of supplying gas is required, I still submit that competition is a fallacious and expensive remedy. The capital at present invested in the gas business within the limits of the city is about \$5,000,000. The actual value of the property owned by the companies, and used in the business, is in excess of that sum. This capital is sufficient to supply the present needs of the city. Pipes are laid wherever they are needed. The apparatus is in all respects ample and suitable. The profits from this business enable the companies to pay dividends varying from 8 to 10 per cent. Is it conceivable that consumers will get their gas cheaper by the city permitting \$2,000,000 of additional capital to be invested in the same business? On this point I can add nothing to the weighty words of John Stuart Mill, which were read in your hearing by Mr. Nash. When sufficient capital is employed to do a certain business, an increase of the capital must result in an increased cost of the products of the business. A certain, though perhaps not immediate, result of the permission to a new company to maintain its works and lay down its pipes, will be to increase the price of gas. Upon this subject we have not merely the opinions of sound and thoughtful men; we have the actual experience of other cities before us. In London there has been competition to the extent of at least four competing companies in some parts of the city; but the city is now divided into districts, each company occupying a single district. In Paris there was competition, which proved such a nuisance that the emperor was obliged to consolidate all of the companies into one company, which has a monopoly in the entire city. In New York and Brooklyn the price remains the same as before competition was tried. There is not an instance where the price has been permanently reduced by competition. At the same time, in passing, I may remark by way of encouragement to parties intending to invest in the new company that there is not an instance on record where a competing gas company paid a dividend.

You will remember, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that in the course of the hearing the other day one of the witnesses said: "We, the petitioners, are the ones who are running the risks; we furnish all the money; if we are unsuccessful it is we who lose, not the city." Mr. Morse, in the same address from which I have quoted, met this argument:—

When, therefore, the petitioners say, "Why not let us, if we are willing to do it, risk our money in trying the experiment? We do not ask the city for the money, we ask only to risk our own"—the answer is: "We have no concern in your risking your money of itself; but we cannot agree to it, because thereby we help to impose a debt on the city and citizens, which they must ultimately pay."

Those were the views of Mr. Morse ten years ago.

I believe that he was right then, and is wrong now.

MR. MORSE.—He is right all the time.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Yes ; I have no doubt that Mr. Morse's wonderful plausibility will enable him to show us that he is right now, and that his position to-day is consistent with that of ten years ago. But seriously, the words which I have quoted seem to establish clearly the proposition, that when new companies get into a city like this, where gas is furnished at \$1.50 a thousand, which is the lowest price at which it is permanently furnished anywhere in this country, and where the old company does its duty to the citizens fairly and well, which the other side have admitted, importation of new capital simply increases the capital upon which the citizens must pay dividends. If you permit this company to tear up your streets, you will simply put into these streets two millions of additional capital, upon which our citizens must pay dividends, and that is all there is to it. That is the history of all experiments in competition in gas in the cities of this country. In Newark, N.J., it resulted in consolidation, and an increased price after the consolidation. It was the same in Brooklyn, New York City, Paterson, N.J., Buffalo, N.Y., New Orleans, Indianapolis, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, St. Louis, Troy, Norwich, Conn., and Albany. At present they are carrying on a fight in Chicago, and the price has gone down to \$1.25 a thousand ; but, as Mr. White has frankly said, so far as he has observed, competing companies have combined, and the price has gone up. They expect to combine there shortly, or divide the districts, and each company charge what they like, and the citizens have the additional capital to pay dividends upon. That is the result of competition, and that is the sound theory arrived at by all gentlemen who have examined into the question, and especially by the members of the commission appointed by this city government ten years ago whose report I have read to you, in which they say that it is extremely unwise to allow competition in this city.

But, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, suppose the petitioners could accomplish permanently all that they claim. They claim that they can afford to save the citizens of this city fifteen cents on a thousand feet in the cost of gas. Of course these people come from New York to earn money. They do not come here for philanthropic purposes, as Mr. Morse said. Mr. Paton, one of the New York brokers, said he was coming here to earn six per cent. on his money. That is not the Boston idea of New York brokers,—that they will invest money in full-paid stock, wipe it out, as Mr. Morse proposes, with bonds, and be content with 6 per cent. on the stock ; but assume that is all the return they expect from their investment. Six per cent. on two millions of plant means that they must earn \$120,000 per year. Now, they have got to earn that out of the gas which they supply for the citizens of Boston at \$1.35 per thousand. Mr. White said the cost at which it could be furnished, and put into the mains, was \$1.00 per thousand feet, a profit of 35 cents a thousand. Their utmost capacity is 1,500,000 feet a day, which means, of course, the amount supplied in the winter months. Bearing in mind that this gas will be supplied only in the crowded manufacturing and business districts of the city, where they do not consume much gas on Sundays, I am informed that 300,000,000 feet of gas is, upon a liberal estimate, the most

this company will annually furnish. Taking into consideration that 1,500,000 feet a day is the most that will be supplied, I think it is safe to say that that will be reduced 20 per cent. in the summer, and there will be at least a loss of 10 per cent. by leakage. 300,000,000 feet of gas a year, at 35 cents per thousand, makes \$105,000 as the annual profit upon their business, making no allowance for extraordinary risks. Yet, according to the statement, they have got to earn \$120,000 to enable them to pay even six per cent. on their investment. I presume this company might come on here, and, for a time, give gas away, with the large financial backing which Mr. Paton says they have. They could give it away, as they did in Brooklyn. But the ultimate result here will be, as it has been in every city of this country and abroad, where competition has been allowed, a temporary reduction at first, followed by combination or a division of territory, with increased price at last.

Then suppose this company could furnish gas permanently at \$1.35 and make a profit. They admit that the Boston companies can do it cheaper than a new company can. I am not here to speak for the Boston Gas-Light Company. But I do not believe that the management of the Roxbury Gas-Light Company, when they can—as Mr. White admits they can—make water gas cheaper than this proposed company, will permit their stockholders to be deprived of their dividends and lose their investment by declining to manufacture water gas. If the Legislature of Massachusetts says that water gas shall be legalized, and if the citizens of Roxbury desire it, we will give it to them. I do not imagine that we are going to sit still and quietly lose all our capital.

Then, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to sum it up, you have a company which cannot, except by special act of the Legislature, have money enough to do what they propose. I suggest, as Mr. Morse said ten years ago, they should get their money before they come here. Then, again, it is not certain that they can do a legal business at all. The only voucher we have for that is based upon Mr. Pierson's laboratory experiment; and in giving them the privilege of tearing up your streets you will do it for the purpose of experimenting with that laboratory process and the naphtha which is one of its essential features. Those are positive objections.

On the other hand you have simply a possibility that for a time, by competition, they may reduce the price of gas. But theory and experience alike show that reduction will not continue, but the two companies will either divide or combine; either we shall be obliged to absorb them, or they will absorb us, or we shall peaceably divide the territory between us, and in either event the price of gas will go up just as it did in Brooklyn, as the inevitable result of a useless increase of expensive plant.

Then, Mr. Chairman, you have the admission before you that if the citizens of Boston want water gas the companies in possession of the field can furnish it cheaper than a new one. Upon that state of facts, will this Board give this unorganized company the privilege of tearing up our streets when they are attempting to do an illegal business, and have not sufficient means to do that business even if it was legal?

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF HON. WILLIAM GASTON ON BEHALF OF
THE BOSTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — I appear for the Boston Gas-Light Company.

The argument of my associate, who appears for the Roxbury Gas-Light Company, has rendered it unnecessary for me to discuss many propositions which I should otherwise have discussed.

But I desire to address the committee, I hope briefly, on what appears to me to be a very remarkable application.

Who are the petitioners? What do they seek, and what is the condition of the territory in which they ask to commence their operations.

Certain petitioners presented their petition on the fifth day of May, of the present year, asking for very important privileges. At that time this company had no corporate existence. At that time this Board could not have granted the prayer of this petition. This Board cannot give to individuals the right to dig up the streets for the purpose of laying gas-pipes. When the application was made you were asked to grant a privilege which you had no right to grant; and, if you had then undertaken to grant it, you would have violated the laws of the Commonwealth. Some months after this petition was presented, I think some time in July last, they went through the form of incorporating themselves under a general law of the State. They have thus become a corporation, but a corporation on paper only. The new corporation has no responsibility. Not a dollar of the capital stock has been paid in. This corporation, without capital, and so without responsibility, created, I suppose, for the purposes of this hearing, comes before you to-day to urge a petition prematurely, and, as I think, illegally presented, asking of you probably the largest privilege ever asked of the City of Boston by any corporation.

Who are the gentlemen who ask this privilege for their company. They are speculators, and when I use that word I mean no disrespect to them. They wish to make money. If I had put the question to them they would have had the candor to admit it. They do not come here out of any motives of philanthropy, or, as I think, for the purpose of conferring a public benefit. If they do come with the purpose of aiding us, I think I can say, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, that we do not need them.

They come very largely from other States. The few of our own citizens whose names are connected with this enterprise do not appear to feel much interest in it. They have not, to any great extent, attended these hearings. The support of this petition comes mainly from abroad.

We have heard a great deal about the responsibility of the gentlemen connected with this enterprise. Nearly all of them are strangers to us.

I think it is very proper for me to say that, in this matter, Boston can take care of herself; that her own citizens should have control of her institutions, and should have the direction of her com-

merce, her trade, and her manufactures. The best stockholders in any corporation that has anything in the nature of a public service to perform in the City of Boston are the citizens of Boston. The public service will be much safer in their hands than in the hands of strangers. The stockholders of this new company (if they can be called stockholders) seek Boston as the field of the operation for profit alone. Where do these stockholders come from? With the exception of three Boston gentlemen, who have subscribed for sixty shares of stock (\$6,000 out of \$500,000), all come from places outside of Boston.

Mr. Paton, his brother, and his clients, represent a large portion of the capital stock.

It is substantially a New York scheme. It is a kind of stock speculation, and Boston has been selected as the place in which this speculation may be carried out.

If Boston needs anything of this kind, if there be any virtue and merit in this enterprise, there is doubtless within a few hundred rods of this hall, slumbering, four times the capital necessary to carry it out, and this capital is in the hands of men as honest, as capable, and as shrewd as these gentlemen from New York. Boston does not need their assistance. It has capital enough to construct all works which its citizens need. It has furnished capital for its own needs, and it has furnished capital for the West. If this project is needed or is desirable, there is money enough and energy enough at home for its accomplishment.

The men who control this company to-day may be succeeded by other and very different men to-morrow. The responsibility of individuals is not the subject of your inquiry. The corporation, and the corporation alone, is before you, and *its* responsibility is one of the questions for your consideration.

There are some general considerations which we meet at the very beginning of this inquiry, which we think are conclusive upon the question before you.

You wish to protect the rights of all your citizens, and if this water gas shall prove to be valuable as well as cheap all the inhabitants of the city should have it secured to them. We do not understand that the new company proposes at present certainly to cover any more territory than that now covered by the Boston Gas-Light Company, and we do not understand that, if you grant them what they ask, they will be bound to carry gas into any street except such as they themselves may select. If they ever supply gas at all, they will supply it in the thickly populated sections of the city. Where large profits are to be found they will go, and no further. In places where there are no profits, or small profits, they will not appear. Any company, whether a coal-gas company or a water-gas company, that is so situated that it can select for the distribution of its gas the most populous and compactly built districts can furnish gas very cheaply. Such a course might be a benefit to the company and to the populous districts; but that benefit would be obtained at the expense and to the injury of other sections of this city.

This petition is general in its character. It is not limited to

any streets, or sections of the city. It covers, as I understand it, the entire city. If any of the existing gas companies could, in the proper discharge of their duties, select such districts in their respective territories for distribution of gas as would be most profitable, and omit to furnish it to other sections, I have no doubt that they could sell gas at much cheaper rates than they now do.

If you grant this application you will confer upon this new company, a great and an unwarrantable privilege, which can be used for private advantage and against the public interest.

What is the nature and extent of this petition? It is practically an application for written permission from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston to dig up, for the purpose of laying gas-pipes, the streets of the entire city. This is the request of a now irresponsible corporation. We have been told that this incorporated association may hereafter become responsible, that there are men of character and financial responsibility behind it. It may be so; but what protection is that to you? We deal with this corporation as we find it to-day; we cannot safely do otherwise; nobody can tell what it may be in the future; until it becomes responsible you cannot with safety grant the very important privileges which it seeks.

Suppose you grant this privilege, what power over it will be reserved to you except the power given by Section 77 of Chapter 106 of the Public Statutes, to regulate, restrict, and control all acts and doings of the corporation which may in any way affect the health, safety, convenience, or property of your inhabitants? The right to dig up the streets, under such regulations as you may make, will always remain to this corporation. That right, in my judgment, can never be taken from it by the City of Boston. If you have any doubt on this subject I hope you will submit the question to the Corporation Counsel, or to the City Solicitor.

When charters were given to street railways by the Legislature authority was reserved to the Board of Aldermen to order tracks taken up at any time after the expiration of a year from the time when they were laid.

No such kindred authority is, to my knowledge, reserved to you after you give the permission sought for by this petition. If the authority sought for be irrevocable, if, after the grant is made, your remaining power be that simply of regulation, then your duty requires of you the extremest caution, the most exhaustive examination, and the most careful scrutiny in the consideration of this question.

This application seemed to us so remarkable, that we have not deemed it necessary to offer any testimony to meet it. We have not believed it possible that gentlemen occupying the positions which you occupy, and having the power and authority which you possess, would under the circumstances of this case, ever think of granting to such a corporation the great and irrevocable privilege which it asks. They offer to give bonds. But what bond can legally be given which will furnish any protection to your citizens? A bond might possibly be given to the city with condition to furnish gas for the uses of the City of Boston, at certain rates,

and such a bond might be a valid. I know of no form of obligation which this new company has the right to give, and which the city has the right to receive, which would give to the citizens the protection proposed.

Mr. Morse has been counsel of the Boston Gas-Light Company in former years, and he knows its condition; and he very frankly admits that it is one of the best-managed gas companies in the world, that it has reached almost perfection in the manufacture of coal gas, and that the price at which it now furnishes its manufacture (viz., \$1.50 for 1,000 feet) is as cheap as can be reasonably demanded. No evidence, therefore, was needed from us for the purpose of showing our history, condition, or capacity, — they are all well known and admitted.

I ask your attention to the condition of our company. I think you will find that it merits the commendations which my brother Morse has given it.

The petitioners, in their circular, say that its plant is worth \$7,000,000. We do not think it is worth as much as that, but we do think it may be worth four or five millions of dollars. Its capital is \$2,500,000. It has paid a dividend of ten per cent. on its capital. No surplus earnings have been paid to its stockholders. Every dollar of its earnings, beyond the dividend of ten per cent., has gone into its plant.

This policy has worked a public benefit, for it enables our company to furnish a good gas at a much cheaper rate than almost any other company can furnish it. The public receive largely the benefit of the excess of the cost of the plant over the amount of the capital stock, and we believe that the condition, the character, and the management of our company is such that there is less need of a competing company in Boston than any other place in the country.

If water gas is safe, if it is to be the gas of the future, the Boston Gas-Light Company will manufacture and distribute it to the citizens of Boston.

The petitioners come here and say that they need a capital of two millions or two millions and a half. I asked how much change would require to be made in the machinery of the Boston Gas-Light Company to enable it to manufacture water gas instead of coal gas, and the engineer admitted that it would be comparatively trifling. When I asked the question, Can the new company, requiring two millions or two millions and a half of capital, compete with an old company that has twice that amount in plant? he said that if the Boston Gas-Light Company is to furnish water gas, everybody can see we cannot compete. They know perfectly well that what Mr. White says is true, and, for that reason, I believe there is something beyond which has not been disclosed here. They know, and it has been proved here from their testimony, that if water gas is the gas which is to be demanded in the future, the Boston Gas-Light Company can drive them out of the field, because it has five millions or more in its plant upon only half of which it has to pay dividends. When I asked Mr. White if, under that state of facts, he deemed it wise or prudent for a new company to undertake to

come into the field, you remember that he declined to answer. He declined to answer it because in doing so he would give away their case.

Their testimony conclusively proved that we have a field where they cannot compete. Mr. Morse had to assume for the purposes of his case that we had set our faces against water gas and would never make it. Mr. Chairman, when it shall be demonstrated that water gas is a safe article to supply to this community, and that it can be manufactured cheaper than coal gas, then, as the representative of the Boston Gas-Light Company, I think I can say that our company will make and distribute water gas. They do not manufacture it to-day for the reason, which was suggested by Mr. White in his testimony, that, whether right or wrong, the community has a belief, in which the Boston Gas-Light Company share, that water gas is not a safe article to manufacture and distribute. That is the reason why they have not manufactured water gas. But when it shall be made safe, and can be manufactured cheaper than coal gas, then your city will be lighted by water gas from the Boston Gas-Light Company.

It came out here that there was a syndicate formed in New York for our benefit, to which \$50,000 has been contributed, and when I sought to find out whether any of these patriotic gentlemen were members of that syndicate, it was suggested by my brother Kimball that it was not a proper inquiry; and I replied that if there was anything they did not want to tell I would not press it. But when Mr. Paton comes here and admits that there *was* a syndicate, and when he is unwilling to answer the question whether the men who are or were his associates in this company were members of that syndicate, I think I have a right to presume that they were.

It is said here, and Mr. White and Mr. Pierson have been put upon the stand to show it, that this carbonic oxide, which is deemed to be a dangerous element, can be extracted from water gas. It is admitted that all water gas, as now manufactured, contains more carbonic oxide than is permitted by any law; and they have put in evidence to show that it can be extracted. If it can be extracted, then I desire to know why the long and expensive inquiry which was had before the last Legislature was carried on? If this oxide can be extracted, and water gas can be made to conform to the law of Massachusetts, then why did this syndicate, if it be the same one, go to the Legislature at great expense, and, with a long and tedious examination, seek to get a bill by which water gas containing more than 10 per cent. of carbonic oxide could be made and distributed in this community? If it be true that this oxide can be extracted at comparatively moderate expense, then I respectfully suggest that the petitioners ought not to have applied to the Legislature to change the law. If there are people who believe that oxide is dangerous, and if it can be extracted, it is the duty of the petitioners, in deference to that feeling, to manufacture such gas as the law permits, and they ought not seek authority to manufacture and distribute a material which many people in the Commonwealth believe to be of the most dangerous character.

The petitioners admit that they are not now authorized to have a capital sufficient to carry out their project. The statutes of the Commonwealth, for some reason, limit gas companies to a capital of \$500,000. The petitioners ask you to permit them to dig up the streets although they have not the authority of law to raise money enough to accomplish the purposes of their organization. They can have half a million capital and, as brother Morse has said, they can borrow another half a million, but that is not half enough to carry out their project. "Why," they say "it is true that that is not enough; but we are going to the Legislature to get permission to increase our capital." How do you know, Mr. Chairman, that the Legislature will ever grant that permission?

The new company, before it can accomplish its avowed purpose, will need legislation, and such legislation should precede any action by you.

Will you act upon the assumption that the Legislature will authorize an increase of capital? Will you anticipate legislation, and, on the strength of such anticipation, give them greater rights in your streets than are possessed by any existing corporations who are acting under the authority of law? The Boston Gas-Light Company, as I suppose, has not so extensive rights as those now asked by this new corporation. Would it not be little short of madness to give a company thus circumstanced the extensive power which they desire to obtain?

Mr. White, the engineer, who is, as I believe, a very worthy and intelligent gentleman, comes before you and expresses the opinion that the digging up of the streets for the purpose of laying pipes would cause very little practical inconvenience. I think Mr. White is very much mistaken. I think I have seen, in a small city, one which now forms a part of your greater municipality, a much greater inconvenience from this cause than that described by Mr. White. I think that a comparison can not fairly be made between our streets and those of the City of Chicago. Mr. White estimates the average breadth of our streets, between the curb-stones, to be about twenty feet. I think his estimate is too small. But many of our streets are very narrow. The inconvenience to the public arising from the digging up of our narrow streets, must be much greater than that caused to the citizens of Chicago by the digging up of spaces for pipes in their broad thoroughfares. This is a matter which can be as well understood and appreciated by observing and sensible men as by experts. I think Mr. White, in his zeal and earnestness, fails to give due force to an objection which we regard as of the most serious character.

Mr. White says that they can furnish water gas at 1.35 per 1,000 feet.

That necessarily involves an estimate of the cost of the entire works. I doubt if Mr. Morse can tell of a single instance where the cost of great public works has not greatly exceeded the estimate. I think that has been the history of our own public structures.

We do not know how accurately these gentlemen have made

their estimates. We went a little into their estimates of the expense of the manufacture. We found them very sensitive, and did not push our inquiry to its full extent.

We do not believe that they can build their works, lay their pipes, and furnish all the apparatus and machinery necessary for manufacturing and distributing gas over that portion of the city now occupied by the Boston Gas-Light Company for less than five millions of dollars. Nobody can tell what the cost will be. We think that we have no larger plant than is needed, and ours cost twice the amount of their estimate for theirs. A great deal of our land was bought years ago, when it was cheaper than it is now. A great deal of the work on permanent portions of our structure was performed when labor and materials were much cheaper than they are now.

We think all that we have is needed, and we believe that they cannot construct works sufficient for the service they propose for a less amount than our works have cost us.

If our company have deemed it necessary to expend five millions for a plant, we do not believe they can, under less favorable circumstances, construct works adequate to the same service for less than one-half what our works have cost us. If they have made a great mistake in this estimate, then we submit that the estimate which they have made as to the price at which they can furnish gas is entirely unreliable.

We proposed to examine into the subject of the cost of manufacture. After we had proceeded a certain distance in this direction, objection was made that we were travelling on forbidden ground, and that investigation ended there, or at least did not proceed to its conclusion. When they come and say that they can furnish gas at \$1.35 per thousand, and make that fact (if it be a fact) the basis of their application, we submit it is their duty to prove it, and not to leave their estimate upon general statements. They objected to a full inquiry upon this matter. If they see fit to leave it as they have left it we make no objection, and we only say that they have failed to furnish such evidence as they ought to have furnished of their capacity to manufacture and distribute gas at the rate which they have mentioned. The evidence that they can build their works at or within their estimate, or that, after the construction of these works, they can manufacture gas at the price they mention, is altogether unsatisfactory and inconclusive.

The petitioners ask you to anticipate legislation in another respect.

They cannot manufacture water gas which contains more than ten per cent. of carbonic oxide without violating a law of the Commonwealth. My brother Morse, in his opening address, expressed the opinion that the Legislature would repeal or change that law. It is strange that an application should be made to you which rests at all upon the assumption that the Legislature will change the law. The Legislature have once refused to change it, and I know of no reason why you should assume that a subsequent Legislature will act differently.

The petitioners claim that if the Legislature should not change

the law, that an invention has been perfected by which carbonic oxide can be extracted, so that water gas (which ordinarily contains 20 or 30 per cent. of this oxide) can be manufactured which shall contain no more of it than is permitted by law. They say it has been done in the laboratory. We submit that there has been no practical experiment of the process of separation, and that your streets and your city are not the places where the practical experiment should first be made.

I wish to call your attention to the subject of competition. What has been its history elsewhere? Suppose that the petitioners are responsible as a company; that they not only have the right to raise money but they have actually sufficient money to build their works; suppose their estimates are accurate; suppose their manufacture could be legally carried on, and their promises could be fulfilled; and suppose they were citizens of Boston, having an interest here, and not mere speculators from abroad, — suppose that all these things existed, then would you grant the permission? Is there any need of it? I think that the City of Boston to-day is the best situated of any city in the United States, as far as the manufacture and distribution of gas are concerned, and that the granting of this petition would injure and not promote the interests of the City of Boston. I beg you just to look at the history of gas competition in other places. Take the great city of New York, with its seven competing companies, four of which are water-gas companies, and what is the history there? Gas ought to be furnished cheaper than it is here; and yet, with seven competing companies, four of which manufacture water gas, the citizens of New York, pay 75 cents per thousand more than the citizens of Boston do. Go wherever you will, wherever these competing companies have finally settled down to a permanent basis, I believe you will find that the result has been to increase the price of gas. And I believe there are but few cities in the country where gas is furnished as cheap as in Boston. One of these is Chicago, where the competition is going on. The price has been reduced to \$1.25; and Mr. White has the candor to confess that it is going up. Another is in the city of Brooklyn, where the same result has occurred. The companies fight each other for a while until they find that if competition is kept up all must die, then they combine and raise the price.

There has been a report on this subject, to which I desire to allude, made by gentlemen known to us all, Messrs. Charles F. Choate, John Felt Osgood, and Edward P. S. Wood. These gentlemen were appointed on a commission to examine this subject, and they did examine with great care. The report of these gas commissioners, dated October, 1876, addressed to his honor Samuel C. Cobb, Mayor of Boston, says something in regard to this question of competition which I desire to read: —

In regard to the admission of another gas company into Boston to compete with the Boston Gas-Light Company, we are firmly of the opinion that no such competition should be permitted unless the competing company be owned and managed by the City of Boston itself; and this opinion has been formed from a study of numerous cases of unsuccessful competition in

supplying gas to cities in both the United States and Europe. By unsuccessful we mean that the competition has not succeeded in permanently lowering the price of gas to the citizens. It has invariably resulted in a compromise as to price or district, except in the case of Detroit, where the battle is still raging. In New York the city is divided between the New York, Manhattan, and Metropolitan companies, each supplying a separate district, and the New York Mutual Company is allowed to lay its pipes anywhere in the city and compete with the other three. The result of this is that the citizens are obliged to pay twenty-five cents more per 1,000 cubic feet than in Boston; whereas the price should, if anything, be lower than in Boston. The citizens are in each district, therefore, obliged to pay the interest on two capitals instead of one. The same is true of Brooklyn, N.Y., where there are six companies, — the Brooklyn-Citizens', Nassau, Metropolitan, People's, and Williamsburg. Here the compromise has been effected by dividing the district and raising the price to fifty cents per 1,000 cubic feet more than is paid in Boston. Up to the 1st of April, 1876, the price was \$3.00; but at that time it was reduced to \$2.75.

These gentlemen thus give the history of the effect of competition, showing that it has been invariably disastrous. It will be so here unless this new company shall make a change in the history of gas competition. The price of gas will be increased in Boston unless these patriotic, benevolent, and wealthy citizens can succeed in doing in Boston what has never been done by any other competing gas company in the country. Such is the testimony of everybody acquainted with the history of gas companies.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with the best supplied city in this country, with an existing company having a large capital, and a very much larger plant, having power to manufacture and distribute coal or water gas confessedly cheaper than any one else, I submit that it would be wrong not only to the Boston Gas-Light Company, whose management has been very conservative and wise, but wrong to the citizens of Boston to permit this new enterprise to attempt to make its experiment here.

You are asked to grant the great privilege to which I have referred to a new company, which is simply an organization without capital, and therefore without responsibility, and you are asked to grant it upon the assumption that the Legislature will permit an increase of its capital, and that the law respecting the manufacture of gas will be changed, with the assumption that the experiments to which I have referred as having been accomplished in the laboratory, will prove a practical success, and we think you are asked to grant it upon very unsatisfactory evidence that they can accomplish what they propose to do.

We think that the people do not want it. There are many signatures to petitions. None of these large number of gentlemen have come here to complain that they have been oppressed by this "great monopoly." The men who are to be affected by it I think are content; otherwise some of them would have come here to make known the oppression under which they have lived so long.

Of course there are many signatures on petitions, and signatures of men of high character and intelligence. Names are easily obtained; they may have obtained them at so much for each. I know that sometimes ten cents a person has been paid for

obtaining signatures. But of this great number no one appears here to say a word in favor of this petition.

Unless some one comes here, either individually or as representing the citizens, to say that the Boston Gas-Light Company does not faithfully perform its duty to the public, that there is need of some other corporation to perform a kindred service, then I say it is not for these gentlemen from New York, though worthy and wealthy they may be, to come here and attempt to force their organization upon the City of Boston.

I think I have already referred to the fact that we have not introduced any testimony. The reason of this opinion is obvious to you.

First. The testimony of the petitioners has not made out a case which, in our judgment, calls for an answer in the form of evidence.

Second. This is not a contest like the contests of former years between rival coal-gas companies.

Third. The candid admission of my brother Morse, in the relation to the history and management of our company, renders testimony on that subject unnecessary.

And in this connection I desire to refer you to the very able argument of my brother Morse (his arguments are always able) made for the Boston Gas-Light Company several years ago. In that argument many of our propositions are very forcibly stated.

I desire to read you another extract from the report to which I have already alluded.

In regard to other subjects included in the order quoted at the beginning of this report, we recommend that virtually the same measures should be adopted which have been found by long and careful consideration of the relation of gas companies to the public to be best in reference to the London gas companies, viz., the fullest publicity in relation to their entire business. In order to accomplish this result, we would advise the City of Boston to petition the Legislature of Massachusetts for the appointment of a permanent board of commissioners, similar to the railroad commissioners, who shall have authority to thoroughly inspect the gas of all the companies of the State, and also, through a competent auditor, to examine all the accounts of the companies, etc.

Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I am very much obliged to you for the attention which you have given me. I have spoken somewhat strongly, because I think this application has been made with some boldness, considering the circumstances under which it has been made. These circumstances I have already referred to; I will not repeat them. You are not seeking to aid the new company nor the old company except so far as the old company has, by its past history and management, made itself worthy of your encouragement and protection. You, and not Mr. Paton and his friends, represent the interests of Boston. Strangers are not to thrust benefits (or what they claim are benefits) upon you. When the old company shall lack the capacity or the inclination to furnish to the citizens of Boston a good, cheap, and safe gas, when it shall fail properly to discharge its full duty to the public, then, and not until then, will a new company be needed.

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF HON. ROBERT M. MORSE, JR., ON BEHALF
OF THE PETITIONERS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — The Boston Gas-Light Company furnishes about 900,000,000 feet of gas a year to the city and private consumers. At the present reduced price that means in round numbers an expenditure of \$1,350,000 a year. If you add to that sum the amounts paid to the South Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain Gas-Light Companies, you have an aggregate of over \$2,000,000 a year paid by the citizens of Boston for gas-light. That amount is sufficiently large to make it an object of general interest to know whether the citizens get the worth of their money, both in the quality of the light and in the price at which it is sold. The object of this inquiry, in a general way, is to consider that question; and your duty, as officials of the city, looking after the public interests only, as I assume that all of you do, is to ascertain whether or not any privileges should be granted to a new company upon the theory that thereby the citizens of Boston will be better served.

The two points to which I desire to address myself, in the first place, are the quality and the price of gas in Boston at present.

I assume, of course, that gas-light is a necessity for our convenience and comfort. Whatever may be the value, and it is very great, of kerosene upon the one hand, or of electricity on the other, as a means of furnishing light, we all understand that at present there is nothing that can successfully compete with gas-light within its own sphere; and accordingly we are all interested in the question as to whether or not the money we expend, and must necessarily expend, for gas-light, is economically spent. You, as officials, have nothing whatever to do with the private interests of any incorporators, neither of those I have the honor to represent, nor of the company represented by the learned counsel who has just addressed you. You are interested in learning — and, if you will pardon me for saying it, you are bound to ascertain — whether the money now expended furnishes to the City of Boston the best and cheapest light that can be obtained.

I said in the opening, and I intend to stand by it strictly (and my learned friend is perfectly correct in the assumption), that we admit that the light furnished by the Boston Gas-Light Company is the best that can be made, or that has been made, from coal. No other company in this country makes so good gas from coal as the Boston Gas-Light Company. The candle-power of that gas last year, was higher than it ever had been before, viz.: twenty candles. It is whispered about, with how much truth I do not know, — because the officials of the Boston Gas-Light Company have thought it imprudent to appear as witnesses and subject themselves to cross-examination —

Mr. GASTON. — It was not necessary.

Mr. MORSE. — It is whispered about that the Boston Gas-Light Company only succeeded in getting that quality of light by using naphtha. If that is not a fact it could easily have been disproved,

if we had an opportunity to examine the witnesses. It is whispered about that that dangerous article, naphtha, has actually got upon the premises of the Boston Gas-light Company, and is used by them to supplement the gas made from coal. But, Mr. Chairman, I do not attach any importance to that, and it is not necessary to go into that question, because it has nothing to do with the argument I propose to make. That argument is, that when gas is made of twenty-candle power, we have reached the limit of the candle-power of gas made from coal. You cannot get a higher quality of gas from coal. It is a scientific impossibility to do it. The instant you undertake to get more light you have smoke, which makes the gas unsuitable to be burned. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we have reached the extreme limit of coal gas, when we have obtained a light of twenty-candle power. I ought to say that the gas furnished by the Boston Gas-Light Company is of a higher quality than that furnished by any other company in the State. The Jamaica Plain Company makes a gas of sixteen candle-power. All the other companies outside of the city proper furnish gas of less than twenty candle-power. No invention has been made, and it is admitted that no invention can be made, by which you can get gas of more than twenty-candle power from coal.

Now, I submit to you that gas of twenty-candle power is not as good as the citizens of Boston are entitled to. If you go to the city of New York, you find that the gas furnished there last year was twenty-nine-candle power. The principal hotels of that city, the Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, Brunswick, Windsor, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas and Grand, the club-houses, the churches, the theatres, the places where they demand the greatest quantity and the best of light, are using gas which is greater in light-giving power than the gas we are using in Boston; and that is the kind of gas used elsewhere in the country, in cities like Washington, Baltimore, and Chicago, and in large numbers of places to which I may call your attention in another connection, which are using a gas of at least twenty-five-candle power, and running from that up to twenty-nine, which is the highest quality, that being the gas made by the Municipal Gas-Light Company, of New York city.

The first point in this discussion, then, is this: The Boston Gas-Light Company have announced through their assistant engineer, the officer best qualified to represent them, that they have distinctly and definitely decided that they will not make gas except from coal. My learned friend, through stress of this discussion, has thought it advisable to say that they might come to make water gas. That is only said here by way of argument. What they have said, speaking through their competent officials, is that they do not propose to make gas except from coal. Their apparatus is made for it; their new and extensive works, which I presume the committee have seen, were built for the purpose of making gas from coal. They do not propose to change their process, and why should they propose to do so? If you continue to guarantee them in the monopoly which they have, there is no object for them to change. I was talking some months ago with the engineer of one of the largest companies in New York city, a company manu-

facturing the finest gas from water, and he said to me: "I am not surprised at the Boston Gas-Light Company continuing to make gas from coal, I should think thy would. Why," said he, "an old gentleman came to me a short time ago, and told me he was treasurer of a Massachusetts gas company; that he had learned a great deal about the water gas in use in New York city, and wanted my advice as to what he should do. I put a few questions to him. 'Where is your company?' He named the place. 'What dividend is your company paying?' 'Eight per cent.' 'Can you make that?' He said, 'Easily.' 'How long have you made it?' 'Ever since we have started.' 'Is there any complaint in your town in reference to the quality of the gas?' 'No, the people are satisfied.' 'Well, now,' said I, 'I would not advise you to go home and change your process. You are an old gentleman; you have grown up in the manufacture of gas from coal; you understand it; you have the apparatus set to make it; your customers are satisfied; your stockholders are satisfied; if you go back and undertake a new process, you will have to get a new set of men, you will have to build new apparatus. What will be the result? Probably your fellow-citizens would not allow you to pay more than eight per cent. dividend any way, and the only difference will be that in the future the consumers will get a reduction in the price of gas. I cannot say I advise you to take all that risk for that result.'" The engineer then said, with reference to the Boston Gas-Light Company, that he "would do the same thing. They have an assured monopoly in Boston, and there isn't a city government that dares to interfere with this monopoly. Why should they change? They have paid ten per cent. dividends for twenty-five years and are rolling up a large surplus. If complaint ever comes from the people that they are paying more than they should, and if that complaint comes to the surface in the form of an application to the city government, the influence of the Boston Gas-Light Company is very great there, and will prevent any remedy."

That was the statement made to me by one of the most successful gas engineers of New York city. I use it to illustrate my argument, and it is important as showing the way this subject is regarded outside. Coming back, then, to my proposition, it is this, that you never will get from the Boston Gas-Light Company a gas of higher than twenty-candle power, because they cannot make it from coal, and they do not propose to make it from anything else so long as there is no competition to lead them to do so. There is no question that you cannot get in the City of Boston gas that has more than two-thirds of the quality and power of the gas that is burned elsewhere. There is no question as to that fact. The statistics furnished in the testimony before the legislative committee last winter, and which are all printed in detail, show the fact beyond all question that the quality of the gas burned in New York city is far superior to that burned here.

In closing this part of the case, let me refer briefly to a table which was presented in evidence at the hearing before the legislative committee, and which was copied from the "Sanitary Engineer," of January 10, 1884. The "Sanitary Engineer," is a peri-

odical of established reputation. I refer to page 48 of the report. This table shows the quality of the gas furnished. The figures were taken from the report of the gas examiner for the quarter ending December 31, 1883.

The Harlem Gas Company furnishes gas made from coal, having an average illuminating power of 19.26; the Manhattan Gas-Light Company makes gas from coal, with a candle-power of 19.49. The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company makes gas from coal, and the average illuminating power was 21.68, rather higher than that of the Boston Gas-Light Company. Now come the three companies that make gas from water in New York city: the New York Gas-Light Company is the lowest of the three, and its candle-power is 25.37. The Mutual Gas-Light Company makes gas from water, with a candle-power of 28.31; and the Municipal Gas-Light Company also makes gas from water, with a candle-power of 29.57.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to know why we are required to take gas of a candle-power of twenty or less in the City of Boston, when gas can be made, and is made, one-third higher in quality in the neighboring city of New York? Does not that one-third add immensely to the value of the gas? What do we want gas for at all, except as an artificial light? Is it not an object for you, in your public rooms, in your houses, in your places of business, in your street-lamps, to have gas of the highest quality possible? Will you tell me any reason why we in Boston should not be permitted to have as good gas as they have in New York?

My learned friend expatiated at great length on the superiority of Boston capital over New York capital. Well, if that superiority be granted, I think, nevertheless, that you will concede that we are not on an equality with them in regard to one of the comforts and necessities of ordinary life. What reason is there that we in Boston should have gas of only twenty-candle power, and they in New York should have gas of thirty-candle power? There is no reason except that the Boston Gas-Light Company does not propose to make gas of more than twenty-candle power, and cannot make it from the materials they are using.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the first element involved in this hearing is, whether the citizens of Boston, who, of themselves, have asked for the granting of this petition, whether the press, which is practically unanimous in its favor, shall be denied the benefit of these improved appliances, simply and solely because the Boston Gas-Light Company does not desire, and does not intend to make gas of more than twenty-candle power? That is the first question involved.

The next question is as to the price. It was demonstrated, in the hearing before the legislative committee, that the cost of making water gas is one-third less than that of coal gas. The only difficulty that has arisen in regard to making water gas in this State grows out of the fact that a few years ago, before any attempt was made to make water gas here, and before our people had any notion of what was going on, some persons who

had an interest in doing it slipped into the statutes of this State a little clause forbidding the existence of more than ten per cent. of carbonic oxide in illuminating gas. It was discovered subsequently that that little clause operated as a veto upon the manufacture of water gas, because all water gas, as then manufactured, had more than ten per cent. of carbonic oxide. I shall not stop here to discuss how that came into the statute. It has been discussed elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that the statute contains that provision. Last winter the effort was made to repeal it, and it was resisted solely by the coal-gas companies of this State. All the gas companies of the State combined — a combination of sixty millions of capital — against the rescinding of that legislative restriction. Notwithstanding that opposition, the legislative committee, by a large majority, reported in favor of the repeal. The bill to repeal it went through the House of Representatives, a body representing the people, by an unanimous vote. It went to the Senate, and appeared to meet with favor there, until at the end it was defeated by one or two votes, under circumstances that are now a matter of common notoriety. I think I had a reason for saying in my opening that as soon as the Legislature meets next winter that bill will be passed. But I do not rest this case upon that belief. I simply state it as a matter of some interest in this inquiry. I undertake to say that no such scandalous performance as the defeat of the bill of last winter will ever be successful a second time.

But, Mr. Chairman, the law exists. I stated in my opening that because of its existence scientific and practical men had turned their attention to the necessity of making water gas which should be within the provisions of the law. They have had before them the high authority of Mr. Greenough, which has been read here, to the effect that there is no difficulty in removing carbonic oxide from water gas, and that it is simply a question of expense. Various persons have set to work with the view of eliminating carbonic oxide from water gas. I want to say that, in view of the testimony given last winter, I believe that the removal of carbonic oxide does not improve the gas. I believe that the carbonic oxide improves the gas. But there is a difference of opinion upon that question. It is sufficient to say that those who have looked into it believe that carbonic oxide can be removed without appreciably increasing the cost of manufacture; in other words, that the results obtained will more than compensate for the loss of the carbonic oxide.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not assume that the company is limited to one process, and it is not necessary for me to discuss the company's processes of making water gas, nor the process of eliminating carbonic oxide. I am not competent to do it, and no person not familiar with the manufacture of gas can do it. But I submit that you have had three extremely practical and competent men before you. Mr. Frost, the junior member of the firm of M. S. Frost & Son, New York, engaged in the construction of gas-works, tells you that his firm has constructed works in Baltimore, Lancaster, Elyria, Appleton, Wisconsin, Newburgh, N.Y., and

Chicago. This is a record entitling him to consideration from this committee as a man of practical experience. He says that he is interested in this company, is, in fact, the most active promoter of it, and that he is willing to risk the capital that he has subscribed upon the basis of making a water gas equal in quality to the water gas that I have described, but eliminating from it a sufficient quantity of carbonic oxide to bring the gas within the provisions of the Massachusetts law. Then we have Mr. White, whom even my friends upon the other side, with their strong disposition to criticise a little severely, have been kind enough to commend to your attention and consideration. Mr. White is the constructing engineer. He designed and superintended the construction of the water-gas works in Chicago. During his active life he has made it his business to construct water-gas works, or rather, I should say, to design and supervise the general plan for laying the pipes and building the works. Mr. White tells you that he is entirely familiar with the process of Mr. Pierson, which is proposed to be used here. It is not so settled that if a better and more economical process is made, the company would not avail themselves of it; but Mr. White is familiar with the process which Mr. Pierson has invented, and is satisfied that it is of practical use. He tells you that, in his judgment, gas can be made from water in the works that he proposes to construct, using the process of Mr. Pierson, by which the carbonic oxide is to be eliminated, at a cost of not more than \$1 a thousand feet. That is his judgment on the subject. Then you have Mr. Pierson himself, who tells you his experience in the matter. Mr. Pierson has been engaged in building gas-works, and I beg you, gentlemen, to notice what he has done, because it is very easy, when a stranger comes here, and is unknown to us personally, to suggest that he is without financial standing at home and not entitled to your consideration. Mr. Pierson has built gas-works in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Saratoga, N.Y., Columbia, S. C., Appleton, Wis., and Lexington, Ky. He is a practical builder; he has given special attention to the manufacture of gas from water, and he tells you, by the way, that there is not a single city in which he has ever established gas-works, in which the gas is not now successfully made from those works, nor a single city in which the price to-day is not lower than it was when he began his operations. It is very easy, let me say in passing, to compare the price of gas in Boston, where there are certain reasons, known to us all, which make the cost small, — it is very easy to compare the price of gas in Boston with what it is in other cities, and to urge that we are favored in the matter of cheapness in price. But the true principle, permit me to say, is to compare the price in those cities which have adopted water gas with the price before that system was introduced. If you go all over the country and find in every city or town in which water gas has been introduced that there is not simply a higher quality of light, but a cheaper gas than that furnished before, you have a test as to what the results of the introduction of water gas are which cannot be gainsaid.

My learned friend commented yesterday upon the fact that only three subscribers to this company were Boston men. He had to

say something in criticism. Let me suggest what he would have said if they all had been Boston men. He would then have said that they were a set of Boston capitalists, who were easily gulled and had been taken in by these New Yorkers, and induced to put their money into this company. How eloquent he would have been in showing that you should not listen to these Boston capitalists, who had gone into an enterprise which they understood nothing about.

Mr. GASTON. — If you ever hear me make such a remark about Boston capitalists, let me know it.

Mr. MORSE. — Now, what is the simple explanation? The men who are interested in this process, and who have been introducing cheaper and better gas throughout the country, are New York men. The men who believe in them are New York capitalists, and there are plenty of them, too. When this company was started they came to men in Boston, like Mr. Prince, and said, "We don't want you to put in one dollar until you are satisfied; we will put in our money if you will assist us with your names." The petitioners to this board are well known in this city, and they had sufficient knowledge and confidence in these New York gentlemen who are backing up the promoters of this work, as to be willing to give the indorsement of their names to the city government of Boston. That is their relation to the company. There is no concealment about it. It is as open as the day. When you grant this permission, and permit this company to do its business in the City of Boston, the capital of Boston will be poured out like water, to furnish all that is needed for the business. There will be no trouble about capital. It will be a contention among capitalists to see who shall contribute it. But it is not an easy thing to procure a permission of this kind from the city government. Mr. Frost and Mr. Pierson, who are strangers to you, naturally felt that the strongest indorsement they could bring was the names of the leading merchants and bankers in New York City. You have their names upon that subscription paper, representing millions of capital, — names not ordinarily found on such papers, — names known throughout the country, and whose weight cannot be denied. The other day you had before you one of these gentlemen, who has subscribed for \$75,000, and who represents himself not less than a million dollars, aside from the connections which he has with other responsible parties. Then there are men like Mr. Scribner and the Messrs. Agnew and Paton, who are known throughout the country, men of business reputation and financial solidity, noted for their enterprise and public spirit, and for the vigor with which they press great enterprises.

I have wandered, Mr. Chairman, a little from what I was about to say, which was to establish this point about the cost of gas to the citizens of Boston. I was saying that if we had established the fact that gas can be made from water at one-third less than the cost of making it from coal, and that practical men have satisfied themselves that, if necessary, carbonic oxide can be eliminated so as to satisfy our law, and if men of capital are willing to put their money in to carry that out, you have then all the conditions

that are necessary to establish the fact that gas can be made and sold to the City of Boston for at least the sum that has been named here. I have no doubt myself that gas will be sold for much less than \$1.35 per thousand feet. But this company intended to be within bounds, and to say nothing that they cannot carry out; so that they put it at \$1.35.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have shown that the citizens of Boston are getting gas one third less in light-giving power than that which the citizens of New York are getting, and that they are paying for the poor gas they get at the rate of one third more than they ought to pay. In other words it is the best gas that can be made from coal, but it is poorer than the poorest gas that can be made from water, and it costs one third more to make it from coal than it costs to make it from water. The only reason why we must have this poor gas is because the Boston Gas-Light Company is to be protected in its monopoly. Right here let me mention a fact for the benefit of my friends who are so disturbed lest the stockholders in Boston shall be affected in their dividends, — my brother Whitney calling your attention to the fact that there was some sort of implied covenant on the part of the city of Boston not to reduce the amount of dividends to their stockholders, — I want to call your attention to the fact that almost one-half of the stockholders of the Boston Gas-Light Company are not citizens of Boston. I had yesterday, and I supposed we had here this morning, a book which stated the entire holding of stock of the Boston Gas-Light Company. In looking it over I was struck with the fact that the total number of stockholders is less than six hundred and fifty, and that the number in Boston is not more than three hundred and fifty. Three hundred and fifty citizens only of Boston hold stock in that company, and they are the only persons in the city who will be benefited by the refusal of this petition. They will be benefited, I agree, but you will benefit them at the expense of all the other citizens of Boston who buy gas.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I pass from these two points, and ask you to consider next that gas is the only commodity bought and sold in the City of Boston, of which there is only one seller, from whom everybody else must buy. It is the only commodity thus bought and sold. Water is no exception, because the city furnishes it through public officials whose conduct is open to your investigation, and you have proper committees through which you can ascertain every element of cost, and be able to satisfy the citizens yourselves that the price is reasonable in proportion to the expense. Water is furnished by the City of Boston. If gas was furnished by the City of Boston you would have the same opportunity to examine into those questions; but —

Mr. GASTON. — The City of Boston buys gas of five corporations.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not see the application of that to the argument. The City of Boston buys of five corporations, but those corporations cannot sell within the same limits. Each has its exclusive jurisdiction. There is no competition between the five.

Now, Mr. Chairman, take every other commodity you are familiar with, — the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the water we

drink, every article we use in our houses and shops, the fares over public lines of travel and conveyances, whether by boat, rail, or stage-coach, — whatever you eat, whatever you buy, wherever you go, you have an open market in which to buy. That open market in the long run guarantees to the purchaser a reasonable cost for the article. Nobody in the long run can charge an unreasonable price for any article, whether it to be to eat, drink, or wear. You have that guarantee. You have a guarantee in the case of water, that it will never cost the citizens of Boston more than a reasonable sum, because you are ever on the alert to investigate public officials and everything that appertains to the cost of the article. But I ask you when did the citizens of Boston find out that they were paying a proper price for their gas? Did a committee of the City Council of Boston ever propose to investigate the Boston Gas-Light Company? Did they ever call upon the treasurer and ask to see his books, and ascertain how these elements of cost are made up? They never have done it. Why not? There is not a City Council that ever sat in City Hall that had a committee willing to do such an audacious thing as to walk down to the office of the Boston Gas-Light Company, and ask to look at their books. You can imagine the bland, the polite, but irresistible manner in which such a committee would be bowed out of the room.

MR. GASTON. — Did you ascertain it in your former experience?

MR. MORSE. — I am not at liberty to state what I ascertained, but it is easy to do so if you want me to. I do not intend to reveal professional secrets.

MR. GASTON. — You are stating what the history is.

MR. MORSE. — What I am stating is public history. I trust that, in whatever I have said or shall state, there will not be an improper word in regard to my relations to that company, which are very pleasant and always were. I am dealing with the public record of this company. They occupy a public position. They would have a perfect right to refuse to exhibit their books, because they are a private monopoly, guaranteed by the City of Boston. That is why they have not done so. Why, my learned friend would not advise the Boston Gas-Light Company to open their books —

MR. GASTON. — I think I should.

MR. MORSE. — Then you would not remain their counsel very long.

MR. GASTON. — I do not know what your experience has been; but mine has been in the other direction.

MR. MORSE. — I say it is perfectly proper that they should not do it. The company never has opened its books. This is all very well for the counsel to interrupt me, of course; but you know, Mr. Chairman, that you have sat here for years in City Hall, and it is perfect boy's play for anybody to tell you that a committee of the City Council has ever been permitted to examine the books of the Boston Gas-Light Company.

MR. GASTON. — Ten years ago the details of the cost were given.

MR. MORSE. — At the hearing before the Board of Aldermen, ten

years ago, the treasurer of the Boston Gas-Light Company was pressed, as one of the Aldermen now present will remember, to state the cost of gas, and declined at first on the ground that he was not at liberty to disclose what had been confided to him by his directors. At a subsequent meeting he came in and stated the cost. That is the only time, let me say, in which a figure was given by the Boston Gas-Light Company as to the cost of gas.

Mr. GASTON. — Has it ever been asked for?

Mr. MORSE. — It has been asked for, and since then, I think. As it has been referred to, I think I may say that I was counsel for the Boston Gas-Light Company the only time it ever made a statement as to the cost of gas; but the company never opened its books. The treasurer came in here, and everybody accepted his statement as that of an honorable gentleman, and everybody felt that it would be indelicate to press him to open the books. There was as much reluctance then as now, just as much as if I were to ask my friend to produce the diary upon which he set down his night thoughts last night.

Mr. GASTON. — I should not be able to produce it.

Mr. MORSE. — No, Mr. Chairman, you have no guarantee and you never will have any guarantee in regard to the cost of gas in Boston so long as the Boston Gas-Light Company furnishes it. They will fix the price and you must pay it. They have fixed the price for years and you have paid it. They have reduced the price at different times. They reduced it lately because of this petition. On the 5th day of May, 1884, when this petition was filed, the price of gas in Boston was \$1.80 per thousand feet. On that day the Consumers' Gas Company presented their petition to the Board of Aldermen, offering to furnish gas at \$1.35 per thousand. On the 12th day of May the Boston Gas-Light Company said they would furnish gas at \$1.50 per thousand. The Consumers' Gas Company has done that much good for the City of Boston, in reducing the price of gas 30 cents per thousand feet. But you have no guarantee that you will ever have gas in Boston at anything less than you are paying now. My friend substantially agreed with what I stated in my opening, that they are making gas from coal as cheaply as they can make it. They have a new establishment for the manufacture of gas, and all the latest inventions for making it from coal are there now. Therefore you have got down to the bottom price for selling coal gas in the City of Boston, — \$1.50 per thousand. You have got down to the best quality of gas you can have from coal; but you have no guarantee that the price will remain where it is. If this competition is removed and the price is put up to \$1.75 per thousand feet, you have got to take it and pay for it. Those are the facts in regard to the quality, price, and manufacture of coal gas.

See what this monopoly has done. Bear in mind that I am making no complaint whatever in reference to the management of the company for the interests of its stockholders. Its management has always been honest, able, and skilful. The history of the company is the best proof of that. It has paid dividends of never less than 10 per cent., I think. It has accumulated a plant

which to-day is worth at least \$5,000,000, and which we say is worth \$7,000,000, and that upon a capital stock of \$2,500,000. This stock is selling in the market anywhere from \$750 to \$850 a share on a par value of \$500. If the Boston Gas-Light Company were to stop business to-day it could divide among the stockholders more than two dollars for every dollar they have put in.

Mr. C. P. GREENOUGH. — That is not so.

Mr. MORSE. — We will take it at that price and give you two dollars for every dollar you have put in.

Mr. GREENOUGH. — You will be the monopoly then.

Mr. MORSE. — If the City of Boston has stood one monopoly twenty-five years it can stand another. But I do not wish to be diverted from the point I have made, that the results which the company have reached are the best evidence of their successful management. You know perfectly well that in order to enable the company to make this dividend upon this stock, and pile up this large surplus, gas has not been furnished as cheaply as it could have been. When my friends say they could not have sold gas for less, it is sufficient for my purpose to point to this large surplus.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have stated fairly the position of things as regards the sale of gas in this city. The simple proposition we now come to is whether or not you will say that the City of Boston must be content with that. For it is difficult to see a proposition for a change more favorable than the one we make to you. We come here to-day with an organized corporation, with officials known to you, with a capital about which you can have no question, and with every dollar subscribed for under the present law. The president of the company is Mr. Osgood, a man whose position in Boston is as high as that of any other citizen. The vice-president is Mr. Charles F. Donnelly. The directors of the company include also Charles F. Shimmis, Darwin E. Ware, Thomas W. Pierce, and Dumont Clarke, the latter being the cashier of the American Exchange Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in New York City. Two or three of those gentlemen are not at present subscribers to the stock; but, as you are aware, the directors are chosen before the stock is allotted. But I can say upon that point that whenever the time comes for the payment of the capital and the division of the stock you will find that those gentlemen are gladly the holders of stock in this enterprise. You have, however, at present the guarantee of their names, and that is sufficient. Every one of the officials of this company is a citizen of Boston, except Mr. Clark, whose reputation as a citizen of New York gives added strength to the company. We have, then, as the financial supporters of the company, men of strong financial ability, — so strong that Mr. Moors, the Boston representative of Morton, Bliss, & Co., stated that he had the utmost confidence in them. You have seen Mr. Paton, and have heard read the letters written to Mr. Beal, of the Second National Bank. Everything has been done to show you the financial backing of this company. You have the statement of Mr. Frost, that he and those associated with him are prepared to furnish all the capital, a million and a half or two million dollars, necessary to carry on this enterprise. You

have the assurance that this company will proceed to expend all that they can spend under the present law. If the company cannot get an increase of capital from the Legislature they must be content to do a limited amount of business. It does not affect the legality of their business. But you know perfectly well that the Legislature would not refuse to permit the increase; that the application would be a mere matter of form; and that where a company has once been organized and begun its work, and it has turned out, in the prosecution of the enterprise, that a larger capital is needed, the Legislature never refuses to permit it. There is not such a case on record. In the case of the Bell Telephone Company, which applied for permission to increase its capital, an attempt was made to defeat the application; but even that attempt was unsuccessful. But in the case of a corporation like this, showing at the State House that they had spent a million dollars in Boston, and that it was necessary to spend half a million more, we have no doubt that the Legislature would authorize them to increase their capital. Suppose, however, that it would not do so. It is a risk for the corporators, if anybody, if they go ahead and lay out more work than they will be allowed to carry out. It is their risk. It is their loss, and nobody's else. They can do some business with a million dollars. They can furnish gas within a limited sphere, even if they cannot give it to everybody in Boston, as they propose to do.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I trust we have made ourselves clear to you, and that you believe us in regard to the strength of the financial backing of this company, because I am frank to say that it seems to me the only point on which the City of Boston needs to concern itself. In 1874, when the Boston Gas-Light Company opposed the application of Mr. Kennedy and other gentlemen, the entire capital of the new company was five thousand dollars. They would not even produce the list of the subscribers to the five thousand dollars, but they said that they had a list somewhere, and that they would increase the subscription to \$1,000,000.

Mr. GASTON. — And the city did not give them leave.

Mr. MORSE. — The city did not give them leave, although our friend, Alderman Hall, who was then a member of the Board, was even then so satisfied that there should be a change that he was willing to vote for it. But the reason why the majority of the Board differed from Alderman Hall was simply, as I claim, because they did not think the financial backing of the new company was sufficient.

Mr. GASTON. — They did not do it at your request.

Mr. MORSE. — I did not make the request. I was opposing them. I was opposed to them, and I should oppose them to-day. That was a case of a company claiming to have a capital of \$5,000, but unwilling to show the list of subscribers even to that amount. The majority of the Board voted against the application. In the present case, a company, having every dollar of its capital subscribed according to law, comes here and tells you that the money is ready, and that every dollar additional will be furnished as required. Is there not a difference between the cases? Have you any doubt

that when men like the Boston men whose names I have read put their signatures to this paper they knew what they were about? Have you any question that the men who have subscribed there are abundantly able to pay. Mr. Charles Scribner is a subscriber for \$20,000. Is he not of good reputation and of good financial standing, and does not his subscription give character and weight to this enterprise? Why, my friend states that when they first organized a gas company in Roxbury he subscribed for two shares. That certainly gave credit and financial standing to that company.

Mr. GASTON. — No; that did not.

Mr. MORSE. — But these men are subscribing for large numbers of shares. My friend says that they ought to pay their money in. Well, Mr. Chairman, my friend has to say something, and he always makes the best argument that can be made under the circumstances. It was his forte to attack this subscription-list. He began by believing that we had no list.

Mr. GASTON. — Oh, no; I thought you did not want to produce it, and I continue in that belief.

Mr. MORSE. — Very well. You remember the manner in which the suggestion that we had a list for \$500,000 was greeted. I don't think that they then believed we had a list.

Mr. GASTON. — I did.

Mr. MORSE. — But you thought it was signed by people of no account. When, however, you heard the list read, with subscriptions for \$500,000 by men good for ten times that amount, my friend called the subscribers stock-speculators and stock-jobbers, although the one to whom he especially applies that expression is a very responsible banker and broker in New York City.

Then my friend asked Mr. Paton, a member of a prominent law firm in New York, whether some of the subscribers were not clients of his, as if that was an important circumstance.

Mr. GASTON. — He introduced that as a commendation.

Mr. MORSE. — Not as a commendation. When my friend pursued him, and asked who some of the subscribers were, Mr. Paton said they were clients of his. Even my learned friend himself, with his long list of clients, might be proud to claim them. We cannot blame Mr. Paton for saying that they were his clients. Now, the simple solution of this whole list is, that men of invention and enterprise go to their friends for financial backing. So Mr. Pierson, and others, who were willing to put their money into this matter, went to responsible men in New York for backing. As I have said, it does not make a particle of difference whether they have paid in their money or not, so that their names are on the list. Of course they are not going through a form merely for the sake of saying that the capital is paid in. They do not need a dollar until this application is granted by the Board of Aldermen. As soon as they have your permission, as much money as is necessary to carry on operations will be raised. So much for the corporation. It is a substantial one, and has men of character, integrity, and financial solidity behind it.

Next let me call your attention to the men who ask that this petition be granted. They desire to be customers of this company.

There is a petition which represents some three thousand citizens of Boston. The large hotels, large business houses, many firms and individuals, ask you for the simple privilege of being permitted to buy gas of this new company. My learned friend says that, according to his experience, you can get anybody's signature for ten cents.

Mr. GASTON. — I did not say that.

Mr. MORSE. — I understood you to say that, from your experience, anybody's signature could be got for ten cents.

Mr. GASTON. — I did not say it.

Mr. MORSE. — Please state what you did say.

Mr. GASTON. — I said it is a common thing to pay a commission of ten cents for each name. I did not say anybody's name could be got for ten cents.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not think I am very far out of the way. My friend says it is a common thing to pay ten cents' commission for getting names.

Mr. GASTON. — I said for getting some names. To say that any citizen's name could be got for ten cents is an entire perversion of what I stated.

Mr. MORSE. — I did not intend to misrepresent your statement; and, of course, I accept your explanation. But when men like Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Rice, Kendall, & Co., the proprietors of Young's Hotel and of the American House, and other petitioners, signed this petition they knew what they were about, and nobody can make you believe that they did not understand it. The firm of which His Honor the Mayor is one are signers to this petition. Don't you think that, with all the influence that can be brought to bear, if there was any question about the meaning of that signature it would have been withdrawn from this list? I shall not take up your time in reading the list of names, but I say that signatures like these cannot be obtained for any commission. I won't say that such a charge is an insult to those gentlemen, my friend would not intentionally do that, but he entirely misunderstands the facts. These men knew what they were about. They knew that they were indorsing this enterprise, and they will be disappointed if their petition fails in its effect here. My friend Mr. Chandler tells me that some of these men are paying \$10,000 apiece to the Boston Gas-Light company a year.

Mr. GREENOUGH. — That is not a fact.

Mr. GASTON. — In saying what I said, I was following up what you said ten years ago.

Mr. MORSE. — I hope my friend will continue to follow me, and go up step by step, as I have done.

Mr. GASTON. — If I have reached the point which my brother Morse reached ten years ago, I have satisfied my ambition.

Mr. MORSE. — Now I desire to call your attention to another thing which is rather amusing. My friend is rather critical. He was criticising this petition. You remember how he took up this ponderous document, and looked at it, and pointed at what he thought to be signatures, and said that they looked suspiciously alike, in the same hand —

Mr. GASTON. — Suspiciously is not the correct word.

Mr. MORSE. — You looked at this list and said: "It looks very much as if they were written in one hand."

Mr. GASTON. — I spoke of the marvellous similarity of the signatures.

Mr. MORSE. — That is better.

Mr. GASTON. — It is undoubtedly correct.

Mr. MORSE. — And my brother Kimball looked at it and said: "That is the title-page of the petition." My friend then saw his mistake, and said, "It is all right." But his action was characteristic of this attempt to find fault with everything produced here that is likely to affect the monopoly of the Boston Gas-Light Company.

There are, then, two distinct interests favoring this petition; first, the company, which is ready to come in and do business; and, secondly, the people of Boston, who want a chance to deal with the company. You will observe next that nobody objects except the Boston Gas-Light Company. Not an individual has come before this committee to tell you that he is opposed to this attempt on the part of the City of Boston to get cheaper and better gas, — not one. The only remonstrant is the Boston Gas-Light Company, and they oppose us because they fear that their dividends will be reduced, and some of their rights and privileges will be impaired, and that they are going to suffer. Do you believe that the motive of that company is a regard for the people of Boston; or do you believe that it is a regard for their own interest? Do you think the opposition to this petition is in order that the citizens of Boston may get better and cheaper gas; or do you think it is because the Boston Gas-Light Company may be protected in the exclusive right to furnish gas within the limits of the city proper?

What are the arguments used? They say, in the first place, that there is a liability to impair its dividends. My learned brother Whitney enlarged upon that point. I do not think it certain that that result will follow. I think the result will be to increase the quantity of gas consumed, just as the gas companies have been saying for the past two or three years that the introduction of electricity has increased the quantity of gas consumed. That invention has led people to demand more light. So, when we show the people the use of better light, the Boston Gas-Light Company will be the gainer by increased business. But suppose you do cut them down to 7 or 8 per cent. dividends? Suppose they have to divide some of their surplus, what then? They have had twenty-five years of an exclusive and profitable business here. Cannot they stand being cut down to somewhere near the dividend which our best investments pay? Why, Mr. Chairman, you think you have a good investment if you get a 6 per cent. dividend. Is it a serious consideration for you, that, by your action, possibly the dividends of the Boston Gas-Light Company may be reduced from 10 per cent. to 8? It is not worth considering. I admire the assurance with which a company that has had these extraordinary privileges, such as no other gas company in this country has had, opposes the granting of this petition because its dividends may be affected.

But, Mr. Chairman, as against that, let me say, in passing, that there are many people in Boston who do not use gas at all because of the high cost. They are obliged to injure their eyes by using an inferior light because they cannot afford to use gas. The introduction of a better gas-light will tend to their advantage; and I think that that is sufficient to offset all this talk about possible loss of dividends to the Boston Gas-Light Company.

Then they talk about the danger from the transportation of naphtha in Boston. Let me say, in reference to that, that Mr. White, who has had great experience in the matter, disposed of the point by showing that, under the improved methods by which naphtha is carried in tightly-sealed cans and deposited in vaults under ground, there is no serious risk, and that point has ceased to be a matter of any practical importance. Of course, in old times that might have been a matter of some importance. It is very different now. Naphtha has come into such large use that it has become expedient and necessary, in the interest of those who use it, to guard against the possibility of accident. So I am quite sure you will not trouble yourself on that point. You are aware that the statutes provide fully in regard to the keeping of naphtha. In case this company, or anybody else, should keep it in an improper or careless way, they would be subjected to the penalties imposed by the statutes.

Then another objection was suggested, which is simply ludicrous, viz.: that the new company would be required to buy naphtha from the Standard Oil Company, which is a great monopoly, and the argument was that it is not well to encourage monopolies. The idea of the Boston Gas-Light Company, a little monopoly, opposing a big monopoly, is too ridiculous. Why, they should look up to the great monopolies, which they hope to resemble, as a serf gazes at a demi-god.

Mr. WHITNEY. — That is hardly the way the Brooklyn companies looked up to the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. MORSE. — But how absurd to bring in this reference to the Standard Oil Company! There is not a man connected with our company who has anything to do with the Standard Oil Company. There is not a man connected with this company that had anything to do with the recent hearing at the State-House. They are an entirely distinct set of gentlemen, and one has nothing to do with the other.

But, my friends say, they must buy their naphtha of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose they do. They are not obliged to make gas out of naphtha. They can use crude oils. It is only a question of comparative cost. If it is not cheaper to buy naphtha of the Standard Oil Company they will buy crude oils. The Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in the sense that they own all the valuable processes for making naphtha. But neither these petitioners nor anybody else is compelled to buy only from the Standard Oil Company.

The last objection raised is that the granting of this petition will be an inconvenience to the public. Well, Mr. Chairman, with all deference I say it, my friends on the other side are not the ones to

make this objection. The persons to be inconvenienced are not the Boston Gas-Light Company, but the citizens who walk and drive in our streets, and ride in our horse-cars. I agree that if you had a number of people coming in here and saying that it would be a great inconvenience, that might have some weight with you. But do you apprehend that the people of Boston would be inconvenienced, when not one man comes here and says so? Did not the signers take that into consideration when they signed the petition?

My friend says that we shall keep the streets open during the next six months. The assumption seems to be that the Consumers' Gas Company is going to make a raid upon all the streets, and prevent the movement of business through them. That is not the way they do work. Mr. White, who brings a letter from Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, to the effect that he did his work there satisfactorily in every respect, and with very little disturbance of public convenience, has a record for skilful work, and will not cause the trouble that is feared. He knows that there are places like the corners of Boylston and Tremont streets, and of Washington and Summer streets; and at such places he expects to work nights and Sundays; at all events he will avail himself of the times when the public will be least incommoded. He says in regard to most of the work to be done here, that it is no more difficult than it was in Chicago. He proposes to run his main lines of pipe as near the curb as possible, so that the only serious inconvenience will be in making the connections between the mains and the houses. With his experience, coming fresh from Chicago where he has done similar work, he knows that he can do this work with very little inconvenience to the public. That is a practical question which you are peculiarly competent to deal with.

I shall not deny the proposition that there is some inconvenience in opening the streets. There is not a day that we walk or ride in the streets that we do not wish it was not necessary to lay a sewer or gas-pipe. There is not a principal street which is not opened somewhere every day in the year. All these operations in the street are an inconvenience to the public. I remember some years ago making a hasty complaint, as to this opening of the streets, to a friend, who said, "Be patient; every opening means an additional improvement and benefit to some citizens; it means that somebody will be better off than he or she ever was before." The laying of your great sewer, for which we have been so greatly indebted to you, Mr. Chairman, was an immense inconvenience to the people of Boston; but none of you regrets that it was done, for it will be a great benefit to the people in the future. This work will be of some inconvenience to the people, but it will also be of lasting benefit to them. The statute read by my friend to you puts the matter wholly under your control. You can word the order so that the Superintendent of Streets shall have the exclusive supervision of the prosecution of the work. You have the assurance of men of character and experience that it shall be prosecuted with as little interruption to public convenience as possible. When it is all done, which will probably be in six months, you will have

accomplished a great benefit for the citizens of Boston, in giving them the means of getting gas-light better than they have had before, as good as they get in the City of New York, and at a price less than they have been paying. That reduction is not merely of 15 cents per thousand feet. There is to be considered the difference between gas of twenty-candle power, the standard of the Boston Gas-Light Company, and of thirty-candle power, the standard of the Consumers' Gas Company. The actual reduction, therefore, will be more than 30 per cent., and that means a saving of over \$400,000 to the City of Boston.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is another point to which I must allude. I have referred to the alleged inconvenience. I want to tell you of one great compensation, in addition to the permanent benefit to the city. You are going to have \$600,000 expended in labor in the streets of Boston during the next six months. This large amount of money will be paid to the laboring men of Boston. I submit that that is a matter to be most seriously considered by you. You have to deal every winter with the fact that the appropriations for work upon the streets have been exhausted, and that there is a large portion of the population who are unable to get work, and who are left, in a certain sense, dependent upon what help they can get from City Hall. Their sense of pride, and your sense of justice, alike rebel against doing anything in the way of charity. What they want is work. All they ask for is to get work and be paid for it. The men whom I represent come here, intending and desiring to expend \$600,000 in work on the streets of Boston. When you are told of the inconvenience to the public in driving and walking through the streets, I ask you to set against that the immediate relief to come from the expenditure of \$600,000 among the laborers of the city. I have read reports of discussions in the City Council, at times, when gentlemen have advocated the giving out of work at the expense of the city, even when the city could ill afford it, on the ground that it was the best form of assistance, and have appreciated the motives of those gentlemen, even if at times I did not approve of their conclusions. But, in the present case, the petitioners are ready to expend their own money, and to that extent will relieve the city government of any such claims during the next autumn and winter.

Then, again, Mr. Chairman, consider the taxable property to be brought into the City of Boston. The money invested in the plant of this corporation will be invested here. It is a Massachusetts corporation, and the taxes must be paid here. When men are willing to bring in here additional capital, and spend it honestly and fairly, and the people of Boston want them to spend it, they should not be deprived of the opportunity simply because the Boston Gas-Light Company does not want them to do it. My friend said yesterday that Boston was overflowing with capital, and that it was pouring it out across the Rocky Mountains and as far as San Francisco. I think that people wish that they had some of it back. The trouble is it has been poured out and it is never coming back. Here is a plan to bring capital back to Boston and

spend it here for the benefit of the people of this city. When it is sunk in your streets it cannot be taken out. Now, will you refuse them permission to do it?

I assume, Mr. Chairman, that it is of no consequence to this committee or the Board of Aldermen what the views of counsel on either side of this matter may have been in the past. You are only dealing with the question as it now affects public interest. But I have a personal feeling in this matter which, perhaps, will justify my saying a few words in conclusion in reference to my own connection with gas questions. In 1874 the Boston Gas-Light Company was making gas from coal. Mr. Kennedy and some associates of his in New York came here and asked for the permission to which I have already alluded. The Boston Gas-Light Company did me the honor in connection with my brother Greenough, to request me to appear and oppose that application. We opposed it before the Board of Aldermen, and were successful. I said at that time and I say now that a petition based upon the idea of making gas substantially from the same processes was not for the public interest to be granted, and that, until a new corporation came in with a substantial backing and able to make gas by new processes radically different from that of the old company, it was not expedient that the application should be granted. There is not a word I said at that time that I do not agree to now. That is all I care to say upon that subject.

Now, it so happens, and it is a curious coincidence, that in the very year that application was made in Boston, — 1874, — Mr. Lowe, the inventor of the most successful water-gas system, first put in operation works for the manufacture of water gas. He began in Phoenixville, Pa. In other words, when the Board of Aldermen dealt with this question in 1874, there was no other successful method of making gas except from coal. In 1874 Mr. Lowe developed his system for the manufacture of water gas. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in building gas-works in which it is used throughout the country.

The Lowe process for making water gas is in successful operation in Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Savannah, Chicago, San Francisco, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Trenton, Brooklyn, Newburgh, Troy, Utica, Rochester, Saratoga, Poughkeepsie, Plattsburg, Binghampton, Newbern, Charlotte, N.C., Harrisburg, Lancaster, Pittsburg, Columbia, S.C., Brattleboro', Rutland, Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Norfolk, Va., and more than sixty other cities and towns in the United States, and in Toronto, Kingston, and other places in Canada. That is what has been done in the last ten years, and it indicates an immense advance during that period. Why, you never had a stronger evidence of the fact of progress than when you got from the counsel of the Boston Gas-Light Company the suggestion that they themselves may make gas from water. When, within six months, the assistant-engineer of the company stated that they had determined not to make gas from water, I had the temerity to make the statement that the Boston Gas-Light Company would do so, and now you have this suggestion from the counsel of the company. Of course,

when they come to do it, it will be a question about their right to control processes.

But, Mr. Chairman, this great progress has gone on outside of Massachusetts, and every other city and State has had the chance to benefit by it. There is no large city in the country, except Boston, that does not or can not have this improved system of manufacturing gas. But you cannot have it here unless you allow a new company to come in and do business. The making of gas from water, instead of from coal, is as great an advance as was the introduction of gas-light over the old rush-candle. It is a great step forward; there is no question about it. I do not know how long the Boston Gas-Light Company will prevent the people of Boston from getting the benefit of it, but it is sure to come at last. Pardon me for saying that no city government will ever be permitted finally to stand in the way of the demand of consumers that Boston shall have the best and cheapest gas that can be made. I say it with all due respect to you, gentlemen; but I say that just as sure as the future is to come, water gas is to be supplied to the City of Boston precisely as it is done in New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Chicago. It will be of no avail that the Boston Gas-Light Company may say that you shall not have it, and that they will put their foot down upon it. No question of reduction of dividends to them, or of temporary inconvenience, will be allowed to stand in the way. Its coming is inevitable. It is merely a question of time.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when will you get so favorable an opportunity as you have to-day for making this change? Some of the best men in Boston are identified with this project, and committed to it. You have the guarantee of their organization; you have the guarantee of a perfectly secure capital; you have the guarantee of successful engineers who have built works all over this country. If you should search the country over you could not find better men to put in charge of this enterprise.

Let me say, further, — and I am authorized to say it, — that you have not only the assurance of the price at which the company will furnish gas, but that the city may take this plant in their hands at an appraisal by disinterested parties; and you shall have the further agreement that they will sell to nobody else. The Boston Gas-Light Company will not be permitted to buy us out, as they suggested they might do.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Who said that?

Mr. MORSE. — It has been said here in argument that one of the results will be that one company will buy out the other. As we do not propose to buy out the Boston Gas-Light Company it must be that the Boston Gas-Light Company proposes to buy us out.

Mr. WHITNEY. — You may have to stop operations.

Mr. MORSE. — That is not buying out. I simply say that one of the alternatives stated by the other side as likely to occur was that one company would buy the other out. Now, sir, we will give a bond to the City of Boston that we will not sell out to the Boston Gas-Light Company, but that we will sell to the City of Boston at an appraised valuation at any time, so that, if the city

desires to take the manufacture of gas into its hands, with the best improved apparatus, it will be able so to do.

I need not say to you, Mr. Chairman, that it requires a good deal of courage and persistency, and some expenditure of money, for any gentleman to come here with an application of this kind. I allude to this that you may see that if this application is refused now it is not likely to come up again next week or next year. It is not an easy matter to come here. Any man who makes an application of this kind must be ready to stand a great deal of cross-fire. He knows that all his affairs in connection with the company will be gone into. Many men object to the kind of criticism and opposition to which they are liable when they present such a petition as this. You have to-day a set of men pledged to do this thing, who are interested in it and are willing to furnish the money. If this application should be refused I am sure you are not likely to get that same set of men to renew it to-morrow. A refusal may postpone for five years the benefits which the city of Boston may otherwise have. Why should not we have them now?

I am aware of the difficulties my clients encounter in an application of this kind. I respect highly the social influence and position of the members of the Boston Gas-Light Company. I know that one of their officials is an honored member of the present Board of Aldermen; and, while I know that he will not vote upon a question of this kind, I know, also, that the subtle influences, which cannot help coming from his personal relations to other members of the Board, will have some effect. I am aware that another member of your Board is a director in another gas company, although I have seen it stated in the papers that he does not propose to vote upon this question. I appreciate the effect produced by these circumstances. Moreover, some other of the members of the Board are stockholders in gas companies, which companies, like the Boston and Roxbury companies, have valuable contracts with the city. I assume, of course, that they will not vote upon this question. But when you leave them all out, and get to the disinterested members of your Board, who include, I believe, all the members of this committee, we still have to contend with the great influence of the Boston Gas-Light Company and its allies, through the personal and social relations of its officers and members. I know that the Boston Gas-Light Company is an important Boston institution. It seems almost like breaking into the holy of holies and plundering the Ark of the Covenant, to interfere with the interests and privileges of that corporation. It is a Boston sentiment. It is instilled into us with our first breath, and few of us live long enough to outgrow its influence. What, touch the Boston Gas-Light Company! Consider, it is intimated, who the officers of the Boston Gas-Light Company are. Consider the proud privilege they have had for twenty-five years. Interfere with their prerogatives and dignities! Why, gentlemen, they seem to say, you may remove the Old State-House, or the Frog Pond on the Common, sooner than touch the Boston Gas-Light Company with impunity. I know that sentiment. It is instinctive in all of us. We grow up with it, and cannot help it. But when you deal with

this question as independent men, as I know you to be, I trust that you will endeavor not to be influenced by it.

I ask you, gentlemen, to act upon this question without regard to any corporation, and to see whether the citizens of Boston are not entitled to the opportunity which they seek. Can you say "No" to the application of these petitioners, indorsed as they are by hundreds of business men and prominent citizens? Will you refuse us the opportunity of spending money in your streets for the immediate benefit of the laborers who do the work, and for the permanent advantages to be gained in cheaper and better light?

CITY OF BOSTON.



REQUEST

FROM

COMMITTEE ON STREETS

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

HARRISON-AVENUE EXTENSION.

BOSTON, August 18, 1884.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL:—

The Committee on Widening Streets would respectfully represent that there is needed an additional appropriation of seventeen thousand, eight hundred and ten and forty-six one-hundredths (\$17,810.46) dollars to meet the executions of court to pay the land damages caused by the extension of Harrison avenue to Bedford street.

The appropriation was \$130,000 00

The expenditures have been as follows:—

For land damages	\$126,194 75
Experts' fees	120 00
Auction expenses	50 00
Printing	31 08

\$126,395 83

The executions issued by the
Superior Court, in settlement
of land damages, amount to .

21,414 63

147,810 46

Thus making a deficiency of \$17,810.46

For the Committee.

CHARLES V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

D-STREET EXTENSION.

AUGUST 28, 1884.

The Committee on Paving would respectfully represent that there will be needed an additional appropriation of \$5,000 for the payment of the outstanding amounts due on the D-street extension.

The expenses have been as follows :—

Abutments and bridge	\$45,000 00
Labor	3,557 25
Filling	2,135 33
Teaming	1,120 35
Lumber	417 29
Paving	242 54
Tools and hardware	18 50
Grade damages	3,600 00
Foot-bridge, E street	1,199 27
Total expenditures	<u>\$57,290 53</u>

The appropriation was		\$65,000 00
The expenditures	\$57,290 53	
Drafts ordered to be paid by the Board of Aldermen	11,625 00	
Estimated expenses to com- plete the work	1,084 47	
		70,000 00
Deficit to be provided for		<u>\$5,000 00</u>

LUCIUS SLADE,
Chairman.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of August, 1884, and for the financial year 1884–85, ending April 30, 1885, to that date, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury August 31, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, July 31, 1884 \$1,347,948 76

RECEIPTS IN AUGUST, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$326,732 57	
From City Collector, on County Account	2,811 24	
		329,543 81
Temporary Loan for 1884-85		800,000 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		4,514 82
Interest on Bank Deposits		3,288 70
		<u>\$2,485,296 09</u>

PAYMENTS IN AUGUST, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$504,984 02
“ “ special drafts	478,607 46
	<u>\$983,591 48</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	30,149 31
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	12,387 49
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	6,077 25
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	4,177 95
Old Claims, Mayors Drafts of 1883-84, etc.,	73 50
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . . .	7 80
	<u>\$1,036,464 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, July 31, 1884	\$1,347,948 76
Receipts during Aug., 1884	1,137,347 33
	<u>\$2,485,296 09</u>
Payments during Aug., 1884	1,036,464 78
	<u>\$1,448,831 31</u>

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to Aug. 31, 1884, inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884 . . . \$4,034,199 35

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account . . .	\$1,614,141 68	
From City Collector, on County Account . . .	24,453 95	
		1,638,595 63
Temporary Loan, 1884-85 . . .		800,000 00
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners,—		
For payment of Debt . . .		178,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits . . .		25,855 41
Pay-roll tailings ¹ from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		10,409 24
Cochituate Water 4% Loan,—		
Additional Supply of Water . . .		9,500 00
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street . . .		50 15
		<u>\$6,696,609 78</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general drafts . . .	\$2,023,711 92
“ “ special drafts . . .	2,886,547 12
	<u>1\$4,910,259 04</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	126,104 10
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts . . .	123,839 25
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance . . .	67,952 13
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	8,478 15
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84 . .	7,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$5,243,632 67</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$168,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . .	\$5,243,632 67
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . .	3,318 91
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School .	500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	326 89
	\$5,247,778 47

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884 . . .	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts . . .	2,662,410 43
	\$6,696,609 78
Payments . . .	5,247,778 47
Balance, Aug. 31, 1884 . . .	\$1,448,831 31

Balance, Aug. 31, 1884, as per preceding statements, as follows:—

Merchants' National Bank . . .	\$533,994 62
National Bank of Redemption . . .	209,164 11
Howard National Bank . . .	241,337 94
Globe National Bank . . .	232,059 96
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account . . .	5,844 53
	\$1,222,401 16
Cash and cash vouchers in office . . .	226,430 15
	\$1,448,831 31

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, September 2, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, September 1, 1884, including the September draft,—being five months' payments of the financial year,—exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn September 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$292 02	\$1,212 69	\$287 31	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,198 82	5,593 06	8,406 94	
Armories	..	..	25,300 00	25,300 00	279 17	6,631 45	18,668 55	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	6,600 88	63,749 64	41,250 36	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,537 85	7,439 16	10,060 84	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:—	..	..	69,800 00	69,800 00	7,290 02	30,088 27	39,711 73	
Evergreen Cemetery	..	..	1,500 00	1,863 00	212 60	1,117 40	745 60	
Public Baths	..	\$163 00	16,000 00	16,000 00	2,128 20	8,430 76	7,569 24	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	1,138 19	10,784 63	5,315 37	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	150 00	982 97	3,517 03	
Bridges:—	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	6,464 93	29,994 14	40,005 86	
Bridges	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	
New Bridge to Cambridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	..	..	4,500 00	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	..	..	6,000 00	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	92 27	92 27	56,907 73	
Warren Bridge	171,868 98	..	..	171,868 98	49,269 86	89,286 15	82,582 83	\$317,417 17
Cedar Grove Cemetery	521 03	6,833 48	8,825 00	16,179 51	1,331 69	8,627 81	7,551 70	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	385 15	1,257 10	1,742 90	
City Debt	..	..	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	..	789,498 00	
City Loans, Redemption of, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Received from Commissioners. \$178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	178,000 00	..	
Carried forward	\$173,590 01	\$184,996 48	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,568,609 49	\$78,371 65	\$443,287 50	\$1,125,321 99	\$317,417 17

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$3,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$173,590 01	\$184,996 48	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,568,609 49	\$78,371 65	\$448,287 50	\$1,125,321 99	\$317,417 17
Revenue								
Sinking Funds, ... \$53,000								
Redemption of City Debt 125,000								
Property \$178,000								
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds								
City Hospital:—								
City Hospital			153,500 00	153,500 00	14,587 45	64,114 61	89,385 39	
Dormitory for nurses			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
City Registrar's Department			12,300 00	12,300 00	704 82	3,819 40	8,480 60	
Collector's Department			52,400 00	52,400 00	4,755 99	20,582 83	31,817 17	
Common and Public Grounds:—								
Common, etc.			65,000 00	65,000 00	8,090 63	48,547 72	16,452 28	
Curb-stones, Copley Square	4,948 65			4,948 65		4,948 65		
Improvement of Independence Square			2,500 00	2,500 00	1,092 90	2,211 72	288 28	
Improvement of Mt. Bowdoin Square			5,000 00	5,000 00	864 73	2,422 96	2,577 04	
Contingent Funds, viz.:—								
Joint Committees			15,000 00	15,000 00	200 80	6,257 10	8,742 90	
Mayor			500 00	500 00		26 00	474 00	
Board of Aldermen			6,800 00	6,800 00	25 90	3,089 70	3,510 30	
Common Council			5,000 00	5,000 00	50 25	4,999 46	54	
County of Suffolk:—								
County Court-House, Heating and Ven- tilating			360,000 00	360,000 00	23,940 58	150,084 63	209,915 37	
Damages by dogs			15,000 00	15,000 00	1,696 78	1,714 98	13,285 02	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.						23 00	(\$23 prov'd fer.)	
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries			244,882 00	244,882 00	19,449 42	96,234 15	148,647 85	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$190,086 43	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,560,265 83	\$156,165 52	\$857,413 10	\$1,702,895 73	\$317,417 17

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>								\$317,417 17
New Ferry Boat	\$182,494 40	\$190,086 43	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,560,285 83	\$156,195 52	\$857,413 10	\$1,702,895 73	49,998 89
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side	16,383 07			16,383 07		16,381 96	1 11	
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side			20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00	
New Tank, South Ferry			25,000 00	25,000 00	72 39	72 39	24,927 61	
Engineer's Department			3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00	
Fire Department:—			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,764 55	12,080 58	19,919 42	
Fire Department			675,000 00	675,000 00	43,754 53	314,094 32	360,905 68	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,885 99	11,512 53	20,487 47	
Health Department			440,000 00	440,000 00	32,533 71	164,207 85	275,792 15	
Improved Sewerage!	234,812 32			234,812 32	39,101 62	202,738 43	32,073 89	
Incidental Expenses		397 41		60,397 41	4,077 73	40,464 71	19,932 70	
Inspection of Buildings			60,000 00	45,000 00	3,145 15	17,221 87	27,778 43	
Interest			45,000 00	45,000 00	2,713 00	360,839 88	1,231,738 12	
Lamp Department			1,592,578 00	1,862,378 00	34,116 26	168,586 35	331,413 65	5,023,926 11
Law Department			23,000 00	23,000 00	1,903 60	9,433 96	13,566 04	
Liquor License Expenses		504,914 00		504,914 00		135,087 71	369,826 29	
Police Commissioners					2,003 15			
City Clerk's Department								
Collector's Department					70 31			
Treasurer's Department					6,077 25			
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 123,839 25 } Markets								
Mount Hope Cemetery	1,897 35		9,860 00	9,860 00	839 56	3,859 01	6,000 99	
Northampton-street District	19,108 57	6,581 59	15,000 00	23,478 94	3,245 20	20,102 51	3,376 43	
Old Claims				19,108 57			19,108 57	558,891 43
Overseers of the Poor			2,000 00	2,000 00	73 50	326 89	1,673 11	
Park Department:—			115,500 00	115,500 00	7,998 05	25,945 82	89,554 48	
Park Department	3,416 87	4,681 11	5,000 00	13,097 98	1,177 68	6,273 12	6,824 86	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$458,112 58	\$706,060 54	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,947,416 12	\$344,748 75	\$2,366,642 39	\$4,580,796 73	\$5,950,233 60

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,916,000.

transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$706,660 54	\$5,782,643 00	\$6,947,416 12	\$344,748 75	\$2,366,642 39	\$4,580,796 73	\$5,950,233 60
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—								
Land	30,598 15			30,598 15			30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc.	4,037 56		20,000 00	24,037 56	4,331 90	14,035 09	10,002 47	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00			175,513 00			175,513 00	124,487 00
Sea-wall, etc.			126,000 00	126,000 00	153 18	506 93	125,493 07	
City Point Park	114,341 41			114,341 41			114,341 41	105,658 59
Marine Park, City Point	175 52		24,000 00	24,175 52	1,946 54	3,956 57	20,218 95	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83			27,074 83	2,969 05	13,459 08	13,615 75	116,384 25
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84			1,177 84			1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01			144,447 01			144,447 01	55,532 99
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	250 36			250 36		75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43		150,000 00	173,741 43	18,928 65	79,258 84	94,482 59	943,217 41
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45			518,506 45			472,774 62	627,225 38
Care, etc.	622 42		24,000 00	24,000 05	887 35	45,731 83	21,173 55	
Wood Island Park			25,000 00	25,622 42		2,826 50	25,622 42	
Paving Department			1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	164,337 57	457,108 48	792,891 52	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16			5,558 16			5,558 16	
Police Department			972,616 00	972,616 00	79,721 41	390,949 12	581,666 88	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00	1,075 50	41,090 00	49,825 50	2,838 37	16,319 50	33,506 00	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	12,653 16	136,804 00	151,151 63	11,411 83	57,554 72	93,596 91	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5			12,000 00	12,000 00	1,662 52	1,669 32	10,330 68	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles- town District			32,000 00	32,000 00		11,000 00	21,000 00	
Fire Department, Repair Shop			40,000 00	40,000 00	1,418 74	4,326 41	35,673 56	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$720,389 20	\$8,676,063 00	\$10,931,078 65	\$625,355 86	\$2,465,419 81	\$7,466,581 84	\$8,521,435 37

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>					\$625,355 86	\$3,465,419 81	\$7,466,581 84	\$8,521,435 37
Library Lot, Dartmouth Street and St.	\$1,535,526 45	\$720,389 20	\$3,676,063 00	\$10,031,978 65	.. .. .	.. .. .	75 00	203,925 00
James Avenue	20,075 00	.. .. .	24,000 00	44,075 00	.. .. .	44,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .
Police Station-House, Boylston Street			40,000 00	40,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	40,000 00	.. .. .
Repairing Engine-House No. 7.	5,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,000 00	.. .. .	4,997 09	2 91	.. .. .
Public Institutions, viz. :—								
House of Industry			193,300 00	193,300 00	12,684 25	81,529 75	111,770 25	.. .. .
House of Correction			96,800 00	96,800 00	10,154 90	49,762 60	47,037 40	.. .. .
Lunatic Hospital			60,000 00	60,000 00	4,402 03	27,646 70	32,353 30	.. .. .
Marcella-street Home			43,000 00	45,000 00	4,388 71	15,235 02	29,764 98	.. .. .
Almshouse, Austin Farm			28,000 00	28,000 00	3,001 66	10,727 26	17,272 74	.. .. .
Almshouse, Charlestown			14,650 00	14,650 00	664 86	5,746 91	8,903 09	.. .. .
Pauper Expenses			171,000 00	171,000 00	1,242 69	64,638 36	106,361 64	.. .. .
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,500 00	15,500 00	802 36	9,193 77	6,306 23	.. .. .
Office Expenses			8,500 00	8,500 00	715 88	3,395 78	5,104 22	.. .. .
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry, ...			60,000 00	60,000 00	.. .. .	577 65	59,422 35	.. .. .
Steam Heating, House of Industry			15,000 00	15,000 00	5,250 73	10,300 89	4,699 11	.. .. .
Dead House, House of Industry			1,500 00	1,500 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,500 00	.. .. .
Repairing House of Correction			2,000 00	2,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,000 00	.. .. .
Engine, etc., Austin Farm			5,000 00	5,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,761 20	.. .. .
Public Lands			4,000 00	4,000 00	1,516 42	2,238 80	3,818 53	.. .. .
Public Library					89 33	181 47	.. .. .	.. .. .
Record Commissioners			129,000 00	121,407 87	9,635 62	49,401 05	72,006 82	.. .. .
Record of Street Names			5,000 00	5,000 00	350 87	1,773 27	3,226 73	.. .. .
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses :—				800 00	.. .. .	200 00	600 00	.. .. .
Registration of Voters			26,500 00	26,500 00	1,272 31	8,052 64	18,447 36	.. .. .
Election Expenses			15,000 00	15,000 00	.. .. .	239 06	14,760 94	.. .. .
Reserved Fund ¹			100,754 30	190,754 30	.. .. .	.. .. .	190,754 30	.. .. .
Salaries			38,950 00	38,950 00	3,369 34	16,925 06	22,024 94	.. .. .
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$720,389 20	\$9,856,517 30	\$12,139,715 82	\$684,867 82	\$3,872,182 94	\$8,267,555 88	\$8,725,360 37

¹ Transferred to Board of Health, \$3,000.

Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,800 32	\$720,389 20	\$9,856,517 30	\$12,139,715 82	\$684,867 82	\$3,873,182 94	\$8,267,555 88	\$8,725,360 37
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors	..	..	1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00	93,872 07	471,824 11	701,327 89	
Salaries Officers, School Committee	..	..	39,020 00	39,020 00	5,063 83	25,016 66	34,003 34	
School Expenses, School Committee	..	..	320,900 00	320,900 00	45,444 00	152,710 39	168,189 41	
Gibson School Fund, Income	2,144 75	92 00	..	2,236 75	..	221 42	2,015 33	
Manual Training School	2,500 00	..	..	2,500 00	..	1,234 47	1,265 53	
School-houses, Public Buildings	..	..	196,000 00	196,000 00	100 00	72,553 59	123,446 41	
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96	..	..	11,108 96	47,697 01	5,647 67	5,461 29	29,538 71
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00	..	..	2,000 00	1,003 92	786 50	1,213 50	
George Putnam School, completion of	869 10	..	..	869 10	..	837 27	31 83	14,968 17
Grammar School-house, Conlins District:—								
Site	..	..	101,000 00	101,000 00	..	21,000 00	80,000 00	
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District, Site	..	..	19,000 00	19,000 00	..	18,477 00	523 00	
Grammar School-house, Hammond street	34,532 25	..	50,000 00	84,532 25	162 91	6,905 29	77,626 96	22,373 04
Grammar School-house, Minor District:—								
Site	..	..	40,000 00	48,200 00	..	7,877 00	40,323 00	
Building	8,200 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site	..	..	..	76,769 35	..	37 70	76,731 65	23,268 35
Building	76,769 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, Brighton District:—								
Site	..	..	7,600 00	7,600 00	..	1,500 00	6,100 00	
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42	..	4,500 00	6,344 42	380 08	5,646 00	698 42	15,801 58
Furnishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,773 15	\$720,481 20	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,250,948 65	\$879,357 64	\$4,604,458 21	\$9,586,513 44	\$8,831,310 22

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$720,481 20	\$11,827,689 30	\$14,250,948 65	\$879,357 64	\$4,664,458 21	\$9,586,513 44	\$8,881,310 22
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue			50,000 00	50,000 00	976 80	976 80	49,023 20	
Primary School-house, Main street, Charles town:								
Site	42,085 00			42,085 00			42,085 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, O st.: —								
Building and land	24,658 96		4,000 00	28,658 96	3,205 31	16,878 13	11,780 83	46,219 17
Furnishing								
Primary School-house, Parker street	30,000 00		10,000 00	40,000 00	7,500 00	8,380 05	31,619 95	
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue, ...			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,572 01	3,427 99	
Sealer of Weights and Measures			9,160 00	9,160 00	873 52	3,940 87	5,219 13	
Sewer Department			300,000 00	300,000 00	45,554 31	153,917 93	146,082 07	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners			2,000 00	2,000 00	58 00	635 15	1,364 85	
Soldiers' Relief	68,011 66			68,011 66	7,564 00	38,428 72	30,582 94	
Stony Brook Improvement			35,000 00	35,000 00	3,086 62	9,776 06	25,223 94	
Surveyor's Department			30,000 00	30,000 00	2,490 84	12,346 78	17,653 22	313,954 46
Temporary Loan			92,000 00	92,000 00			92,000 00	
Treasurer's Department			29,500 00	29,500 00	2,359 73	12,138 67	17,361 33	
Water Works:								
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	228,460 13		437,718 52		398,257 32	39,461 20	
Running expenses					33,489 65			
Interest					821 89			
Sinking-Fund								
Additional Supply of Water:	389,515 69	9,500 00		399,015 69	33,796 04	153,741 72	245,273 97	6,095,112 83
Introduction of Meters and Inspection: —								
Cochituate Water Works	274,654 36			274,654 36	9,861 43	70,480 21	204,174 15	
Mystic Water Works	11,541 27			11,541 27	772 06	3,165 78	8,375 49	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	8,297 72			8,297 72			8,297 72	
Mystic Water Works	71,002 50	62,626 52		133,629 02		151,100 80	(\$17,471.78 provided for.)	341,702 23
Running expenses					13,396 78			
Interest					540 00			
Proportions paid under contracts					4,074 87			
Sinking-Fund								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,021,067 85	\$12,394,349 30	\$16,248,220 85	\$1,051,279 49	\$5,700,195 21	\$10,565,520 42	\$15,628,298 96

¹ Total appropriations, \$6,357,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,340,386.80.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Sept. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in August.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Sept. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,021,067 85	\$12,394,349 30	\$16,248,220 85	\$1,051,279 49	\$5,700,185 21	\$10,565,020 42	\$15,628,298 96
Mystic Sewer ¹	1,122 42	6,245 70	12,000 00	7,368 12	614 51	7,368 12	6,989 02	136,245 70
West Boston and other Bridges . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	5,010 98	.....	.....
Widening and Extending Streets:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widening Streets . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	1,348 35	6,340 10	43,659 90	.....
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Rail- ing Grade . . . . .	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
Broadway Extension	7,677 55	.....	.....	7,677 55	1,200 00	4,286 90	3,390 65	1,331,609 35
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	16,366 14	.....	.....	16,366 14	1,587 10	10,977 36	5,388 78	219,611 22
D Street Extension	16,438 37	.....	.....	16,438 37	1,600 00	8,728 90	7,709 47	57,290 53
Ferrin Street, Laying-out and Widening . . . . .	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	6,118 00	6,993 00	5,007 00	.....
Harrison Avenue Extension	3,604 17	.....	.....	3,604 17	.....	.....	3,604 17	126,395 83
Huntington Avenue Extension	15,058 42	.....	.....	15,058 42	.....	1,069 61	13,988 81	.....
Camden st. to Parker st. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,354 98
Parker st. to Tremont st. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,656 21
Linden Park Extension . . . . .	.....	.....	17,000 00	17,000 00	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....
Massachusetts Avenue:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	30,200 00	.....	.....	30,200 00	2,062 00	5,462 00	24,738 00	30,262 00
Building Roadway . . . . .	.....	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....
Sterling Street Extension . . . . .	.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	.....	.....	14,000 00	.....
Tremont Street, widening at Parker Street . . . . .	.....	.....	10,500 00	10,500 00	7,215 00	7,215 00	3,285 00	.....
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	.....	.....	24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	12,296 83	.....	.....	12,296 83	.....	.....	12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening Portland Street	42,350 83	.....	.....	42,350 83	.....	.....	42,350 83	257,649 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Kneec- land Street	21,702 69	.....	.....	21,702 69	.....	.....	21,702 69	163,297 31
.....								
.....	\$3,023,924 12	\$1,021,067 85	\$12,666,095 00	\$16,711,086 97	\$1,073,024 45	\$5,763,647 18	\$10,964,934 57	\$20,277,071 43
						Less prov. for.	17,494 78	
							\$10,947,439 79	

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION ON THE CITY CHARTER.

BOSTON, November 6, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

The Commissioners appointed under an order of the City Council, approved June 24, 1884, to "examine the act incorporating the City of Boston, and all other general and special statutes now in force concerning the government of the city, and report to the City Council on or before the first Thursday of November next what, if any, changes are necessary or expedient, by reason of the increase in area and population of the city," respectfully submit the following: —

The Commission organized, on the 16th of July, by electing Samuel C. Cobb chairman and William H. Lee secretary. As the time within which the report was to be made was limited the Commissioners decided to enter upon their work immediately; and notice was accordingly given of a public hearing at the Council Chamber on the 23d of July. The statements made at that hearing, and also at adjourned hearings on the 29th of July and 10th of September, are printed in full in the Appendix, together with a number of papers from gentlemen interested in the subject.

If any evidence were needed to prove the necessity for a change of the present loose and irresponsible methods of administering our local affairs, it would be found in these statements and communications; but unfortunately the evils of the present system are so conspicuous and grievous that the Commission may well take note of them without formal

proof. The lack of harmony between the different departments, the frequent and notorious charges of inefficiency and corruption made by members of the government against each other, and the alarming increase in the burden of taxation, are matters within the knowledge of all who have taxes to pay or who read the proceedings of the City Council.

The remedies suggested are many, and widely at variance. But it will be noticed that there is a substantial agreement upon the following points, namely, that the executive should be separated from the legislative department; that the power and responsibility of the executive should be increased; that the number of departments, and especially the number of heads of departments, should be reduced; and that the work of the different departments should be so arranged as to secure concert of action.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM.

It may be well in this connection to refer briefly to the suggestions for municipal reform made by those who have given the subject special attention, and whose views are to some extent representative.

A Commission appointed by Governor Tilden¹ to devise a plan for the government of cities in New York, submitted a report, in 1877, which contained the following recommendations:—

First. The delegation of the entire business of local administration to the people of the cities, free from legislative interference therewith; reserving to the State its functions of making the general laws under which the local affairs are to be administered, and also a supervision of the manner of administration.

Second. A chief executive officer, clothed with the authority of general supervision, and with the unfettered power to appoint the other principal executive officers, except those two (the chief financial and chief law officers) whose duties immediately affect the matter of the public expenditures, and with the power of removal, subject however to the approval of the governor.

Third. A Board of Aldermen clothed with all the legislative powers except such as relate to taxation and expenditure, and elected by the people.

Fourth. A separate body, called the Board of Finance, to be elected by the tax and rent payers, with such powers only as relate to taxation, expenditure and debt; its principal

¹ The Commission included among others Wm. M. Evarts, Oswald Ottendorfer, E. L. Godkin, and Simon Sterne.

functions being to determine the amount of the annual expenditure and to appropriate it to its various objects and purposes. The assent of this body is made requisite to the appointments of the chief financial and law officers.

Fifth. A detailed plan, designed to be complete in itself, for securing efficiency, order and frugality in the financial administration, and to be executed by the Board of Finance.

Sixth. A further enforcement of the maxim "pay as you go," by a prohibition against borrowing money or incurring debt, except under certain specified conditions not likely to arise often.

A Commission appointed by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, to devise plans for the government of cities in that State, submitted a report, in 1877, in which the problem of local government is discussed with great ability and fairness. They found that the principal weakness of the existing system was a want of power and responsibility on the part of the executive. "We have been impressed," they say, "with the conviction that the position and power of the mayor have not been such as should properly appertain to the office of the chief magistrate of the city government. He has no practical supervision or control over, or responsibility for, the conduct of other officers or departments of the government. He is powerless to restrain corrupt practices, however earnest he may be in his efforts to that end. It is self-evident that the affairs of government cannot be well conducted unless there is an executive head upon whom responsibility therefor is imposed. It is equally clear that such responsibility cannot be exacted without the grant of corresponding power."

The bill which the Commission submitted made the mayor the real head of the city. "He is to see that the ordinances and laws governing the city are enforced,—that subordinate officers do their duty,—that contracts are properly executed,—that city funds are not wasted. He is to be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city. His powers of appointment and of suspension and removal; his power of examining accounts of officers, of suspending contracts, of participating in the deliberations of boards; his general supervision over all departments,—are but the necessary means whereby he will be enabled to perform the responsible duties devolved upon him. With them he can secure good government; without them he would be helpless, and would only subject himself to defiance and derision if he attempted to interfere with other officers, however bad their conduct might be. At the same

time the bill provides for such restraints upon his action that he is not without proper accountability. His appointments and removals are subject to the approval of the Select Council, except in the case of the city treasurer, whose appointment must be confirmed by both branches."

The Commission proposed to invest the legislative branch with all the powers necessary for the purposes of municipal government, but to throw such restrictions around the exercise of those powers as to prevent any invasion of the executive department. The power of raising and appropriating the public money was vested in the City Council; and it was provided that all legislation should be by ordinance.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the well known political writer, in a paper on the misgovernment of New York in 1871, recommended that the mayor be elected by the whole people for a short term (say one year), with power to appoint all his subordinates, but for his own term of office only; a city judiciary to be appointed by the mayor for life or good behavior; a Common Council with full legislative powers over municipal matters and over the appropriations for carrying on the city government.¹

Mr. Simon Sterne, a distinguished writer on Constitutional questions, and a member of the commission appointed by Governor Tilden on municipal government in New York, in a paper on the administration of American cities,² favors a limitation of municipal suffrage. The cities of antiquity, he says, were governments proper. The modern cities have no political functions; they are charged merely with the administration of property. Therefore the property-holders should elect the municipal officers, especially those who control the financial affairs of the corporation, just as the stockholders of a railroad elect the directors and determine the general policy of the road.

In an able paper, read before the Social Science Association, in 1877, the following suggestions were made: The State, which makes the criminal laws, the school laws and the charity laws, should carry them out under a common system, throughout its borders, by its own organizations and agencies, and no longer divide these duties with counties or municipalities. The police would all be a State police; the prisons would all be State prisons, maintained upon a common principle of organization as to labor, food, discipline and classifi-

¹ *North American Review*, October, 1871.

² *International Review for* September, October, 1877, pp. 631-646.

cation: the almshouses, being State institutions, would present the same opportunities for organized administration. The schools would take on a higher and more uniform character. There would remain to the municipalities simply the care of the streets and buildings, the fire department, the water, gas, street-railways and parks. As all these concern property alone it would not be inconsistent with the American principle of universal suffrage to limit the right of voting upon these matters of municipal concern to the owners and occupants of the property.

The foregoing are sufficient to give a general idea of the different remedies which have been suggested for the misgovernment of our large cities. Some of the suggestions have already been acted upon, as will appear by reference to the synopsis of several city charters given in the appendix.

In the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., the sole power of appointing the heads of departments was, by an act passed four years ago, vested in the mayor. The same power was given to the mayor of New York by an act passed last winter; but it does not take effect until the beginning of next year. It appears, therefore, that Brooklyn is the only city in this country where the plan has been tried; and there it has been in operation for so short a time that it must still be regarded as an experiment. If the people were always sure of securing for the chief executive a man of such admirable qualifications as the present mayor of Brooklyn, the plan might be commended as one from which the best results could be obtained. But how would this great power have been exercised had the opponents of the present administration in that city triumphed in the last election? After a trial which had greatly improved the city service, and had reduced the burden of taxation, there was less than two per cent. difference in the votes cast at the election last fall for the two candidates for the mayoralty. It can hardly be doubted that, if the opposition to the present mayor had succeeded, the power which the State Legislature has conferred upon the office would have been used for party purposes with tremendous effect. There are many instances in the history of our own and of every other government where the chief executive for the time being has defied public sentiment; and, by the adroit use of the patronage which pertained to his office, has held power long after losing the respect and confidence of the people.

In the report of the New York Commission from which we have already quoted it is stated that "to bestow upon the mayor the absolute power of appointment and removal of all the principal executive officers would, in the great cities,

render him an autocrat. Responsibility for maladministration would, it is true, be easily fastened upon him; but to apply the remedy of deposition from power at an election would be a difficult task. To put into the hands of a single man the control of twenty millions of dollars, with liberty to use it to keep himself in place, would be suicidal. On the other hand, to require the concurrence of the aldermen in appointments is to divide and destroy the responsibility."

A solution of the difficulty, not entirely satisfactory, apparently, to the Commission, was found in giving the mayor the sole power of appointment, except in the case of the chief financial and chief law officers, and checking his power of removal by requiring for that act the approval of the governor.

That it would not be expedient to give the sole power of appointment to the mayor, and that it would be equally unwise to place the confirming power in the legislative department, are propositions which rest on sound principles; but experience has shown that the difficulty is not to be met by placing the mayor under the control of the chief executive of the State.

Widely as the writers on this subject differ on other points they are substantially agreed in this, that the business of municipal corporations should be conducted on business principles; and, to that end, that the powers of the executive and legislative departments of the government should be separated and clearly defined. It will be seen by referring to the abstract of the charters given in the appendix that nearly all the large cities in this country have restricted the councils to legislative duties, and have given the mayor the initiative in the appointment of heads of departments. Experience has shown conclusively that this readjustment of power has been attended with satisfactory results. We say readjustment, because formerly the cities were all organized on substantially the same plan, — the original of which was the government established in London six centuries ago. In all of them the councils which made the appropriations and levied the taxes managed the executive departments through its unpaid committees; and the individual members had the spending of the money which the whole body voted. When a city reached a point in its growth where the homogeneous character of its population was lost, and the amount of the expenditures made it a prize for political competition, this loose and irresponsible system was sure to lead to inefficiency and corruption.

It is too much, perhaps, to expect that party politics can be entirely eliminated from the management of the affairs of

municipal corporations; but, by calling the attention of the people to the evil effects of introducing national party tests in the selection of officers who administer affairs in which party has no proper place, it may create a healthy and permanent public sentiment, which will, in the end, have a controlling influence in local government.

Before proceeding to describe the changes which we think desirable in our present system a brief account of the origin and growth of the system, and its results as shown in the extravagant expenditures for municipal purposes, may here be useful.

FIRST CHARTER OF BOSTON.

By the first charter the executive powers of the corporation generally, together with all the powers formerly vested in the selectmen of the town, either by general or special laws, or by usages, votes, or by-laws, were given to the mayor and aldermen. The mayor was simply a member of the Board and its chairman. He had a vote but no veto power. The City Council, that is, the mayor and aldermen and Common Council, sitting as separate boards and acting by concurrent vote, had the powers formerly exercised by the town meetings. The city clerk and the city treasurer were elected by the two boards in convention. In the case of all other officers necessary for the good government of the city, the City Council had power to provide for their "appointment or election," prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. Wardens, clerks and inspectors of elections, firewards, overseers of the poor and school committeemen, were elected by popular vote in the several wards. By an act passed three years later (1825) the power to choose firewards was given to the mayor and aldermen.

REVISED CHARTER.

In 1854 a new act of incorporation was granted by the General Court and accepted by the legal voters. The mayor was deprived of his vote on matters coming before the Board of Aldermen, and was given a qualified right to veto all acts of the City Council, and all acts of either branch in which an expenditure of money was involved. The administration of the police and the executive powers of the corporation, and all the powers formerly vested in the selectmen of the town and in the mayor and aldermen, were given to the Board of Aldermen. It was supposed at the time that the new charter gave greater power to the mayor; but practically it curtailed

his powers. As an ex-officio member of the Board of Aldermen it had been customary for the mayor to act as chairman of the most important committees of the aldermen and City Council; and, as chairman of the board which had not only succeeded to all the executive powers formerly exercised by the selectmen of the town, but which had equal powers with the Common Council as a legislative body, he was in a position to exert, and, following the popular precedent set by Mayor Quincy, did exert, a controlling influence in the management of city affairs. The grant of the qualified right of veto did not in practice compensate him for what he had formerly possessed by law and custom.

SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

No general revision of the charter has been made since 1854; but the powers and duties of the mayor, the aldermen, the City Council and certain heads of departments have been amended and enlarged by numerous special acts of the General Court. We will specify some of the more important of these changes: In 1864 the City Council was authorized to elect overseers of the poor. In 1870 a board of street commissioners was established, the members to be elected by popular vote, with authority, subject to certain qualifications, to exercise the powers formerly held by the Board of Aldermen concerning the laying out, altering or discontinuing the streets and ways of the city, and the abatement of taxes. In 1871 a department for the survey and inspection of buildings was established, the chief officer to be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the City Council. In 1874 a board of registrars of voters was established, the members to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen. In 1875 a board of park commissioners was established, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the City Council. In the same year the school committee was reorganized. The number of committeemen was reduced from one hundred and fourteen to twenty-four, elected on a general ticket (eight each year for a term of three years) instead of by wards. In 1878 the mayor and aldermen were authorized to appoint the wardens and clerks for service at all elections; and in 1881 the power to appoint inspectors of elections was also transferred to the mayor and aldermen. In 1875 the Boston water board was established, the members to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the City Council. In 1878 the control of the police depart-

ment was transferred from the Board of Aldermen to a board of three commissioners, appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the City Council.

CHARTER COMMISSION OF 1873.

Under an order of the City Council, adopted in 1873, a commission, consisting of the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Hon. George T. Bigelow, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Hon. Otis Norcross, formerly mayor of the city, Lemuel Shaw, Esq., and Hon. Arthur W. Austin, was appointed to revise the charter and other laws relating to the city and report the same in a new draft. The report was presented in January, 1875, and was accompanied by a proposed new act of incorporation, drawn with great care, and covering many of the details of municipal business.

After describing some of the more important duties required of city officers, the Commissioners said: "It would seem to be clear that duties so numerous and important cannot be properly superintended and managed by persons who render gratuitous services only, or who are chosen to office, not for their experience in the duties which they may be called upon to perform, or their peculiar fitness and skill in the work of the different departments which they may have in charge. The city is a great corporation, upon which is devolved not an abstract duty only of providing for the public welfare, but the practical work of the city in administering its various departments, and executing the public works committed to its care. No prudent individual, or well-conducted business corporation, would trust the management of important affairs to the care of inexperienced, incompetent, or inadequately paid agents. No good reason can be given for the adoption of a different policy by the city. The great object, in providing for the performance of official services in behalf of the city, should be to so regulate it that its servants should, as far as practicable, be trained by experience and practice, and be made subject to proper control."

The draft of an act accompanying the report of the Commission provided in substance that the terms of office of the mayor and members of the City Council should be extended to three years; that the City Council should have the entire control over all appropriations of public money, and the purposes for which it was to be expended; that the heads of the several executive departments of the government should be selected and nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the

City Council; that no member of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council, acting either individually or as a committee, should make any disbursement of public money, or perform any executive duty whatever, except as specially authorized by law.

In transmitting the report to the City Council, in January, 1875, the mayor said: "The work is marked by an intelligent conservatism suited to the traditions and customs of our people. No changes are proposed in the present methods of carrying on the government except those which have borne the test of experience, and which are clearly demanded by the present condition and prospective growth of the city. It has long been apparent that the business of the government has suffered from the lack of permanence and responsibility in the legislative and executive departments. As the city increases in area and population this defect in our organization becomes more and more conspicuous."¹

The recommendations of the Commissioners failed to receive favorable action as a whole; but, in the subsequent reorganization of some of the departments, their ideas have been carried out.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

In order to show the complexity of our present system, and at the same time furnish a clear idea of the changes which we shall propose, the following statement of the different authorities which go to make up our city government, and the different sources of those authorities, is here given: —

Elected at large, —

The Mayor,
3 Street Commissioners,
24 School Committeemen.

Elected by districts, —

12 Aldermen.

Elected by wards, —

72 Councilmen.

Appointed by the mayor, —

Mayor's Clerk.

¹ Inaugural address of the Mayor, Jan. 4, 1875.

Elected by the City Council in convention, —
The City Clerk.

Appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the City Council, —

- 1 Inspector of buildings,
- 3 Commissioners of public parks,
- 3 Fire commissioners,
- 3 Board of Health.
- 5 Trustees of City Hospital,
- 5 Trustees of Public Library,
- 3 Police commissioners,
- 3 Water Board.

Elected by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, —

- 5 Assessors of taxes,
- 33 First assistant assessors of taxes,
- 33 Second assistant assessors of taxes,
- 1 Treasurer,
- 1 Auditor,
- 1 Collector,
- 1 Clerk of committees,
- 1 City messenger,
- 1 Superintendent of Common and public grounds,
- 7 Directors of ferries,
- 2 Commissioners of sinking-funds,
- 10 Superintendents of principal bridges,
- 1 City Registrar,
- 5 Commissioners Cedar Grove Cemetery,
- 2 Record commissioners,
- 7 Trustees Mt. Hope Cemetery,
- 12 Directors public institutions,
- 12 Overseers of the poor,
- 1 Corporation counsel,
- 1 City solicitor,
- 1 Superintendent of public buildings,
- 1 City architect,
- 1 City engineer,
- 1 City surveyor,
- 1 Superintendent of streets,
- 2 Trustees Public Library,
- 2 Trustees City Hospital,
- 1 Superintendent sewers,
- 1 Superintendent printing,

- 1 Inspector-in-chief and 3 assistant weighers and inspectors of ballast,
- 1 Inspector of lime,
- 5 Fence-viewers,
- 13 Field-drivers and pound-keepers,
- 2 Cullers of hoops and staves.

Appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen,—

- 856 Election officers,
- 1 Harbor master,
- 1 Inspector of milk,
- 1 Inspector of vinegar,
- 1 Superintendent of lamps,
- 1 Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall market,
- 1 Inspectors of provisions,
- 3 Probation officers,
- 3 Registrars of voters,
- 1 Sealer and 4 deputy-sealers of weights and measures,
- Constables without number,
- 3 Surveyors of marble, freestone, and soapstone,
- 3 Inspectors of petroleum and coal oil,
- 9 Superintendents of hay-scales,
- 5 Measurers of upper leather,
- 23 Measurers of wood and bark,
- 12 Measurers of grain,
- 16 Inspectors of pressed or bundled hay and straw,
- 4 Weighers of beef,
- 3 Weighers of boilers and heavy machinery,
- 30 Weighers of coal.

Appointed by board of aldermen,—

- 9 Superintendents of Bridges.

It appears very clearly from the foregoing statement that the different city officers are elected or appointed without regard to any system, and in a manner calculated to destroy all responsibility.

A rule of the present City Council provides that every joint standing committee of the City Council shall have the general management and supervision of the department to which it has been assigned, subject in all respects to the special instructions of the City Council, and to the provisions of all statutes and lawful ordinances.

The appropriations for the following departments are substantially controlled by the standing committees of the aldermen or City Council on those departments, namely:—

	Appropriation, 1884.
Armories	\$25,300
Bridges	137,500
Lamps	500,000
Markets	9,860
Paving	1,300,000
Sewers	300,000
Assessors' department	105,000
Common and Public Grounds	72,500
Engineer's department	32,000
Harbor	4,500
Health department (amount subject to control of Joint Committee)	440,000
Printing and advertising	41,000
Public Buildings —	
For School-houses	\$487,000
“ other buildings	324,804
“ Architect's department	14,000
	825,804
Surveyor's department	30,000
Survey and inspection of buildings (purchase supplies and materials)	45,000
Treasury department (have control of subordi- nate officers in Treasurer's office and Col- lector's office, and have charge of expenditures in department of Sealer of Weights and Measures)	81,060
Special committees of the present City Council have charge of the following appropriations, namely : —	
Improved sewerage, balance of appropriation for 1884-85	\$234,000
Warren bridge	171,000

So much of the appropriations for the foregoing departments as are devoted to the payments of salaries of the principal officers elected by the City Council or appointed by the mayor and aldermen, cannot, of course, be considered as under the control of any committee; but any deduction which might be made on that account, would, perhaps, be offset by appropriations for incidental expenses and clerical service which are controlled in departments not included in the above.

It may be said then, that of the total appropriation of \$12,291,000 for city purposes during the present financial year, the expenditure of something over four millions, or one-third, is controlled directly or indirectly by committees of the aldermen or City Council.

The evil tendencies of this method of doing business are presented so clearly and forcibly in the report of the Pennsylvania Commission, that we cannot do better than quote what they say : —

"The great vice of the present system is the practical consolidation of legislative and executive powers in committees of city councils. The heads of departments appointed by the councils are merely the agents of these committees, not only in the administration of the trusts supposed to be committed to departments and in the appointment of subordinate officers, but in the payment of bills and current expenses not embraced in special contracts, thus affording opportunity for, if not inviting, corrupt combinations between the two branches of city government. This condition of things exists only in city governments. It is not found either in the state or nation, and is believed to constitute a principal reason why the government of cities has proved the only failure under our Republican system."

The Commission recommended the limitation and restriction of the local assemblies in cities containing a population of fifty thousand or more inhabitants to the performance of legislative functions. "This divorce of the city councils," they say, "from all executive functions, and the express limitation of their powers to legislation needed for the efficient administration of the departments specially charged with such duties, not only removes the necessity for the creation of joint committees and the perpetual meetings of such bodies, but tends to render them less attractive to dishonest men. Stripped of all executive power there is nothing left for councils to do which may not be readily accomplished during the semiannual sessions proposed.¹ This renders it possible for men of business, competent and trustworthy, who have, with all honest citizens, a common personal interest in the public welfare, to take part in the legislative branch of the municipal government. It will not be asking too much of them to give a limited portion of their attention to the honorable service of protecting and promoting the true interests of the community of which they form a part, whose character and credit, at home and abroad, are matters of deep and common concern."

CITY TAXES.

It has been stated, and the statement appears to be fully sustained by the facts, that property, both real and personal,

¹It was provided that the councils should hold two sessions annually,—the first to begin in April, and continue for a period not exceeding twenty days; the second to begin in November, and to continue for a period not exceeding sixty days.

s more heavily taxed in Boston than in any other large city in this country. The rate of \$17 on a thousand for the present year exceeds by about 8 per cent. the highest rate in any previous year, namely, \$15.80 in 1865, the year following the war, when the State tax levied on this city was \$1,592,501, against \$578,055 the present year. The total valuation in 1865 was \$371,892,775, and for the current year it is \$682,648,000. The increase over the rate of last year is about 17 per cent.

During the last thirty years, covering the period since the revision of the city charter, the population has increased from 140,000 to about 400,000,¹ or 190 per cent. The valuation of real and personal property has increased from \$227,000,000 to \$682,648,000, or 200 per cent. The expenditures of the city have increased from \$2,135,000 to about \$12,000,000, or 450 per cent.

The appropriations to carry on the government in Boston during the current year, exclusive of payments on account of interest and city debt, State tax and county expenses, amount to \$9,909,019, equal to \$27.30 for each inhabitant, census of 1880.

The appropriations in New York for the current year, excluding State tax, interest on debt, payments for redemption of debt and maintenance of judiciary, amount to \$20,232,786, equal to \$16.76 for each inhabitant, census of 1880.

The appropriations for city purposes in Baltimore for the year 1883 amounted to \$3,878,804, equal to \$11.67 for each inhabitant.

The appropriations for city purposes in Philadelphia for the current year amount to \$8,599,196, equal to \$10.15 for each inhabitant.

The appropriation for city purposes in Cincinnati for the year 1883 was \$2,718,804, equal to \$10.63 for each inhabitant.

The assessors' valuation of real estate in New York appears to be about 60 per cent. of the market value. An estate, taken by chance, on one of the well-known streets of that city is taxed for \$280,000. The actual cost to the present owners is \$431,500, — valued much higher. Net amount of rent, exclusive of taxes, general and special, \$40,000. Another estate, valued by the assessors at \$34,000, yields an income of \$6,625 per annum, and pays a tax (with customary discount off) of \$757. The tax-rate is \$22.90 on \$1,000.

When we take into account the difference in the valuation of real estate here and in New York, and the fact that personal property in New York, including bank shares, is

¹ The assessors' estimate of present population.

valued at only \$197,546,000 (less than one-fifth of the real-estate valuation, against two-fifths here), it is clear that the burden of taxation, especially on capital invested in mercantile and manufacturing business, is much heavier here than it is in New York.¹

In the city of Chicago the valuation of property is between one-fifth and one-third of the actual value. The following instances are fairly representative:—

A piece of well-known hotel property is valued on the assessors' books for \$120,000. It is actually mortgaged to-day for \$325,000, that mortgage being taken at one-half its true value, \$650,000. Rent under lease this year \$40,000, next year \$56,000, or fifty per cent. of the assessed valuation.

A business block actually cost, in 1874, \$43,500. Valued on assessors' books, 1883, at \$9,000. Actual present rental \$6,000. Actual value, as shown by the sale of a similar adjoining lot, \$60,000. Average tax for the last ten years, including all taxes of every kind (general and special) about \$575.00.

An estate, occupied as a residence, sold in 1881 for \$25,000. Valued in 1882 on assessors' books, \$7,000, and, in 1883, \$5,500. Average tax, including all special assessments of every kind, \$370.

A piece of tenement property, appraised in 1882 at \$12,000; estimated to be worth to-day \$15,000. Actual rents for the last four years, \$2,000. Average actual tax for seven years, about \$170. Valued on the assessors' books, \$1,980.

An estate on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, used for business purposes (27 feet front by 87 feet deep, building five stories high), is valued for purposes of taxation at \$27,000. Tax on the estate for the current year at \$18.50 on \$1,000, \$499.50. Mercantile tax (for State purposes) on sales of merchandise in the store during the year, say from \$85,000 to \$100,000, as per schedule, \$80.00. Total on real estate and business, \$579.50.

The tax in Boston on an estate and business similarly situated would be as follows:—

Tax on estate (the assessors' valuation is higher here in proportion to the market value than it is in Philadelphia, but in this comparison we will presume it is the same), \$27,000; at \$17 on \$1,000, \$459. Tax on stock in trade, say \$25,000, \$425. Total on estate and business, \$884. From which it appears that a man carrying on business in Boston pays an annual local tax amounting to fifty per cent. more than a man doing business of the same extent and

¹ In this connection see the statement on pp. 27-34 of Appendix.

value in Philadelphia; and in addition to this he is liable to a tax on his income exceeding \$2,000.

Real estate in the suburbs of Philadelphia is assessed at two-thirds, and the farming lands at half, the rate levied upon the portion of the city fully covered by buildings. That is to say, for the present year the rate of taxation on property in the business portion of the city is \$18.50 on \$1,000; in the suburbs, \$12.33; on farm lands, \$9.25. The total valuation of personal property in Philadelphia for the current year amounts (for city purposes) to only \$9,884,578, about one-fifty-fifth of the real estate valuation, as against two-fifths in Boston.

The rule established by the board of revision, in Philadelphia, is to assess city property at ten times the annual rental, unless, of course, it appears that a fair market rental is not obtained. In the case of manufacturing or industrial works, which are deemed an advantage to the community, a liberal discount is made on the real estate, and the machinery is not assessed at all. It is stated that as a general rule the selling value of property in Philadelphia is 25 per cent. above the assessed value, and numerous instances have been furnished to sustain the statement.

The revenue derived from special assessments for public improvements is considerably larger in the other cities than it is in Boston. The expense of laying out and building new streets in Philadelphia is substantially borne by the property which is benefited; but when a street is once made, the city bears the expense of keeping it in repair; so that in the case of the estate on Chestnut street, to which we have referred, there are no special assessments for paving or other street improvements.

The law in regard to special assessments in Boston provides that the abutters shall pay half the cost of sidewalks for foot-passengers, three-fourths of the expense of constructing new sewers, and half the estimated value of the benefit from laying out, widening, or changing the grade of any street.

The amount of special assessments during the past ten years is \$3,691,938.

We have not been able to procure any figures showing the amount derived from special assessments in other cities, except Chicago. But the following extracts from the laws upon the subject will give an idea of the extent to which they may be levied:—

In New York, when new streets or public places are widened, altered or extended, the persons from whom lands and tenements are taken for that purpose are compensated

for any damage in excess of the benefit ; and, on the petition of the aldermen, commissioners are appointed by the Supreme Court to ascertain the damages. Assessments for improvements are not in any case to exceed more than half the former value of real estate abutting on the street or square on account of which the assessment is made. Where a street or place has been once paved at the expense of the adjoining and benefited property the cost of repaving and repairing is borne by the city.

The mayor and council of Baltimore are authorized to assess the whole or any portion of the cost of opening, extending, or paving streets and squares upon owners of adjoining real estate. When a street is regraded or repaved one-third of the expense is borne by the city and two-thirds by the abutters.

The provisions of the St. Louis charter in relation to an apportionment of the cost of improvements are as follows : The grading of new streets and alleys, the making of crosswalks, and the repairs of all streets and highways, and cleaning the same, shall be paid out of the general revenue of the city ; and the paving, curbing, guttering, sidewalks and the materials for the roadways, the repairs of all alleys and sidewalks, shall be charged upon the adjoining property as a special tax ; but such special tax shall not in the aggregate amount to more than 25 per cent. of the assessed value of the property, calculating a depth to such property of one hundred and fifty feet.

The City Council of Chicago is authorized by law to assess the cost of making local improvements upon contiguous property, or provide for it by general taxation, or both. The total amount of assessments in that city for special improvements during the past ten years is \$8,638,766, — an average of \$863,876 per annum.

It is true that the city government of Boston does more for the comfort and convenience of the people than the governments of the cities with which its expenditures have been compared ; but it does not do enough more to account for the very great difference in the rate of taxation. Take, for instance, the appropriation for public education, — the department in which we are supposed to spend a much greater amount of money than any of the other large cities : this year the appropriation is \$1,553,072, equal to \$4.28 for each inhabitant. In New York the appropriation is \$4,431,950, equal to \$3.67 for each inhabitant.

To account in some measure for the high rate of taxation, it has been stated that most of the expenditures for other purposes than those actually needed for running the several

departments are demanded by the citizens — generally by the large tax-payers — who expect to derive some benefit from the improvement which they call for, either through the increased value of their private property, or by adding to their personal comfort and convenience. The numerous independent departments in the government, and the exercise of executive powers by committees, afford an excellent opportunity to those who seek an expenditure of the public money for purposes by which they will be directly or indirectly benefited. Our system encourages such applications, and, as a consequence, promotes "jobbery" and "log-rolling." Reduce the number of departments and place them under a responsible head, less amenable to political influence, and there would be fewer demands upon the treasury and a more careful scrutiny of such demands when made.

It is also said that a large amount of personal property escapes taxation because the owners, although living in the city during the greater part of the year, and getting the benefit of our police and sanitary provisions, claim a domicile in some country town or sea-side resort, where the rate of taxation is much lower, and where the local assessors are less familiar with their sources of income. There has been a good deal of legislation for the purpose of checking any evasion of legitimate taxation; but the right of a man to choose his own domicile, that is, his home or principal residence, has never been disputed; and, so long as his actual residence coincides with his alleged choice, this right cannot be interfered with. The question of fact is settled by a jury. The effect of "tax-dodging," as it is called, upon the city rate is, however, greatly exaggerated. A city officer, who is in the best position to know the facts, states that the value of personal property which evades taxation in this city in the way described, does not at the present time exceed thirty millions, and that would not affect the rate more than about seventy-four cents on a thousand dollars.

Other cities are not troubled in the same way, for the very good reason that personal property is not generally taxed. There is no doubt that the burden of taxation which rests on personal property in this city seriously interferes with its mercantile and manufacturing interests.

"Until within a year or two the annual product of capital in America has never been, even in conservative investments, less than 6 per cent., and, since the civil war, it has more usually been 7 per cent., and at times as high as 10 per cent. The subtraction from so prolific an income of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was not a great grievance to a people absorbed in their gainful pursuits, and buoyed up by a rare hopefulness

in the future. But there are unmistakable signs that we are rapidly approaching a different financial condition, and that the use and condition of capital with us will be, as to compensation and profit, like that of England, France and Germany.

"Capital in those countries contents itself with an annual return of 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In America, capital to-day, in conservative investments, at least in the older States, earns but 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Deduct from this earning $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for taxes, and the residuum does not encourage the property-holder to a very long residence in Massachusetts, especially when, by going off to New York or Philadelphia, the burden may be wholly removed. It does not seem reasonable to expect a man with an income of \$4,000 to pay \$1,500 for the privilege of living in Boston, or Worcester, or Springfield, when he can save and enjoy his whole \$4,000 by an easy change of residence; especially so with a people so migratory that not one in a thousand lives permanently in the place of his birth, and change is the law and permanency the exception of our social condition.

"Forty years ago the tea trade of the country centred in Boston; it met with discouragement and flew to New York. Twenty years ago Boston and its neighborhood were the home of furniture manufactories. High taxes and other costs embarrassed them, and they settled on the shores of Lake Michigan. Massachusetts was formerly the great centre of manufactories. To-day she has fewer manufactories than Philadelphia alone. In fact, capital is as free as a bird; we may decoy it, but we cannot make it alight and abide with us by threats, or alarms, or injuries."¹

We have not considered it expedient to go into the question of amending the general tax laws; but we may with propriety suggest that the special laws relating to assessments upon property benefited by laying out and building new streets and squares should be amended so that, where the improvement is a local one, and made for the purpose of developing the real estate adjoining or in the immediate vicinity, the whole expense should be assessed upon the parties benefited. Under the present law real estate in the thickly settled portion of the city is called upon to pay a large share of the expense of bringing into the market, in direct competition with itself, the real estate in the suburbs.

During the past ten years (1874-1883) the expense of building and repairing streets in the outlying sections of the city amounts to \$5,431,629, over half a million dollars a year.

¹ "Taxation," by William Minot, Sr., Boston, 1881.

In the mayor's inaugural address to the present City Council it is stated that the estimated cost of building the streets laid out by the street commissioners during the year 1883 is two million dollars. The laying out of these new streets is in some cases adjudged to be without expense to the city, as the owners of the land give the right of way; but that is a small matter compared to the cost of construction. A divided responsibility in this as in other departments is the cause of an extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the public money.

In 1869 and 1870 the Legislature by special acts authorized the city to lay out streets in Roxbury and Dorchester and pay for the land taken for that purpose, but not to build them until the Board of Aldermen deemed it expedient. No action has been taken under these provisions of law, for the reason that, unless the streets were completed within two years, the provisions of the betterment act would not apply.

What is needed is a comprehensive plan of prospective streets and ways in the outlying sections of the city, so that, when building permits are applied for, the location of the building with reference to the proposed street can be accurately defined. For want of such a plan a vast amount of property in buildings has been destroyed by change of street lines and grades. It will be necessary to procure legislation authorizing the city to assess upon property benefited, whenever the street is built, the whole cost of the improvement, provided, however, that the assessment shall not exceed a certain proportion of the former value of the real estate.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The defects in our present system appear so clearly in the foregoing statement, and are so generally admitted, that the need of thoroughly reorganizing it can hardly be questioned. While there will naturally be differences of opinion, as to the form of reorganization, there can be none as to the objects to be accomplished, namely, greater efficiency and economy.

The experience of other large cities has shown that the only way to secure these is to separate and define the powers and duties of the legislative and executive departments, so that the people can fix the responsibility for inefficiency or a misuse of the public money, and be able to apply, directly and effectively, the remedy which the ballot gives them. There is a provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts that the legislative department shall never exercise the executive or judicial powers; that the executive shall never exercise the legislative or judicial powers, and that the

judicial shall never exercise the executive or legislative powers, "*to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.*"

If that was a sound principle to incorporate into the government of the State when it contained a population of less than 300,000, and appropriated for the civil list only £30,000, it certainly ought to be incorporated into the government of a city with a population of 400,000 and an annual expenditure of \$12,000,000. For, although the city has no sovereign power, it exercises a police and financial power which offers greater temptation to abuse through the mixed exercise of legislative and executive power than the State government. In a small and homogeneous community, where the municipal business is performed as a neighborly duty, and where the objects for which the public money is expended are few and well known, the evils of a mixed system and a divided responsibility are not conspicuous. But in a city of several hundred thousand inhabitants, with a government which has unlimited power of raising and disbursing the public money, the system is sure to lead to extravagance and corruption. The history of every large city in the country proves it. The abstracts of city charters, given in the appendix, show that in the leading cities the need of a strong and responsible government has led to the adoption of the principle embodied in our Constitution.

In recommending, therefore, as we do, that the legislative power of the local government be vested in the City Council, and that the executive power be vested in the mayor and certain heads of departments, we are recommending what long experience has shown to be the only safe and practical method of carrying on the government.

The state of confusion which exists in our government, and the almost unexampled burden of taxation which rests upon the people, is due largely, if not wholly, to the departure from that method. This we regard as the most important change in our present system which we have to propose. Certain other changes grow out of this one and are incidental to it.

If the City Council is deprived of executive power its remaining duties can be better performed by one body than by two. When the attention of the voters is directed to the selection of men for one board they will be likely to exercise more discrimination than if their attention is divided between selections for two boards. One body having the responsibility is more amenable to public opinion than two, and the voters can the more easily fix the responsibility. By relieving the Council of the wear and tear which accompanies the

selection of the subordinate executive officers, and by relieving its committees of executive duty, it will be possible "for men of business, competent and trustworthy, who have, with all honest citizens, a common and personal interest in the public welfare, to take part in the legislative branch of the government."

In place of the present council of seventy-two persons, elected by the several wards, we propose a council composed of two persons from each of the wards into which the city is, or will be, divided. This will give an adequate representation to all sections of the city; the body will not be too large for the prompt transaction of business, and it will not be so small that interested parties can easily control the majority.

In order to carry out the idea of separating the executive from the legislative department it is necessary that the mayor should have the appointment of all the heads of executive departments. We have already stated the objections to giving him the sole power of appointment. There are also serious objections to placing the power of confirmation in the legislative branch. It is in violation of the principle which, as we have shown, lies at the very foundation of responsible government. How, then, can we place a check upon the arbitrary exercise of power, without unduly interfering with the executive power and responsibility? The only satisfactory solution of the problem appears to be the establishment of an executive council, composed of a small number of persons, elected from the citizens at large upon the minority representation plan.

We propose, therefore, that at the election of mayor and members of the City Council each voter shall vote for three executive councillors, and that the five persons having the highest number of votes in the whole city shall be declared elected; that the persons so elected shall constitute an executive council to act upon the mayor's appointments of city officers; that they, with the mayor, shall exercise the powers now vested in the street commissioners, and shall also perform certain duties now performed by the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the inspection of prisons and houses of detention, the payment of State aid and the auditing of county accounts.

The office being one of real power and importance, but one which will not require so much time as the present aldermanic office with its executive and legislative duties, will call for, and be likely to attract, public-spirited and substantial citizens who, whether in the majority or minority, will be in a position to make their influence felt. By the method of selection proposed the minority will always be sure of a two-

fifths representation. This plan works well wherever it has been tried. The minority representatives in the councils of other cities are said to be the most valuable members.

We propose that the terms of office of the mayor and members of the executive and city councils be extended to two years. This will tend to give greater stability to the municipal system, and will have a conservative influence upon the government. There are two objections to electing a part of the City Council each year. The people would not turn out to vote for a few members of the City Council and School Committee; and, if the government was a bad one, the election of a portion only of the legislative branch would not furnish an adequate remedy. The election once in two years of a responsible executive and the full legislative body will have sufficient importance to call out a full expression of the popular will; and on that we must rest our chances of good government.

In most of the large cities it has been found expedient, as a measure of economy, to allow a fair compensation for the services performed by the legislative department. There is no reason to call for gratuitous service here any more than in the General Court or jury-room. We propose, therefore, that the members of the City Council and Executive Council shall be paid what would be equivalent to about five dollars for each session in council or committee. It is better to fix a definite sum for the year's service than to allow compensation for each day's service, as there is a temptation under the latter method to multiply committee meetings and to misrepresent the amount of service performed.

In regard to the executive departments we propose that the number shall be considerably reduced, and that, with the exception of the office for issuing licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and certain departments managed by unpaid boards, each department be placed under the charge of one person, who shall have power to appoint his subordinates, — the number of the subordinates, and the compensation of each, as well as of the head of the department, to be fixed as heretofore by the City Council. There has been a growing feeling against the establishment of what are called "three-headed commissions," — not so much on account of the expense involved as the divided responsibility, which prevents the citizens from holding an individual accountable for the management of the department. The adoption of the Civil Service Act removes from the domain of political and personal influence the appointment of subordinates in the several departments; so that the objection which has heretofore been urged against giving to one person such large

powers of appointment as he would have in the police, fire, and water departments, no longer exists.

It was stated by one of the city officers who appeared before the Commission that the experiment of placing the leading departments under the charge of one person has been tried with great benefit in the city of Brooklyn, where they have one commissioner at the head of each of the three departments in which we have three commissioners.

"I think," he says, "that a change of that kind would be productive of good, and a saving of expense; besides, the responsibility would be brought home more closely. Men could not shirk their responsibility by saying that they wanted to make such and such changes, but that such and such commissioners would not allow it. The whole responsibility would be brought directly to the person upon whom it rests."¹

It will be seen, by reference to the outlines of charters printed in the appendix, that many of the principal executive departments in other cities are under one head. The effort to secure efficiency and responsibility leads inevitably to the adoption of that system.

That the mayor should have the initiative in the appointment of the executive officers who have charge of the several departments is an essential part of our plan. The suggestion made in one of the communications printed in the appendix, that the City Council should elect these officers, and that the mayor should have the veto power over such elections, to the same extent as over ordinances, is open to serious objections. It is contrary to the first principles of good government to give to the legislative body, which has control of the public purse, the election or control (for the election carries with it the control, no matter what the laws and ordinances provide to the contrary) of the individuals through whom the money is to be expended. The veto power of the mayor would take the form of an objection to individuals, which would produce personal feeling and lead to antagonisms between the different departments of the government.

We have already shown that the present want of economy in the management of city affairs is due largely to the multiplicity of departments and of independent executive officers. Each head of a petty department naturally magnifies his office, demands large and handsomely furnished quarters, seeks to surround himself with a staff of clerks and subordinates, purchases his own supplies, and, deriving his power

¹ Appendix, p. 20.

from the City Council, occupies a position in relation to the mayor, much the same as the mayor occupies in relation to the governor. It is easy, therefore, to account for the extraordinary difference in the running expenses of Boston and those of most other cities in the country. In New York the executive business of the corporation (with the exception of the educational department) is carried on by twelve departments, including the mayor's; — five of the departments being under the charge of one commissioner each, four under the charge of three commissioners each, and two under the charge of four commissioners each, — making in all twenty-five persons.

In Brooklyn there are twelve departments, all but two (assessment of taxes and excise) governed by a single head.

In Boston we have thirty-seven different departments, controlled by one hundred and five persons, not including assistant assessors, superintendents of bridges, and numerous committees of the City Council, which, as we have already shown, exercise executive powers.

The extravagance of the City Council in the matter of salaries of subordinate officials, and the prices paid for labor and supplies, so clearly and forcibly set forth in the statement of one of the gentlemen who appeared before the Commission (see appendix, pp. 32-34)* will be more effectually checked by the provisions taking from the Council the appointment and control of the city officers and the expenditure of the public money, than by the prohibitory regulations suggested. Members of the City Council will have little interest in keeping salaries unduly high when they are unable to get positions for their friends; nor will officers be likely to pay more than the market price for supplies when their acts are subject to the scrutiny of a critical council.

We propose to reduce the number of departments by grouping those duties which can be performed more efficiently and economically by being placed under one head. The changes proposed are given in detail in the accompanying order.

The duties of the city treasurer, city auditor, and city collector have not been changed. The city clerk is to keep the city records, the records of the mayor and executive council, and perform the other duties which now pertain to the office.

Two registrars of voters are proposed, instead of three. So far as the work of the office is concerned it could be performed by one person; but, in order to avoid the suspicion of partisan influence in making up the voting-lists, it is expedient to have the two leading political parties represented.

The powers of the superintendent of printing, in making contracts for printing and the purchase of stationery, should be the same as those exercised by other heads of departments in contracting for work or supplies for their several departments.

The corporation counsel should be the head of the law department, with the power of other heads of departments to appoint his subordinates. Under the general provision in relation to the appointment of deputies and heads of bureaus the appointment of a city solicitor, or first assistant, would be subject to approval by the mayor.

The organization of the department for the assessment of taxes is changed only so far as the appointment of officers is concerned. The statute powers given to assessors are to be exercised by five persons, appointed as other heads of departments are appointed, and with like authority to choose their assistants and clerks.

The power of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors is now vested in the board of police commissioners. It is a power which cannot be efficiently exercised without the coöperation of the police force, therefore it ought to be connected with the police department. But, as it is proposed to place that department under the charge of one person, and this licensing power being of such a character that it seems unwise to commit its exercise to one person, we propose that the mayor shall appoint two commissioners, who, with the head of the police department, shall constitute a board of license commissioners. This form of organization is exceptional, and, if challenged, it may be difficult to defend it on the principle which has governed us in the preparation of the rest of our plan; but the duty is peculiar, and we believe that the method suggested will produce better results than any other.

The police department should include the licensing of places of amusement, the control of the department of weights and measures, and the appointment of the harbor-master, who now acts as captain of the harbor police.

We propose that the health department shall have charge of cleaning the streets, the collection of ashes and offal, the control of the city markets, and all the public cemeteries within the limits of the city, and also the city registrar's office, and the offices of the inspectors of provisions, milk, and vinegar.

The power to lease stalls in the city market, now exercised by the mayor and aldermen, should be vested in the mayor and executive council; but the management of the market is a matter that affects the public health, and should be under the health commissioner, who will appoint the superintend-

ent and be responsible for the execution of the laws and ordinances relating thereto.

The department for the survey and inspection of buildings, instituted mainly for the purpose of regulating the construction of buildings, so as to prevent the spread of fire, should be placed under the control of the head of the fire department, who will be in a position to organize it upon a more economical basis.

The department of streets and water supply covers a wider field than any of the other departments in the city government, and should have at its head an accomplished civil engineer and man of affairs. The duties are all so connected with each other that they can be performed much more efficiently and economically under the supervision of one person than by separate departments or a board composed of the heads of several departments. One "commissioner of works," in Brooklyn has substantially the same duties which we propose to put upon a superintendent of streets and water supply.¹

A board of public works would undoubtedly be an improvement on the present method of carrying on the departments which have to do with the public streets, but we think the plan here proposed is based upon sounder principles. The workings of a board composed of heads of different departments are very clearly set forth in the statement of an experienced official, who said: "If you have a large commission, composed of seven or eight men, you will have a divided responsibility. Theoretically they would all be accountable, but practically what would be the result? One man will carry on the police department, another will have charge of the health department, another of sewers, another of the water department and another of the fire department; and by and by the police commissioner would think that the sewer commissioner should not interfere with him, and the sewer man would think that the police man should not interfere with him. While in theory they would all be responsible for the working of the various departments, practically one man would control the department, and he would have all the others to shirk the responsibility upon."²

The want of any concert of action on the part of departments having charge of building or opening the streets has heretofore involved the city in much needless expense. By putting into one department and under one officer all authority in this matter the evil will be effectually remedied.

¹ See Appendix, p. 52.

² Appendix, p. 21.

No important changes are proposed in the present duties of the department of public buildings. The superintendent is to have, in addition to his present powers, all the powers heretofore exercised by the joint committee of the City Council on public buildings, and the committee of the aldermen on county buildings; and also the powers of the joint committee of the City Council on public education in the purchase of land for school-houses; subject, of course, in all these matters, to appropriations made by the City Council.

It seems desirable, on many accounts, to change the present management of the public institutions. The directors for public institutions, consisting of nine persons, elected from the citizens at large by concurrent vote of the City Council, and one alderman and two members of the Common Council, elected in the same manner, have the care and management of the houses of industry and reformation at Deer Island, the house of correction and the lunatic hospital at South Boston, the Marcella-street home for poor and neglected children, and the almshouses in different parts of the city. The annual appropriation for this department amounts to over \$700,000, a large part of which is expended for subsistence and other supplies. The annual contest for membership in the board of directors, the service in which is supposed to be gratuitous, — a contest often prolonged for months, and improperly affecting other business before the City Council, — is too significant to require comment. The city has been so far fortunate in having at the head of the board men of integrity and business experience, who, if they have not always been able to secure an economical administration of the institutions, have maintained a creditable standard of discipline and efficiency. But this service now absorbs so much time, and the obstacles to an honest administration of expenditures are so serious, that the tendency to lower the standard is obvious and must be checked. The care of the poor, "in-door" as well as "out-door," belongs properly to the overseers of the poor; but as the accommodations for the "in-door" poor in this city have been furnished until recently in connection with the penal and reformatory establishments, the duty of caring for them has, for economical reasons, been exercised by the directors for public institutions. In 1876 a joint committee of the City Council reported in favor of separating the paupers from the criminals and placing the former under the sole charge of the overseers of the poor. The recommendation failed to receive the approval of the City Council; but an order was passed authorizing the mayor to appoint a commission to report upon the treatment of the poor who apply for temporary

or permanent relief. The report of the Commission was made in 1878 (City Doc. 36) and recommended among other things that the care of the poor in the several almshouses should be vested in the overseers of the poor, and that the management of the city hospital and lunatic hospital should be placed under one board. They said, "It is desirable that all agencies for the relief of the poor should be managed and controlled by some single body, and that all agencies for the government of criminals in like manner should be under uniform management. But it is not desirable that all institutions in which men and women are to be housed and fed should for that reason alone be governed by the same body, without regard to their character or the purpose of their combination, and the objects to be accomplished in taking charge of them.

The paupers who fill our almshouses are, many of them, persons who have, for a longer or shorter period, sometimes for years, solicited aid from the overseers, and become known to them and their officers. It is obvious that a competent board, which has long had the care of a number of persons in such a condition, has studied their wants and observed their peculiarities, and has acquired with many of them what may almost be called an intimate personal acquaintance, is much better adapted than any other equally competent body can be to continue this care when they are transferred to an institution for in-door relief, and better able to classify them, manage and direct them with humanity and due consideration, unless there are controlling and peculiar reasons for a different course.

We recommend that the city hospital and the lunatic hospital, like the Massachusetts general hospital and the McLean asylum at Somerville, be placed under the charge of one board of trustees, and that the overseers of the poor be authorized and instructed to place in these institutions persons entitled to relief by law as "poor," and otherwise proper inmates, and be required to keep records of the facts bearing upon the "status" of applicants for such relief, and to take all proper legal measures to obtain the cost of their relief, as in other cases, from relatives, other places, or the State. Hospitals are institutions requiring peculiar management, and may properly be separated from other public charities.

As to the trust-funds, it is believed that by proper proceedings all existing trusts may be committed to the overseers, although other trustees are named by the donors."

The subject was referred to a joint special committee in

1880, which reported unanimously in favor of petitioning the General Court for authority to transfer to the overseers of the poor the care of the almshouses and the home for destitute or neglected children. In their report the committee said: "The only argument that can be advanced in favor of continuing the present system is that of greater economy in management; but this claim is wholly supposititious. On the contrary it is believed that the overseers of the poor could carry on the entire system of pauper relief at less expense to the city. . . . A certain proportion of income from trust-funds . . . could then be applied to in-door relief, and the annual appropriations would be correspondingly reduced."

The report was adopted by the Common Council, but was not acted upon by the Board of Aldermen.

The conclusions of the Commission from whose report we have quoted appear to us to be sound, and we have accordingly provided for carrying them out. The care of the penal and reformatory institutions should, we think, be placed under the charge of a paid officer instead of being managed by an unpaid board. The State authorities maintain a constant oversight of these institutions; and it is a part of our plan that the mayor and executive council shall twice in each year, and oftener if necessary, inspect them and make report thereon, and that the director shall report every month the number of inmates of each house, the condition of the houses, the amount of money expended, and the purpose of the expenditure, during the preceding month. This, with the scrutiny which the City Council can and will exercise in the matter of expenditures when its members are deprived of executive power, will prevent abuses and place the department upon a business footing.

It does not seem expedient to change the present organization of the overseers of the poor. The board has charge of large trust-funds which cannot well be placed under the control of a single officer; and since its reorganization, in 1864, it has performed its difficult and delicate duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The trustees of the city hospital and the public library also have charge of trust-funds, and it seems wise to continue the present system for the care and management of those institutions. For the reasons already stated the control of the lunatic hospital and the city hospital is given to one board.

We propose that for the present the management of the public parks, the Common, Public Garden, and other public grounds, be vested in an unpaid board of three commissioners.

This is simply enlarging the powers of the present board of park commissioners to cover the care and custody of all the public grounds. The duty is of such a character that for the present, at least, there will be no difficulty in securing gratuitous service of a satisfactory quality.

The custom of putting members of the City Council on unpaid boards — investing them with executive power — is open to the same objection that has been urged against giving executive power to committees. It is essential to the good of the service that the members of the legislative department should occupy an independent and critical attitude towards the executive. The road to the treasury should not be made too easy. The information necessary to enable the members of the Council to act intelligently upon requests for appropriations can be obtained in a much more satisfactory way, by summoning the heads of departments before the Council or its committees, than by appointing members of the legislative body on executive boards, and giving them a special interest in securing large appropriations, in the spending of which they are to have a hand.

The department of public education was reorganized in 1876, and the system then adopted appears to work well. The only changes we have to suggest are these : That, in order to make the election of members conform to the provisions in relation to the election of the mayor and councils, eight persons be elected every two years to serve for six years ; and that the mayor shall not be an *ex-officio* member of the board, but shall have the right to veto orders appropriating money, the same as in the case of ordinances passed by the City Council.

The following schedule shows the proposed organization of the government :—

Elected by popular vote, —

A Mayor for two years.

5 Executive Councillors for two years.

2 Members of the City Council, from each ward, for two years.

24 School Committeemen, — eight to be elected every two years to serve for six years.

Appointed by the Mayor (with the advice and consent of the Executive Council) :—

Election Officers for the several precincts.

2 Registrars of Voters.

1 City Clerk.

- 1 Superintendent of Printing.
- 1 City Treasurer.
- 1 City Auditor.
- 1 City Collector.
- 1 Corporation Counsel.
- 5 Assessors of Taxes.
- 1 Police Commissioner.
- 2 License Commissioners, who, with the police commissioner, constitute the board charged with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- 1 Health Commissioner.
- 1 Fire Commissioner.
- 1 Superintendent of the Street Department and Water Supply.
- 1 Superintendent of Public Buildings.
- 1 Director of Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- 5 Trustees of the City Hospital and Lunatic Hospital.
- 12 Overseers of the Poor.
- 5 Trustees of the Public Library.
- 3 Park Commissioners.
- 2 Record Commissioners.
- 3 Probation Officers.

Constables and other Officers paid by fees fixed by the Public Statutes.

We have inserted in the accompanying order several provisions in regard to the powers and duties of city officers, and the management of city affairs, which will have an important influence in the direction of good government. It is proposed that the mayor shall have power to veto distinct items or subjects in any ordinance or order; that the mayor or any other municipal officer may be indicted, and, if found guilty, fined or removed from office for a palpable omission of duty or misconduct or misfeasance in the discharge of his duties; that the mayor shall, once a month or oftener, call the heads of departments together for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city; and that the estimates for carrying on the several executive departments of the city shall be examined and revised by the mayor and executive council before being submitted to the City Council.

A complete revision and consolidation of the laws relating to the government of the city does not appear to have been contemplated by the order under which the Commission was appointed; and the time named for submitting the report was not sufficient for the completion of such a work.

We have, therefore, submitted our recommendations in the form of a series of propositions, stated as concisely as

possible in the accompanying order. If they are approved, in whole or in part, they can then be put in proper form for enactment.

In conclusion it may be said that all the changes proposed are based on experience and have been approved in practice. We have suggested nothing in the nature of an experiment. Those parts of our present system which appear to work well have been retained, and the method of carrying on the city business with which the people are familiar has not been greatly changed. No form of government can be devised which will, in the face of a majority of ignorant or indifferent voters, secure the election of honest and capable officers, and an impartial or economical administration of public affairs. "But," to quote the words of a recent mayor of this city, "it is hardly probable that a condition of things can arise in any city in New England where those who have an interest in maintaining order will be outnumbered by those who hope for some personal benefit by creating disorder; therefore, if those who have interests at stake will bestir themselves to protect their interests,—and there is no safety in any scheme which can be devised unless they do so,—they can better accomplish their purpose by out-voting their opponents than by undertaking to deprive them of privileges which they now possess. The ballot is an educational power. The possession of it quickens the intelligence, and tends to bind the nation together. It is more important to have an alert, well-taught, and satisfied people than a theoretically good legislative machine."

The most we can demand of the organic law is that it shall give free play to the better social forces, make public servants responsible for their acts, and put the minority in a position to enforce that responsibility, and to detect, expose, and punish the betrayal of public trust.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL C. COBB.
JAMES M. BUGBEE.
JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court, at its next session, for such additions to, and amendments of, existing laws relating to the city of Boston as will provide in substance as follows:—

1. That the legislative powers of the Corporation be vested in one council, to be known as the City Council, consisting of two persons elected from each ward for a term of two years.

2. That the executive powers of the corporation be vested in the Mayor, an Executive Council, consisting of five persons elected from the citizens at large, and the heads of the departments hereinafter named.

3. That the Mayor and Executive Council be elected for the term of two years, and, in addition to other qualifications required by law, the Mayor and members of the Executive Council shall have been inhabitants of and legal voters in Boston for ten years next preceding their election; and the members of the City Council shall have been inhabitants of and voters in said city for five years next preceding their election.

4. That in the election of said Executive Council no voter shall vote for more than three of the candidates therefor, and that the five having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

5. That in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor or in the Executive or City Councils, leaving an unexpired term of six months or more, the Executive Council, if the vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor, shall order a new election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term; if the vacancy occurs in the Executive or City Council a new election shall be ordered by the Mayor to fill the vacancy for such unexpired term. In case of a temporary vacancy in the office of Mayor, caused by sickness, absence, or other inability to perform the duties, or in case of a vacancy caused by death, resignation or otherwise, during the six months preceding the expiration of the regular term of service, the Executive Council shall elect one of their number to act as Mayor for the time being.

6. That the Mayor shall have power to veto distinct subjects or distinct items of appropriation in any ordinance or order passed by the City Council.

7. That every ordinance, order or resolution involving an appropriation or expenditure of money shall, before its final passage by the City Council, have two separate readings, which shall not occur on the same day, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

8. That the Mayor and Executive Council shall have the powers now exercised by the Board of Street Commissioners, and also the powers now exercised by the Board of Aldermen concerning elections, and the returns and declarations thereof; the leasing of stalls in the city markets; the payment of State aid; the inspection of prisons and houses of detention, and the auditing of county accounts, and all other executive powers now vested in the Mayor and Aldermen and the Board of Aldermen, the exercise of which have not been otherwise provided for herein.

9. That all legislative powers now vested in the present City Council or either branch thereof shall, unless otherwise provided, be vested in the City Council herein established, and said City Council shall also have the powers now exercised by the Board of Aldermen in relation to the location of horse-railroad tracks and the running of cars thereon; the location of telegraph, telephone and electric light poles and wires; and the right to lay pipes in the streets for gas and other purposes.

10. That the following officers and boards be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, namely:—

Election Officers for the several precincts.

Two Registrars of Voters, representing the two leading political parties.

A City Clerk, who shall keep the city records and the records of the Mayor and Executive Council.

A Superintendent of Printing, who shall have substantially the powers now vested in the committee on Printing and the Superintendent of Printing.

A City Treasurer.

A City Auditor.

A City Collector.

A Corporation Counsel, who shall be the head of the Law Department.

Five Assessors of Taxes.

One Police Commissioner, who shall, in addition to the powers now exercised by the Police Commissioners (except as to liquor licenses), have the appointment of the Harbor

Master and of the Sealers of Weights and Measures, and the licensing of places of amusement.

Two License Commissioners, who, with the Police Commissioner, shall constitute a Board of License Commissioners, with the powers of the present Police Commissioners in licensing and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

One Health Commissioner, who shall, in addition to the powers now exercised by the Board of Health, have charge of cleaning the streets, the collection of offal and ashes, the control of all cemeteries, including Mt. Hope and Cedar Grove, the City Registrar's office, the Superintendent of Faneuil-Hall Market, the Inspectors of Provisions, Milk, and Vinegar.

One Fire Commissioner, who shall, in addition to the powers now exercised by the Fire Commissioners, have charge of the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings.

One Superintendent of the Street Department and Water Supply, who shall be a civil engineer, and who shall have charge of building and repairing streets and sewers, of public lights, bridges, ferries, and the Engineer's and Surveyor's Departments. He shall have the powers now exercised by the Board of Aldermen as surveyors of highways, and also the powers now vested in the Boston Water Board, except the power in relation to taking land and water rights, and fixing the rents for the use of water, which powers shall be conferred on the City Council.

One Superintendent of Public Buildings, to have the powers of the present superintendent and the Committees on City and County Buildings; also the powers of the Committee on Public Education in the purchase of land for school purposes, and the control of the City Architect's office.

One Director of Penal and Reformatory Institutions, with all the powers, except the power of pardoning prisoners, now exercised by the Board of Directors of Public Institutions over the institutions at Deer Island and the House of Correction at South Boston. The director shall report in writing monthly to the Mayor and Executive Council the number of inmates in each institution, the condition of the same, and a detailed statement of the expenditures during the preceding month.

Twelve Overseers of the Poor, to serve without pay, and to have all the powers now exercised by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions in regard to paupers, poor and indigent persons and destitute or neglected children, and the institutions and establishments for the care thereof, except the lunatic hospital.

Three Park Commissioners, who shall, in addition to the powers of the present Park Commissioners, have charge of the Common, Public Garden and all public grounds, and who shall serve without pay.

Five Trustees of the City Hospital and Lunatic Hospital, to serve without pay.

Five Trustees of the Public Library, to serve without pay.

Two Record Commissioners, to serve without pay.

Three Probation Officers.

Also, Constables and all other officers and inspectors heretofore elected by the City Council or appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are compensated for their services by fees fixed by the public statutes.

11. That all nominations for appointment made by the Mayor to the Executive Council shall lie over for at least one week before being acted upon, and shall be made public; *provided, however*, that this restriction shall not apply to a temporary appointment required to fill a vacancy.

12. That all heads of departments intrusted with the expenditure of appropriations for work or supplies shall be required to give bonds in a penal sum to be fixed by the City Council, and with sureties satisfactory to the Mayor and Executive Council.

13. That the authority of the heads of executive departments to make contracts for work or supplies shall, where the expense involved exceeds a certain amount, be subject to the approval of the Mayor and Executive Council; and that no expense shall be incurred beyond the appropriations made by the City Council.

14. That the City Council be authorized to elect or appoint a clerk to keep its records, a clerk of committees, a messenger, and such other clerks and officers as it may require in the performance of its duties.

15. That each member of the City Council and Executive Council be paid \$300 per annum, to cover any expenses incurred by him in the service of the city, and that no money shall be paid out of the city treasury for refreshments furnished to the City Council or the Executive Council, or any member thereof.

16. That in case the Mayor or any other municipal officer shall at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty, or

shall wilfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression, misconduct or misfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to indictment; and, on conviction shall be fined a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; and the court in which such conviction shall be had shall enter an order removing such officer from office. In case an indictment is found against the Mayor, the District Attorney shall notify the Executive Council of the fact, and said Council shall proceed to elect one of their own number to act as Mayor during the pendency of proceedings. In case an indictment is found against any other municipal officer the District Attorney shall notify the Mayor, who shall suspend such officer pending proceedings.

17. That any officer or person appointed by the Mayor or Executive Council may be removed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and the reasons for such removal shall be entered at length on the records kept by the City Clerk, and shall be open to public inspection. And the Mayor may, in his discretion, suspend any officer or person in the employ of the city (except officers elected by the City Council), and, if necessary for the proper discharge of the public business, he may make a temporary appointment to fill any vacancy, however caused.

18. That the Mayor, the President of the City Council and the senior member by age of the Executive Council shall, *ex officio*, constitute the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund for the payment of the city debt.

19. That the Mayor shall, once in each month, or oftener, call together the Executive Council and heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city; and at such meeting the heads of departments shall furnish such information as to matters under their control and management as the Mayor or Executive Council may require. Records shall be kept of such meetings by the Mayor's clerk; and rules and regulations, not inconsistent with any law or ordinance, may be adopted for the administration of the affairs of the city; and especially for the purpose of preventing frequent and unnecessary openings of the streets, and to promote system and economy in repaving over breaks made for underground work.

20. That every department of the city government and all officers having authority to expend money shall annually, in the month of January, furnish an estimate to the Mayor

and Executive Council of money required for their respective departments and offices for the next financial year. And the Mayor and Executive Council shall examine and revise the same and submit their recommendations thereon to the City Council.

21. That the officers and heads of departments shall appoint all persons employed in their respective offices and departments ; and shall be responsible for their conduct and efficiency ; *provided, however*, that the appointment of heads of bureaus and of deputies shall be subject to approval by the Mayor.

22. That, in order to conform to the system of biennial elections herein established, eight members of the School Committee be elected at large every two years to serve for six years.

23. That the Mayor shall not be a member of the School Committee, or preside over its meetings ; but shall have the veto power over orders appropriating money, or authorizing the expenditures of money, to the same extent that he has over like orders of the City Council.

24. That the power of granting pardons to prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of Boston and Suffolk County, heretofore exercised by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, be transferred to the justices of the courts from which commitments were made.

APPENDIX A.

HEARINGS.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF HEARINGS BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION TO
EXAMINE THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF BOS-
TON, AND THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT THERETO, AND
REPORT WHAT, IF ANY, CHANGES ARE NECESSARY OR
EXPEDIENT.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1884.

The commission met at 2.30 P.M. Present, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, chairman; and Messrs. James M. Bugbee and J. B. Richardson, and Alderman Charles V. Whitten.

The chairman read the order creating the commission, and said:—

GENTLEMEN,—The commissioners are now present and ready to hear any suggestions that may be made, pertinent to the order which I have just read. I see Mr. William Minot, Jr., here; perhaps he will favor us with some suggestions as to the changes which may be desired.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MINOT, JR., ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—My reason for being here is not that I pretend to any particular knowledge of the subject; but, as a trustee of considerable amounts of property, I represent many people who are not able to be here,—minors, ladies, and others,—who, of course, are not residents of the city. Of course I am in sympathy with persons who, like myself, take charge of property, and whom it is the duty of the city government to take care of in general.

There is no doubt of the existence of a very strong feeling as to the present condition of the city government. There has been a general feeling of uneasiness and alarm which has existed for some time, and that has been largely increased by the very great expenditure which is contemplated this year,—an increase which it is said, and which I think is likely to be true, of at least three dollars per thousand in the rate of taxation of the city.

It is perfectly well known to many people that the City of Boston is, perhaps, the most expensive city in the United States to live in. The only answer to it is that Boston is a very rich city, which is undoubtedly true. We have a great deal of wealth here; but the fact is true that it is the most expensive city to live in in the United States, if not in the world. There is no doubt, however, that the expenditures of the city and the consequent taxation have been

very rapidly increased, so as to alarm the wealthy people of the community. Before this commission was appointed the feeling was so manifest to me that I proposed that a movement should be taken among those whose interests are deeply affected, to examine the matter, and, if possible, effect a change.

The greatness of this increased expenditure I think is not a subject of dispute or question; it is admitted upon all hands. The result of it is, that, in the first place, the well-known fact that a great number of wealthy citizens are beginning to leave the city, and that exodus is increasing every year. The more the taxes are increased the more people leave the city.

Another effect of this change is the depreciation in real estate. Another is the prevention of manufactures from coming to this city. A fourth is the prevention of the owning of shipping. There are many other instances which might be given; but the effect upon all kinds of business is undoubtedly bad. I make these assertions because they are facts shown by comparison with other cities. Philadelphia is said to have more capital invested in her own municipal limits than is invested in the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the explanation is said to be, and I have no doubt it is true, that taxation is so low there that they can carry on manufactures at a profit; whereas in Massachusetts it is necessary to carry on manufactures in some country town and not in Boston. The same reason exists for the superiority of Philadelphia over Boston in her commercial marine. The same reason accounts for the fact that there is a greater number of houses of small value in Philadelphia, that there is a greater number of small property-owners than in any other city in the United States. These facts are said to be due to the lowness of the taxes, the evenness of the distribution of the taxes, and then again to the fact that real estate only is taxed in that city.

But it is often thought, I think, that this great increase in taxation is a thing which only men of wealth complain of, and that they only suffer. They do suffer. The class of people I represent suffer. For instance, I am trustee for a widow lady living in Germany. Her property is in the West, but it is taxed here. It makes a difference to her whether she has to contribute one-quarter of her income to the government of the City of Boston. The amount is only one hundred dollars, it is true, but it is a great deal to her.

But the real burden of increased taxation does not fall entirely upon men of wealth. When a wealthy man is driven from Boston, simply because he does not care to pay ten thousand dollars for the privilege of living here on the first of May, it makes no difference to him; he can live where he chooses. But the tradesmen with whom that wealthy man deals, — his grocer, the man who drives him down town in a hack, and thousands of other people, — suffer because of his absence, while, probably, under a different system he would have stayed here and spent his money. I have no doubt the loss to the tradesmen and other people by the absence of these people so few weeks in the year would amount to more than the increased taxation we complain of.

The same is true of the effect upon manufacturing and shipping. The wealthy man can invest his money in manufacturing in the country. It is no difference to him. With him it is only a question of profits. But whether the factory is situated in Boston or Chicopee makes a great deal of difference to the poor people in Boston who need employment; and it is desirable that the largest opportunities should be given to those people for legitimate labor.

I do not think it is necessary to say anything further upon the existence of a necessity for some action. The feeling is universal that there is great waste and extravagance, and that it will continue until a change takes place. I do not hear it said that there are members of the city government who are improperly interested in contracts, or enriching themselves at the expense of the city government. That is not alleged. The fault is rightly laid, I think, upon the system. The system is such that, as one said to me the other day, money is laid on at City Hall like Cochituate water; whoever wants any has but to turn on the faucet. That is an unpicturesque way of putting it, but it expresses the idea.

Every one knows that the valuation of the city is not made until after we determine what we wish to expend. In other words, the means and resources of the city are neither known nor examined into before the appropriations for the year are entered upon. The question is asked by members of the city government, What do we need? What do we want? They make up their minds, and send word to the assessors; and the assessors must find the means by hook or by crook. Every one knows that an individual who acts in that way does not long save himself from ruin. The private individual looks at his bank-book, estimates his income, and finds out what he needs, and regulates his expenditures accordingly.

Among those gentlemen with whom I have talked I find the feeling very strong that there is a waste of money, and such a waste of money that it does no one any good; that, on the other hand, there is a very general ignorance as to the precise form of the city charter, as to the details of the city government, and practical matters about City Hall; an ignorance as to the amount of the expenditures of this city as compared with those of other cities, so that it is very difficult for me to speak except in a general way. It seems to me if this commission arrive at no further information than that of making a complete and full statement of the facts upon the subject, they will have done a very great work toward bringing about in time the changes we desire. I think that when we all know precisely what the facts are, and what our system is, the necessity for certain changes will be perceived by everybody.

What those changes ought to be it seems to me not my province to discuss; and, besides, I am not prepared to make any suggestions except those which have been brought up more or less publicly within the last few months. I do not mean to say by that that I agree to all the suggestions which have been made. But, without detaining the commission any longer, I will only add that it seems to me that this is an opportunity which is particularly favorable for the work which you have in hand. In the first place there is not only a very strong feeling of discontent which I feel would ripen

into some very strong movement ; but there is also in the air a very general desire for reform which may not mean much, and may mean a great deal. Then, besides, I think there is a very general satisfaction with the composition of this board itself. It is felt that no class of persons can take exception to its membership ; that both branches of the City Council are represented ; that the dignity of both bodies will be preserved so far as the gentlemen who represent them can do so ; that the executive department is represented by a gentleman entirely familiar with it and the business of the city ; while another gentleman, by many years of familiarity, thoroughly understands the practical details of the city government, and also has a wide knowledge, derived from study, of the theory and science of municipal government itself ; while again you have a member who brings to the commission the necessary technical and legal knowledge, where that may be required, as it undoubtedly will be. And, in view of the feeling which I have spoken of, and the necessity which we all recognize, and of the favorable light in which the commission itself is regarded, and of the respect which is sure to be given to the results of its labors, it seems to me that we have an occasion upon which the greatest possible amount of good is within your power to do. And I think that all the intelligent and thinking members of the community will expect from this commission some suggestions which will not simply be a recognition of the old, cumbrous form of government, and an expression of the hope that it may be better, that citizens will go more to the polls and attend the primaries, etc., etc. ; but that the citizens will obtain through your report a very full idea of all the facts which may tend to guide the general judgment, and that the public, in that way, will think and consider for themselves what should be done, as well as get from you such suggestions as will undoubtedly occur to you to remedy some of the evils which are universally recognized.

As I have said, Mr. Chairman, I have come unprepared with any recommendations, but I hope it may be permitted to such persons as are able to contribute facts of importance, to submit them in writing hereafter to the commission. I do not know whether it is the desire of the commission to receive communications of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. — They will be very glad to receive any suggestions in writing. The commission, as I understand you, Mr. Minot, may expect to hear from you some specific suggestions in regard to the changes which in your opinion ought to be made.

Mr. MINOT. — Yes, sir ; I will undoubtedly do that.

The CHAIRMAN. — The commission would be glad to receive any such suggestions. Any other gentleman present desire to make suggestions ? I see Mr. Williams.

STATEMENT OF MOSES WILLIAMS, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen : — I am not a citizen of Boston, but I represent a corporation which pays a tax in Boston, and I am trustee of a certain amount of real estate in this city. I have

taken a very great interest in the measures that looked toward the appointment of this commission, and I think the appointment of the commission itself is a matter of very great importance.

It is highly important, of course, as a matter of principle, that a city like Boston should have the best form of government that is possible for the administration of its interests. Were the amounts involved small or large, the argument of right would be just as strong, because the moral right to lay a tax upon the citizens is only measured by the exigency for which money is required, and implies that that money shall be expended in the most careful and economical manner for the end in view.

The government of Boston now rests upon a charter enacted under circumstances widely different from those which now exist. It has received no general, thorough revision during the last thirty years. The interests which are now involved in the administration of the affairs of the City of Boston are very large. I think the last published report of the City Auditor shows the amounts carried as payments by the city government for that year were in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars, though I presume all that money did not represent actual cash paid out in that year; but, under the system of book-keeping carried on by the city, it stood upon the books as twenty million dollars. In any event that sum passed through the hands of the officials of the city.

Now, it is a difficult thing for people to deal with figures when they get into the millions. We can only do that approximately by comparing other great enterprises, and seeing what are the amounts involved in those administrations. There are some facts which seem very startling in that connection. The budget of the British empire for the last year shows that \$75,000,000 was the estimate for the British army of 220,000 men for that year. That gives us some idea of the magnitude of the financial operations of the city of Boston when its expenditure is more than a quarter of the amount the British empire spends upon its army. France, with an army of about 500,000 men, expends somewhere about \$120,000,000; and so of the other great powers. Then we have the amount levied and collected by the national government, and I believe the amount here administered is something like five per cent. of that.

Then let us look at some figures which will give us some idea of the rate of increase of our burdens. I think that if these facts were fully realized by the people who pay the taxes in Boston, whether rich or poor, you would have the support, and careful and intelligent assistance of every tax-payer in the city. If it be assumed that the amount of the increase this year over that of last year be three dollars on a thousand, the amount of the total increase for the city, if the valuation be taken at about seven hundred millions, would be about two million one hundred thousand dollars, which is one per cent. of the total burden of the tariff upon the people of the United States, of about forty million people. Now, that is certainly a condition of affairs which is calculated to excite grievous apprehension in the minds of persons affected by the taxes levied by the city government of Boston. Even if it

be said that the present form of government is the best possible, that is a sufficient reason why it should be scrutinized in every part to make sure that it is the best. That, I think, sufficiently shows that it is wise to look into it.

I have no doubt that there are important changes which are absolutely necessary. It is impossible for me to believe that it is necessary that the sum required to carry on the City of Boston should be more than a quarter of the amount spent by Great Britain on the support of its army. It is impossible for me to believe that, although it may be the case. I think it is wise for us to investigate the matter with the utmost thoughtful care, to see what the best form which can be given to the city government is.

Well, now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there are a great many enterprises, some of them of enormous magnitude, within this country, which are managed by persons who are not filling positions of public trust, but are managing their own affairs. They are conducting business interests in which their entire property is involved, and I think the tendency of all government in the United States, at least during the last few years, where changes have been made, is to bring, as far as possible, the administration of public affairs to that method upon which intelligent merchants and the managers of great interests in private concerns conduct their affairs. I should be very glad to have this commission, if they see fit, adopt as the ruling principle, the central backbone upon which they would form their scheme of revision, the attempt to bring the city government into the shape in which a business man would conduct if he had to administer the whole of it. If we do that, I believe we shall get as perfect a form of government as the magnitude and multiplicity of these interests will admit. I believe we shall get as good a form as it is possible for us to have. Then, sir, if it is found that it does cost us more to conduct public enterprises than private ones, we shall have got the best method of doing so which it is possible to obtain from the experience of business men in the management of their affairs.

I believe I have nothing more to say; but, with Mr. Minot, I should be glad to assist the commission with any suggestions that may occur to me hereafter. I shall be very glad to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. — The commission will be glad to receive further suggestions. Any other gentlemen desire to be heard? I see we have before us several representative men. Mr. Parkman?

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS PARKMAN, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — I did not come here with any intention to speak, but only to be a listener; and all I shall say now will be to express the feeling which I share with vast numbers of the citizens of Boston as to the inefficiency and extravagance, the jarring character, the liability to perversion in several and many ways of this present form of the city government, which originated under circumstances so different from the present, and which has led us into extravagances so apparent. I hope the

work of this commission will bring about a better state of things. It seems to me that increased strength, joined to an increased responsibility of the executive, is one of the essentials towards improvement.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES U. COTTING, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, — I have but a few words which I would like to add to what has been said. My position before you is very much like that of Mr. Minot, largely as a trustee. Quite a number of my clients are feeling very anxious and disturbed at seeing the large increase of this year's taxes, and, upon consulting with a few of the people familiar with the city government, I am led to believe that, if there is some change made, as has been suggested by the appointment of your commission, it will tend very much to lessen the taxes, bring more taxable property into the city, and limit the taxes that each year shall be raised. I do not desire to take up the time of the commission; but, with your permission, I would like to be heard later, and will consult with Mr. Minot, and submit my suggestions in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. — The commission would be glad to receive specific recommendations.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD I. BROWNE, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, — I did not expect to say one word to-day. I came to listen. Mr. Minot has expressed my feelings fully. My position is similar to his. I am a Boston boy, was born here, lived here all my life and have paid taxes here ever since I became of age. I represent a great deal of trust property, owned by women and children. I find, as time goes on, as changes in investments are made, with all the difficulties you are familiar with, that the percentage of income has been steadily on the decrease, and that the percentage of taxes has been steadily on the increase. Many of my own clients have been very hard worked to meet expenses, send their children to college, and live here in the city at all. Some of them are driven abroad in order to have a diminished expense.

I have noticed from the time I became of age that, although the wealth of the city has been steadily on the increase, and you would think that there would be more to draw from for city expenses, yet, notwithstanding that, the city expenses have increased in a very much larger ratio. I find that the rate of taxation has almost if not quite doubled within the last twenty-five years, and I find that the valuation, especially of real estate, and personal property also, has increased very much. The valuation of real estate, I find, in most cases, is fully up to, and in some cases beyond what it would bring if I was obliged to sell it. I go to the assessors and request abatements, and never succeed in getting them.

All these things strike me with the feeling that something must be wrong in city business, with the wealth of the city increased and the valuation pushed up to the highest notch,—that the assessors, with honorable energy, are gathering every dollar of

personal property which they can into their net (in old times a great many dollars escaped, but now almost nothing escapes them), — I feel therefore that there must be something wrong in the way things are managed, when the expenses and the ratio of taxation has increased so largely beyond the ratio of increase of wealth. I therefore hope that this commission will find out what is wrong, and endeavor to put it right.

I agree with Mr. Minot as to the mischief which is driving away wealth from the City of Boston and preventing business from coming here. It acts both ways. It is a serious evil, and embarrasses me and all other tax-payers, and we naturally look with great alarm for the future. I think that something ought to be done, and done at once.

I think that one cause of the difficulty is in the constant change going on in regard to those who manage the expenditures. If you had a mill or factory or anything of that kind, where the finance committee or the superintendent was changed every year, it is not possible that the affairs of that mill would be managed as economically as if the system were continuous and without change. I merely throw that out as a suggestion of one of the difficulties which are recognized.

Q. (By Alderman WHITTEN.) Are you aware that the expenditure of money is asked for by the citizens? For instance, take the Back Bay; they want a park improvement down there; it takes a very large sum of money to do it; the people in that section demand it, and finally the city government yield. Other citizens want a public library on the Back Bay and it is finally granted. Some more want Copley square; they raise part of the money, and it is finally granted, but it costs the city a large sum. So they want on the Back Bay, and ought to have, a steam fire-engine house and police station, and the city grants it. Now, it seems to me that you cannot prevent these enormous expenditures, which the citizens and tax-payers ask for, unless you establish the rule that the rate shall be not more than so much.

A. I am perfectly aware that the people demand more and more every year; that the demand for parks and public libraries is constantly increasing. But my idea is that the money which the city expends is not expended so economically as it should be. But as it is difficult to prove that proposition, I will not go into it. But I am aware that while our expenses have increased, our wealth has also increased.

Q. Take the Back Bay bridge; that will cost a large amount of money.

A. I am aware that the expenses have increased, but I do not think they should increase faster than the wealth increases, and that the rate of taxation should double in twenty-five years. So, allowing a large margin for the increased expenses to which you refer, it is probable that our expenditures are not made so economically as they should be.

Q. In all matters relating to public buildings, school-houses, everything is done by contract, and the work is let to the lowest bidder, and it is done generally as economically as any man could have done it in his own private business.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By the CHAIRMAN.) Is it your opinion that a change in the fundamental law of this State would enable the city government to conduct the business of the city more economically than at present?

A. My impressions are in that direction, but I am not prepared to fully express them to-day. This is a matter that I have not given a great deal of study to. I throw out the suggestion that a permanent commission would manage the city's business more cheaply than annual committees who differ with their predecessors, and who cannot do their work as cheaply and consistently as if the head and brains had not been changed. I did not come here to instruct the commission, but to express my discontent.

Q. (By Alderman WHITTEN.) The improved sewerage has been very expensive?

A. Yes, sir; but most of those things have been done by long loans at low rates of interest.

Q. And the widening of streets has added much to our debt?

A. Yes, sir; many of those widenings were wise measures, and some of them not. Some of them could have waited. I have nothing more to say.

The CHAIRMAN. — The commission would be glad to receive any suggestions you have to make in writing, and will consider them.

Mr. BROWNE. — I would be glad to confer with my friends here, and put our views in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is there any other person who desires to be heard?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. SMART, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: — I feel some interest in this matter. While the gentlemen were speaking on behalf of certain large trust estates, in regard to the enormous increase of taxation, and the large amount of money raised by the City of Boston, as one who has been favored by the city government for the last ten years with the honor of being a member of the Board of Assessors, I could not help thinking that it would have been a good thing for Mr. William Minot, Mr. Williams, and others, to go up to the State-House, and appear before the Committee on Taxation, and ask the Legislature to pass a law by which a man who made his money in the City of Boston, and lived here nine months of the year, should pay his taxes here. That would be a great deal better than coming up here and theorizing about the large expenditures of the City of Boston.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you, as one of the best Mayors that the City of Boston ever had, — I say that advisedly, because I was here all the time, — know, and everybody knows that the expenses of the City of Boston are increasing very largely. As Alderman Whitten just put the question to Mr. Brown, the people down on the Back Bay demanded two or three hundred thousand dollars for the Back Bay park. The people out in Brookline don't

want to cross the Boston and Albany railroad at grade; they demand two or three hundred thousand dollars to raise that grade, and they make such an onslaught on the city government that the City Council are obliged to make appropriations for that object. The trouble is not with the city government, but with the people who come here and demand these large expenditures. Here are petitions on file in City Hall for three or four million dollars' worth of new streets, new sewers, and other improvements.

Now, if the people of Boston — the men that make their money here — would stay here and pay their taxes, that they are morally bound to pay here, the rate would not be seventeen dollars on a thousand in this year of our Lord 1884; and any amount of theorizing cannot get it out of sight.

There are some things in the city charter that ought to be amended; there is no doubt about that. But there are many things well enough, and they should be allowed to remain as they are. When you get such men as are in the Board of Aldermen, — business men, merchants, men of standing, who made their money here in the City of Boston, who are perfectly willing to give their whole time to the city to spend this money, — I would rather leave it to them than to any commission you can appoint.

The trouble is not in the city government, but in the people who come up here and ask too much, and then grumble when they get it and see their tax-bills at the rate of seventeen dollars on a thousand. I suggest that these gentlemen go to the State-House and get some amendment to the tax law, or to the domicile law, that will require these people who make their money here, and live here nine months in the year, and get all the benefits of our police, fire, and health departments, to pay their taxes right here, in Boston. Then our rate would be about fourteen dollars on a thousand, with ten million dollars of expenditure.

Possibly I may have something to submit to the commission by and by in writing. I am going off on a vacation for a month, and I will think it over.

The CHAIRMAN. — I hope you will submit your suggestions in writing.

Mr. SMART. — Yes, sir. There is just one thing I can put my hand on now. It is the school department. There is no doubt the City of Boston is spending too much money in that department, building extravagant school-houses, and spending too much money in fancy studies in the schools. I think the public buildings are too expensive.

Alderman WHITTEN. — Are you aware what the city hall in Philadelphia is costing?

Mr. SMART. — No, sir; but I know it is a very extravagant building. But don't mention Philadelphia in comparison with Boston. There is no pretence that anybody in the city government steals here in Boston; but in Philadelphia everybody puts in his hand and grabs all he can get. Don't compare Boston with Philadelphia. Although my friend Minot is willing to take Philadelphia on the tax law, I am not.

Adjourned to Tuesday, July 29th, at 2.30 P.M.

SECOND HEARING.

JULY 29, 1884.

The commissioners met at 2.30 P.M., Hon. Samuel C. Cobb in the chair, and all the commissioners present.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *formerly City Clerk of Boston.*

In furtherance of your request, Mr. Chairman, I have written a few lines upon one or two topics, which I think are important, and with your permission I will read them:—

It was not until the fifth trial for relief from the disadvantages and imperfections of the old town government that the city charter of Boston was adopted in 1822; and, as there was no example or precedent at that time in New England, this charter was largely tentative in its nature. Nevertheless, it gave great satisfaction for many years, and afforded a positive relief from some of the principal evils which it was designed to meet.

The novelty of the plan, the uncertainty of its operations, the want of ordinances necessary for the enforcement of the charter, and especially the fear of offending the large minority who opposed the scheme, made, very naturally, the administration of the first Mayor quite colorless and weak. But the second civic year witnessed a great change. Josiah Quincy, then in the vigor of his manhood, infused his personal influence into every department of the city. Chairman of every standing committee, he studied and learned the wants of each department, and gave his personal attention to its necessities.

There were but few superintendents in those days. The Mayor's head and hand, with remarkable penetration and comprehension, discerned and grasped the details of all branches of the government. That was an illustration of the concentration of power, the lack of which to-day is one of the greatest defects in our municipal system.

In Mr. Quincy's time the Mayor was an integral part of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and his voice and vote had an immense influence in its deliberations. But in 1854, with the alleged purpose of giving greater dignity and importance to the executive, the Mayor was divorced from the Board of Aldermen, and thenceforth has had no voice or vote in the preliminary but important stages of legislation. And yet he is styled the "principal officer" of the government,—in name and position its executive,—and he is generally supposed to be able singly to correct all abuses, and to accomplish wonders for the benefit of the tax-payers; but in reality he is effectually shorn of all substantial power, as recent events have, unhappily demonstrated. Though decked with more civic purple, he is, nevertheless, an isolated magistrate with a shortened arm, and a diminished sceptre.

Since the adoption of the city charter, in 1822, and its amendment in 1854, two entire cities and three whole towns, with their

respective local customs, jealousies, and peculiarities of government, have been added to Boston, which, like a good mother has, tried, with painful cost, to extend its parental wings over this unfamiliar brood. Adapted for a compact territory and a homogeneous population, the old charter has not proved sufficiently elastic to provide for the proper government of the heterogeneous communities of which the city is now composed. Special enactments have, therefore, been invoked and obtained in order to strengthen a weak spot here and there, or to extend and enlarge the original structure so as to cover unforeseen difficulties. Hence the city charter to-day, with its supplementary body of special enactments, is a most confusing piece of mosaic, exhibiting neither symmetry of design nor strength of material. Diffusion of power with consequent dilution of responsibility is the great defect in our fundamental law. Concentration of force with more individual authority is what is needed. The following measures are therefore, suggested as important and desirable:—

1. There should be a complete separation of the legislative and executive departments.

One of the chief reasons for opposition to the original charter was based upon the natural and laudable desire to retain for the people the excitement and privileges of the old town-meeting which had existed for nearly two hundred years. While, therefore arranging in the new structure for a small body of men elected at large to administer the town's affairs, provision was also made for the election of a popular branch chosen by the ward electors, which branch should have largely the powers of the old town-meeting; it should lay taxes, provide ways and means, approve or reject certain important orders of the Aldermen.

It is safe to assert that had this branch of the government not been recognized at that time in the charter, that enactment would never have been accepted, so tenacious were the people of their ancient rights and privileges. Therefore, they regarded that branch of the government as the successor of the town-meeting, while the Mayor and Aldermen represented the old Selectmen and composed the executive branch of the city.

In this view of the case it was never intended that the Common Council should assemble very often; and in fact they did not meet so often as the Board of Aldermen, for there was but little for the town-meeting branch to do after the ordinances and appropriations were passed.

But gradually, at length, and recently with rapid pace, the Common Council has sapped and absorbed the functions of the Board of Aldermen, and, through the instrumentality of multitudes of joint committees, on which the members of the Common Council, being always in the majority, outvote their associate Aldermen on said committees, a large portion of the executive powers of the Board of Aldermen have been insidiously transferred to the legislative portion of the government, — a proceeding never contemplated by the framers of the charter, and which is, on principle, wholly wrong.

The remedy for this state of things is a radical one, and that is

to abolish the Common Council altogether, and to invest the municipal powers and duties in a Mayor and a single board only; the legislative power to be vested in the Aldermen, and the executive authority to be lodged with the Mayor exclusively, and with the heads of departments, under his supervision.

To meet the objection that concurrent action prevents hasty legislation, and should therefore be retained, it is proposed that every order of the Board of Aldermen shall have two readings, but not both on the same day. This plan, together with a rule providing for "reconsideration," it is thought will amply prevent undue haste in the premises.

2. Every appointment shall have the concurrence of the Mayor either through an original nomination, or a confirmation in the case of subordinates; and "when an appointment is once made the officer is to be sure of continuance therein so long as he is capable and efficient, and is sure of removal when he fails in either particular." A body of salaried officers trembling before an annual election, and spending time and means, or making vicious promises, to secure the necessary number of votes, cannot perform their public duties with that comfort, calmness, and care which such duties require, and which will attend their exertions under this practicable civil-service feature. These officers, being relieved of all external pressure, will be independent in their action, and will devote themselves to an economical and efficient discharge of their duties.

3. Provision should be made in reference to the annual appropriation bill, so that the Mayor shall have power to strike from said bill any items which he does not approve, without endangering the whole measure.

4. The heads of departments, when chosen, shall be invested with full power, under the supervision of the Mayor alone, to make all needful expenditures for their several departments, procure supplies, whether of labor or materials, without the intervention or dictation of any committees or members of the board.

Liberty to be given to any head of department to attend any meeting of the Aldermen, and to speak therein when necessary (but without a vote) upon the needs or condition of his department.

Better information on any subject can be thus obtained from the officer charged with its operations and duties than can be filtered through any committee. Therefore, all standing committees—that fruitful source of extravagance and demoralization—may be forbidden, and there will not be witnessed "the spectacle of the Aldermen discussing their own recommendations and solemnly making grants of money to be expended by themselves as members of committees;" and there will be removed, also, the great temptation to create committees in order to expend money, which is an evil of still greater magnitude.

In submitting these suggestions, it is proper to state that they are not wholly original; on the contrary, they are largely taken from a very interesting report by Francis J. Parker and Edwin O. Childs, a minority of a committee appointed in 1880, to revise the

city charter of Newton. Mr. Childs was at that time City Clerk of Newton, and he had, therefore, a practical knowledge of the defects of that charter and of the remedies to be applied. This report is probably familiar to your board, but, as the public has little knowledge on this subject, extracts have been freely made therefrom. It may also be stated that the new charter for the city of Waltham (c. 309 of 1884) contains many of the recommendations of said committee, which, it is confidently expected, will prove among the most acceptable of its provisions.

To save the commissioners some trouble in the premises, the above suggestions will be found condensed into appropriate sections submitted herewith.

There are many other interesting and important topics connected with a revision of the city charter which are necessarily left to other and more competent hands.

MEMORANDA OF SUGGESTIONS BY MR. MCCLEARY.

The government of the City of Boston shall be vested in a Mayor and a board of twenty-four Aldermen.

The Mayor shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters of the city at large, voting in their respective municipal districts, and he shall hold office for the two municipal years next following his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified in his stead.

Board of Aldermen.

At the first election under this act there shall be chosen by the electors in each municipal district two able and discreet persons, being legal voters, and inhabitants within said district, to be members of the Board of Aldermen of said city; the person having the highest number of ballots to serve for two years from the first Monday of January following; the person having the next highest number to serve for one year from said date; and thereafter, annually, there shall be chosen at each municipal election one person, qualified as aforesaid, to be a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years next ensuing. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the voters of the district in the manner above set forth.

The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. It shall be his duty to see that the laws, and every vote and order of the City Council, and every ordinance and regulation of the city are observed and promptly carried into effect. He shall exercise supervisory and advisory, but not directory, powers over every department of the city administration, and may suspend any officer, or work, or payment, for a period not exceeding ten days, and in such cases shall report his action, with his reasons and recommendations, to the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor may at any time assume command of the police force. Contracts shall be signed in behalf of the city by the Mayor, and no contract shall be valid unless signed by him. He may call meetings of the Council, by notice left at the residence of each member. He shall, from

time to time, communicate to the Council, in writing, such information and recommendations as the interests of the city may, in his opinion, require. His salary shall not be changed during the year for which he was elected, nor shall he receive any other compensation from the city.

Every ordinance, order, resolution, or vote of the City Council involving directly or indirectly the expenditure of money by the city (except such as relate only to the internal affairs of the Aldermen or to the confirmation of an appointment or the declaration of a vacancy in the office of Mayor), shall be presented to the Mayor. If he approves thereof, he shall signify his approval by signing the same. If he does not approve thereof, he may return the ordinance, order, resolution, or vote, with his objections, in writing, to the Aldermen, which shall proceed to reconsider the same; and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of those present and voting, being at least a majority of the whole body, shall, by a yea and nay vote, favor the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or vote, notwithstanding such objections, the same shall be in force; and if the ordinance, order, resolution, or vote is not returned by the Mayor within ten days after it has been presented to him, the same shall be in force.

Whenever two or more appropriations are included in one order the Mayor may approve any one or more of such appropriations, and may expunge the remainder of the order; but in such cases he shall, within ten days after the order is presented to him, notify the Aldermen of his action in the premises.

Every ordinance, order, resolution or vote of the Aldermen shall, before being put upon its passage, have at least two separate readings, and those readings shall not both occur upon the same day except by unanimous consent of all the members present.

The Board of Aldermen may, by its orders and ordinances, direct and control the departments and officers in the performance, of their duties; but shall not through committees, or otherwise than by such formal acts, exercise any authority over the administrative officers. There shall be no standing committees of the Aldermen.

The duties under the powers delegated to the Board of Aldermen by this act, in so far as they are executive, and generally all the executive business of the city, shall be transacted by such officers and through such departments as the Aldermen may by ordinance establish. Such ordinances shall assign to each department its proper duty, and shall declare what officer or board of officers shall be its head; heads of departments may, by permission of the Council, take part in any discussion of the affairs of their own departments, and whenever the Board of Aldermen or its president shall request, they shall attend the session of that body to give information or make explanations relating to such affairs.

Heads of departments and all officers not attached to departments, including Assessors and Assistant Assessors, shall be appointed by nomination of the Mayor, confirmed by the Aldermen. All other officers shall be appointed by nomination of the head of their department, confirmed by the Mayor. Tenure of office shall not be limited as to term of time. Any officer may, when the good

of the service requires, be removed by the act of the power which nominated him, approved by the power which confirmed that nomination; but removals shall never be made from personal or partisan motives, nor without reasons stated in writing.

Neither the Mayor, nor any Alderman, nor head of department, nor any salaried officer of the city shall be interested, directly or indirectly in any contract or agreement to which the city is a party, nor shall any such person furnish supplies of any kind to the city while holding office therein.

No member of the Board of Aldermen shall be eligible, during the term for which he was chosen, to any office or position, by appointment or election, where the salary of said office or position is payable from the city or county treasury.

The CHAIRMAN.—I see we have present with us to-day Mr. Alderman Curtis, who, I believe, desires to be heard upon the subject-matter before us.

STATEMENT OF ALDERMAN GEORGE CURTIS.

Mr. CURTIS. — Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can give you any light upon the subject; but I should like to advance a few ideas that may be appropriate, and may not. I suppose you have all learned that the taxes are high, and I do not propose to say anything upon that subject. Another thing I wish to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I wish to be brief, but I will go to the root of the matter. I am going to begin by setting forth in my own views, the argument, that a Board of Public Works would be one of the greatest blessings that the City of Boston can have. The different departments of the city are so connected together that it requires consultation between them in order to carry on the business of the city properly and economically. To show the necessity for such a board, I will state a few instances which have come under my notice in the City of Boston within the past few months, and I think they will substantiate my position that a Board of Public Works would be a great benefit.

There is a noted street which has been laid out and is now being built. I passed through it the other day with a gentleman. I inquired of the foreman in charge of the work if the gas-pipes were in, and he said no. I inquired if the Sewer Department had got their pipes in, and he said no. I inquired if the Water Department had got their pipes in, and he said no. There was quite a large filling, and he was going to macadamize it and roll it, and yet not a single one of the pipes had been laid. I asked him if he would retire to some other position on the street, and wait until I could see if I could not get some pipes put in, because I did not approve of the opening of all these streets after they were nicely finished. Being a director in the Roxbury Gas-Light Co., I immediately found the superintendent, and took him up there in my buggy, and told him to put the pipe in immediately. Then the sewer man came along and put his pipe in. There were two pipes put in, so that the street should not be torn up again for them. But I had no control of the Water Board, and they did not put their pipes in.

Now, it is a positive fact that our streets are being graded to-day, and completed at a very great expense, and, as you know, to-morrow the gasman will dig it up and put his pipes in, and then the Sewer and Water Department will put their pipes in, and you know just as well as I do, that we cannot have a good street until those pipes are all in.

Furthermore, on a street which is now being graded, the sewer-man has gone on and put in his pipe, and the material from that sewer, the very best of gravel, thousands upon thousands of loads of gravel, are wanted upon that very street, and they have got to have it; but after the sewer-men got their pipes in, they began to shovel off the material. I asked the man what he was going to do with it, and he said he had bought it, and he was carting it off upon his own ground. When I came to ascertain the fact that he had bought it, and when I considered that, right near the spot, the city wanted thousands of loads of that very gravel, I asked myself "Where is the consistency in selling that surplus gravel to a man who gives a very small sum for it, and carts it off and dumps it upon his ground, and yet in a few days you will find the City of Boston buying it at four dollars a square, and putting it back again."

Therefore, I say to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the union of these different departments under one board, so that they will be united, and work together, is absolutely necessary. I do not see how you are going to do it, unless you provide for a Board of Public Works. When a street is to be graded and put in order, the first thing to be done is to see that the pipes are put in there, and then you do not have to spend money to dig the street up again.

For instance, take Albany street, which is one of the best-built streets in the City of Boston; they ruined that street when they came to put in the sewer, and you cannot make it right again until it is all taken up and repaved, which will be at an immense cost. I venture to say that money to the extent of thousands of dollars has been spent on that street since that sewer was put in, and it is perfectly uphill and down to-day, and will be until it is newly built again. That is one reason why I think a Board of Public Works is very important for the City of Boston.

Then again, let me say that I think a Board of Public Works will relieve this City Hall of every commissioner. I can see no use for a commission in this City Hall after you form a Board of Public Works. I think that a Board of Public Works would do away with the necessity for the Common Council, and that would save the City of Boston a great deal of money.

Then, one word more, gentlemen, in relation to the Assessors. I think that the principal Assessors should be elected by the Board of Aldermen, and that the Assessors should select men competent to be First Assistant Assessors, that they should select two competent men for each one to be chosen, that that list should be sent to the Board of Aldermen, and the Board should select one-half that list to be First Assistant Assessors. Then I cannot see any use of the Second Assistant Assessors, and that office might be abandoned entirely.

Those, Mr. Chairman, are the few points which I wished to call to your attention. They may be of some benefit to you, and may not. If there is one thought amongst them that will be a benefit to the commission, I shall be satisfied.

The CHAIRMAN.—May I inquire which departments you would have included in this Board of Public Works, if you have given that sufficient consideration?

Mr. CURTIS.—I should include the Paving, Sewer, Water, Police, and Fire Departments, and the Improved Sewerage. I think that would take seven departments.

Aldermen WHITTEN.—Would you include the Board of Health?

Mr. CURTIS.—I am glad you mention that department. I think that the Board of Health and the City Registrar's Department should be consolidated together under one department. I think those two departments should serve together. I do not think you will find a past Mayor for the last fifteen years but will say that they should go together, but I think they should be represented upon that commission.

Mr. BUGBEE.—Would you include bridges and ferries in the Board of Public Works?

Mr. CURTIS.—Yes, sir; those would come under the head of the Paving Department. I should bring all those departments under those seven men, because they are so nearly connected that it is necessary that they should be in constant consultation as to their work. They should meet every day, and the Mayor should preside at all their meetings, and committees could be formed from that board. Under a Board of Public Works I think the saving to the City of Boston would be immense.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—I suppose it should not go quite so far as that, Mr. Curtis. You are here in your personal capacity, and not as an Alderman. Have you ever thought whether or not the duties of policemen and firemen, in many cases, could not be joined?

Mr. CURTIS.—That is what I say,—they should be joined.

Q. But suppose they should not go so far as to put them all under the Board of Public Works, have you ever considered whether those two departments or boards might not be joined?

A. They could be joined together and come under one head.

Q. I mean under one general management?

A. When, sir, in the Board of Aldermen, in 1881, we had a long investigation, and there were sixteen on the committee, it was then decided, with but one dissenting voice, that the commissions should be abolished. When the question was put to an officer of the Fire Department, he said that one Commissioner could run it, that everything came through the Chief Engineer's hands, that the clerk gave all the orders, and the Commissioners were of no avail whatever. Those two commissions should be represented by one commission.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other gentleman present who desires to be heard? I see ex-Alderman Stebbins present.

Ex-Alderman STEBBINS.—I have nothing to say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN.—I see Mr. Francis E. Parker present.

Mr. PARKER.—Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to say, and therefore shall not attempt to say anything. One sentence I think would express the opinion of all persons with whom I have talked, who are better informed than I am, and that is, this revision of the charter will not be satisfactory to the people of the City of Boston if the commission exhausts itself in dealing with details. There should be a very thorough revision, and some radical changes. If radical is not an agreeable word, I say changes should be made which are necessary to meet the needs of the city and to satisfy the citizens.

The CHAIRMAN.—I see ex-Alderman George B. Faunce is present.

STATEMENT OF EX-ALDERMAN GEORGE B. FAUNCE.

Mr. FAUNCE.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not know that I can add anything to what has been said. I concur in nearly all that has been said by Alderman Curtis in regard to a Board of Public Works; but I do not quite agree with him in his remarks bearing upon the Common Council. I think the number of the Council might be reduced. From what little experience I have had in City Hall, I think the Common Council are a very great check. The Aldermen are rather inclined to pass motions, orders, and bills which are not exactly consistent, and consequently I doubt the expediency of entirely abolishing the Common Council. I know there is a difference of opinion about that, but that is my judgment.

I have no doubt about the expediency of organizing the Board of Public Works. I think there are altogether too many three-headed commissions, too much power and too little responsibility connected with them. I have had some experience in the matter of the Assessors, and I think the Board of Aldermen, should have more power and authority in regard to that department. I think the responsibility of assessing the taxes should be upon the principal Assessors, they to select their assistants, and the wards should have the privilege of electing one assistant for their ward. I think perhaps they would know better who they would like to have than the principal assessors would. In all those cases I would have them confirmed or rejected by the Board of Aldermen. I think the Board of Aldermen should have a great deal of responsibility in this matter.

Aside from that you have got to be very careful. There is no use in making such a radical change that the citizens will not accept it. We have got to do some things for expediency. If you cannot get what you desire, you must make such changes as you can get, and do the best you can under the circumstances.

Mr. BUGBEE.—Is it your idea to have the Assistant Assessors nominated, one person from each ward, and have them confirmed by the Board of Aldermen?

Mr. FAUNCE.—Yes, sir.

Q. And not have them elected by the people?

A. No, sir. If they were elected by the people, I do not think

we would get so competent men as if they were appointed. The principal Assessors know their men, and know who can perform their duties. I think it is not well to take away all the power from the people, but I do not think one man is competent to assess all the taxes. I think there should be two men in every ward. I think two heads are better than one in that matter. I have had some experience about assessing property, and know that to be a fact. No one man is competent to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. — We should like to hear from Hon. John E. Fitzgerald.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. FITZGERALD.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — I did not come for the purpose of speaking, but to listen. As you have called upon me, Mr. Chairman, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion about some few changes. Mr. Bugbee will remember that I happened to be in the Council when the work of the other commission on the revision of the charter was dealt with in 1875. As Mr. Faunce has said, one of the principal reasons why that report was rejected was because it contained so many radical changes, although I think the greater part of the changes have been adopted into the charter since then by piecemeal. The revision of the charter which that commission presented was so sweeping in its provisions, and concentrated so much power in the hands of the Mayor, that the Common Council rejected it on that account, although the commission at that time was made up of some of the most excellent men. There are some changes which could be made in the charter at present that would be of great advantage to the city, produce more efficiency, and less expense.

The CHAIRMAN. — Please state some of them.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — Mr. Faunce talked about the commissions. I was a firm believer in a three-headed commission. From my experience on a commission, I am convinced that if you have the responsibility placed in one man's hands he can impress either his stupidity or his ability upon the department over which he presides. At all events you can hold him responsible. You can find out more easily what capacity he has for governing the department over which he presides when one man has control of it. You can hold him responsible for the whole of it, and he cannot shirk off that responsibility upon some other man on the commission with him. In that respect I think a change can be made with great advantage to the city. I happen to be one of three commissioners, but it is immaterial to me whether I am a commissioner or not. The experiment has been tried with great benefit in the city of Brooklyn, where they have one Fire Commissioner, one Police Commissioner, one Commissioner of Public Works. They have one Commissioner in each of three departments where we have three commissioners for each department, and it has worked admirably in Brooklyn. I think that if a change of that kind would be made, not radical changes, but simply changing the number of men to compose the boards of the various commissions, it would

be productive of good, and a saving of expense; besides, the responsibility would be brought home more closely. Men could not shirk their responsibility by saying that they wanted to make such and such changes, but that such and such commissioners would not allow it. The whole responsibility could be brought directly to the person upon whom it rests.

The Board of Public Works in Brooklyn has only one commissioner. He has the appointment of all his subordinates. If you have a large commission, composed of seven or eight men, you will have a divided responsibility. Theoretically they would all be accountable, but practically what would be the result? One man will carry on the Police Department, another will have charge of the Health Department, another of Sewers, and another of the Water Department, and another of the Fire Department, and by and by the Police Commissioner would think that the Sewer Commissioner should not interfere with him, and the sewer man would think that the police man should not interfere with him. While in theory they would all be responsible for the working of the various departments, practically one man would control the department and he would have all the others to shirk the responsibility upon.

Now, I will say, in regard to the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, that, as the Board of Aldermen are to be elected hereafter, they will simply be another branch of the Common Council, elected from a larger area. If that system is to continue, and we are to have two legislative bodies coming from the people in the same way, only one from a larger district than the other, the Board of Aldermen will be practically another Common Council, sitting in another chamber, the members of which are accountable to their own wards. If that system is to be continued perhaps the whole body should be represented in the deliberative assembly. If there were added to that number of Aldermen thirty or forty persons to represent all the citizens of the city, there would be some check upon log-rolling and other things of that kind, by which one Councilman or Alderman will say to his associate "If you go for this thing I will go for what you want." They will be apt to look only to what they want in their own districts. If the system of electing Alderman from large council districts is to continue, it would be better to have one large deliberative body elected from twelve districts, and six or eight more elected at large. Then you would have less log-rolling and trouble than you have now. I did not come here with the intention of saying anything upon this subject; but the members of the commission must remember that they must look, not to what is the best, but to the best that is attainable. It is not what you think you and I would like, but that which the citizens of Boston will adopt, and which can be carried through. That was the great trouble with the charter presented by the last commission. The people would not adopt radical changes. The people are very slow to have anything taken out of their hands. The old town-meeting is their ideal of government, and the people like to have matters brought near to themselves. It is merely a sentiment, but the members of the Council and Board of Aldermen partake more or less of that sentiment. I hope that, in framing the new charter, the commissioners will bear that in mind.

Mr. FAUNCE. — I fully endorse what Mr. Fitzgerald has said in regard to having a portion of the Aldermen elected at large. I think it is a great mistake to have them all elected from districts. I also say that the Aldermen should be elected for two years, at least. I know, from my own experience, that a man is of very small account during his first year in the city government. It certainly takes him one year to learn how things are done. There is no question about that. I have had that illustrated by my experience during the first year I was in the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. — You would have the Aldermen elected for two years, and a portion of them elected annually.

Mr. FAUNCE. — I would have them elected that way, so that the people would take an interest in the election.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is there any citizen of Boston who desires to be heard before we call upon the members of the School Committee? I notice several gentlemen present.

[No citizen desiring to be heard, the chairman called upon members of the School Committee present, for suggestions.]

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. DAVIS, Esq.

Mr. DAVIS. — The legislation, in regard to the School Committee, was carefully revised in 1875, and very important changes were made. The committee had been large and unwieldy, and was reduced to twenty-five in number; and I think that was found to be a very good change. Provision was made for the election of supervisors, who have proved a very important part of the public-school system. Nothing occurs to me at present about the legislation, in regard to the School Committee, which I should like to have changed. Expenditures made by the committee are necessarily large; they are increasing as the city grows; there is a constant demand for more accommodations; but I think the expenditures are not extravagant, and are made with very careful economy on the part of the committee. For the last six months I have been on the Committee on Supplies, and have had to give my personal attention to the expenditures in that department. I think that matters are managed with great economy, and I find nothing to criticise.

STATEMENT OF WM. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. — I have one suggestion to offer. If there should be any change made in respect to the powers and duties of the School Board, it seems to me it might be very properly directed to the school-houses. I have often heard it said, since I was a member of the School Board, that the building of houses should be taken charge of by the School Board, and the responsibility for plans and expenditures be placed more directly in their hands than it is at present. Judging by analogy from the manner in which the School Board have discharged the responsibilities placed upon them, it seems to me that might be a desirable change. Under the present law, the School Board have simply an advisory power

in the matter of building school-houses. They have, perhaps, a sort of veto power. I think the City Council cannot expend money in building new school-houses unless it is upon a plan approved by the School Board. But, as the law is now, the School Board have simply a right of petition to the City Council, stating that a school-house is necessary, and asking that money be appropriated for the purchase of land upon which a school-house may be erected, or for the erection of a school-house upon land already purchased. I think they ought to have something more than that, — that they ought to have, at least, a concurrent right with the committee or committees of the City Council in the expenditure of money and the adoption of plans. If that had been the case in the past, we should not have had certain failures that we have had in the building of school-houses in the last ten years.

Then there is another thing connected with the building of school-houses which I think perhaps might be a subject of amendment to the city charter, because there is great confusion in the law and authority on the subject. That is in regard to the custody of the school-houses. There is great confusion in regard to who has the custody of school-houses. We had a remarkable instance last winter, when a body of ladies wanted one of the school-houses in this city for political purposes. They applied to the Mayor for the use of a certain building, the Mayor thought he had the right to grant the use of the school-house for that purpose; the Committee on the Fourth Division, in which that school-house was situated, thought that they had charge of the building; and the Committee on School-houses thought they had charge of it. The rules of the Board of Aldermen give the care and custody of public buildings to certain people, and the statutes of the Commonwealth give the care and custody of the school-houses to the School Committee, generally. The result is that it is impossible to know where this authority lies, and who should be responsible for the use of school-houses for any purpose or purposes otherwise than strictly educational purposes.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. HOBBS, ESQ.

MR. HOBBS. — I did not come in for the purpose of saying anything, Mr. Chairman. So far as the matter of economy is concerned, and the management of the finances of the School Board, I had supposed that Mr. Davis would be able to give the commission more than anybody else; for, although I have been connected with the School Committee for many years, I have never been on the Committee on Account, or the Supply Committee. But I simply wished to call the attention of the commission to this fact: that a very large proportion of the expenses of the School Committee — I should think three-quarters at least — is in the payment of salaries to teachers. Fully three-quarters of the money appropriated for the School Department is for the payment of salaries to teachers. Some years ago an attempt was made by certain members of the board to reduce the salaries of teachers. The subject was considered very carefully; but, before the com-

mittee concluded to pass upon it, they received a petition from citizens of Boston, representing from three to four hundred millions of taxable property, asking that the salaries might not be reduced. If the question before the commission is the reduction of expenses, I would say that that is the only place in the school appropriation where the expenses can be reduced to any appreciable extent. I hardly think the School Committee would feel like reducing any portion of that expense. The salaries vary from \$700 upwards, most of the teachers are ladies, and if the reduction of salaries is is to come from the ladies, I hardly think the commission would recommend that.

STATEMENT OF JAMES S. MURPHY, Esq.

Mr. MURPHY.— I did not come here with the intention of offering a single suggestion. I merely came in response to the written notice and invitation to the members of the School Committee. As I have listened to the remarks of the other gentlemen, there has come up one thought which has been presented to the last session of the Legislature, and which may be mentioned in this connection. I refer to the petition that the members of the School Committee might be elected by districts. I know no member of the School Committee who desires to be elected by districts. The reason for the petition was perhaps because the old committee which existed prior to January 1, 1876, was elected in that way. At the present time the election at large seems to work out practically every result desired by those who seek an election by districts. I know not whether it may result so in the future; but at present I know no district in the city which is not represented by a resident or a party living in the immediate vicinity. Charlestown has two representatives. One lives upon the extreme of Ward 5, and the other is in Ward 4, and everybody there seems to be satisfied. The principle seems to have had an influence in other cities. I remember that other cities have boards of education which are rather large in size. For instance New York has a Board of Education consisting of twenty-one. Chicago has a Board of Education consisting of fifteen, and they are elected at large. Philadelphia has a board of thirty-one, but it is worked upon a principle entirely different from anything we have in New England, the work being done through subsidiary boards. As to the question of the location of school-houses, it seems to me that the act passed in 1875, giving the School Committee a veto upon the location and building of school-houses, gives them a great deal of power for good,—almost enough to work out what they would wish to do. But now and then, as I look through the city, and see the specimens of architecture in the outskirts, especially in the primary school-houses, it strikes me that wooden school-house would be more profitable, because they would be better for the health of the children, and could be moved away when larger houses are required. Those are all the suggestions I have to make Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN.— Is there any other member of the School Board present who desires to be heard?

MR. DAVIS.—*Resumed.*

MR. DAVIS.—I did not go into the details of the expenditures of the School Committee, because I supposed that if the commission desired it they would ask me. Now, in regard to the supplies, we have things from different dealers, the quality is fair, not extravagant, and the prices, it seems to me, are very low. There is a sharp competition between publishers. Fuel is supplied under contracts made by the city. Those are the principal items of expense, and all the expenditures have the closest attention of the committee who have charge of the supplies.

MR. WHITTEN.—In regard to the location of new school-houses, is there ever an instance when the School Board does not select the site itself?

MR. DAVIS.—As I understand it is necessary that the location should be approved by the School Committee.

Q. They always select the location?

A. I think they do not. I do not think we select the location.

Q. You select the immediate neighborhood, and then ask the city to buy a lot in that vicinity?

A. I think the request does not come from us, but from citizens, and they are apt to select the location. But no location can be adopted without the approval of the committee.

Q. Then you do select your location in all cases?

A. We have a veto upon the selection.

Q. I do not think any site is bought until it is approved by the School Committee?

A. I think I have heard of committees going forward in the city government and engaging land without the approval of the School Committee; but it was under a misapprehension, as they were required by law to get the approval of the committee.

Q. Then they went contrary to law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, in regard to building school-houses, the plans are always approved by the School Committee?

A. Yes, sir; that is also according to the statute.

Q. Do you think the School Committee could build school-houses any cheaper than the Committee on Public Buildings do?

A. I have had no experience about such matters. It would, of course, be a very great responsibility for the committee to assume. They are elected for three years, and are a more permanent body than the Committee on Public Buildings. I suppose that if they had fuller powers about the building of school-houses it would be a benefit to the community, and they might save money to the city.

Q. After a school-house is built and turned over to you the committee have supreme control of it?

A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

MR. FITZGERALD.—I was on the committee, in 1875, that drafted the act, and acted in connection with Mr. Adams, Mr. Flynn, and three or four others, and that very question was debated.

Before we framed that act the City Council could buy land where they pleased, and build school-houses where they pleased, and do as they chose. The City Council had the appointment of janitors, and practically controlled them. Mr. Chairman, you were Mayor at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. — I was Mayor, and remember it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. — In this act creating the new School Board was inserted a provision that no site should be selected nor plan carried into effect without the consent of the School Board. It was done for the purpose of preventing the City Council from selecting sites and adopting plans not in accordance with the views of the School Committee. We all thought that would be sufficient to meet the wants of the School Board, and give them sufficient power over the City Council, and prevent the selection of wrong sites. In the city of New York the Board of Education have a City Architect of their own, and build school-houses as they please. But in Boston, I think that, with a City Architect, whose principal business is to put up school-houses, and a competent Superintendent of Public Buildings, with the veto power in the hands of the School Committee, it is better as it is now than it would be if put into the hands of the School Board, whose members are elected because they are educational men, and know something about educational matters, while the Committee on Public Buildings would be composed of mechanics and builders. For that reason the building of school-houses by the committee was kept out of the act, as it was thought the School Committee would have sufficient to do in looking after matters of education.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is there any other person present who desires to be heard before the commission at the present time? [Pause.] As there appears to be no one present who desires to be heard I declare the hearing closed. If the commissioners decide to give any further hearings notice will be given through the public press.

THIRD HEARING.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1884.

The Commission met at 2.30 P.M., Hon. Samuel C. Cobb in the chair, and all the other members were present during the session.

STATEMENT OF PRENTISS CUMMINGS, ESQ.

Mr. CUMMINGS. — I received a notice from the Clerk of Committees yesterday, much to my surprise, stating that this commission would perhaps hear me to-day. I had suggested to some one a desire to be heard, but had forgotten it, and was told your hearings were closed. I am glad, however, of this opportunity, but am not here with any elaborate scheme for the government of the city.

A year ago last September I made some remarks in the Common Council, of which I was at that time a member, upon the subject of the comparative taxation in this and other cities. They were published in the official report, but never got into the newspapers generally, and I had supposed that they had fallen still-born. But it was a matter that I at the time deemed to be of a good deal of importance, and to my gratification I find that the remarks were read by many gentlemen, and I have received several communications asking why I had not been before this commission, and requesting that I should lay before you the facts which I then stated. I felt some little question about the advisability of so doing, because I was not sure that you would feel that you had anything to do with a subject of that kind. But I think the consideration of the subject of taxation is not impertinent to the main question before the commission, because what we all wish to secure is good government coupled with low taxes; and low taxes imply good government. If the taxes were low and everybody was satisfied I suppose the public would not care to have the charter materially modified; and this commission would never have been appointed. I therefore believe that subject is properly before you for consideration.

This matter may also be deemed pertinent from another point of view. As an inventor once said to me, the first step in invention is to realize a need; and that is the reason why workmen and laboring men who do not have cultivated minds frequently have made important inventions. They were practically engaged in doing a certain work, and felt the need of some machine that would get over a particular difficulty. I come before you to point out a crying need of lower taxes in Boston, and I think you will be able to devise some means to remedy it.

Before taking up that subject I will say briefly that I fully agree with the gentlemen who have been before the commission, that it would be better to consolidate the departments of the city if possible. I think it is very desirable that the commissions should be consolidated, and I believe it would be a good thing if the two branches of the City Council could be consolidated into one.

I also think that the system of having the business of the city conducted by committees of the City Council, while it has some advantages, is on the whole a mischievous one. The members of committees have really little knowledge of the practical doing of the work, and yet are intrusted with important matters, and made to take great responsibilities. This I think is radically wrong in principle, and that practically such committees are often imposed on, and often do harm by ignorant interference. My experience in the city government also has always taught me that, whereas the committees ought always to try to see how little of the city's money they can get along with, they always do, in fact, try to see how much money they can get out of the treasury for their several departments. I do not mean by this to impute to members of committees anything more than the ordinary weakness of human nature. Members of committees are apt to feel that their work or department is of greater relative importance than is actually the case, and that, in competing with the other committees for appropriations, it is their duty to get all they can; whereas the competition should be in trying to run the departments economically. This competition for appropriations would be lessened if the departments were more united; and if the City Council were deprived of its executive functions, members would deal with appropriations with less of personal bias.

Now in regard to the tax-rate in the City of Boston, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the remarks I made in the Common Council, which will be found on page 417 of the Minutes of 1883. I would like to have those remarks included in the report of what I have to say to-day. I was led to make that investigation by the examination of the City Auditor's report for 1883. Noticing the low tax-rate of the City of Boston, as compared with the rates of some eight or ten cities of the country mentioned in that report, I was led to consider the question whether, in fact, the citizens of Boston were taxed less than those of other cities. The stenographer's minutes of my remarks are as follows:—

I trust the report of the City Auditor will be placed on file; but before it is done I should like to call the attention of the Council to certain facts which appear in that report, and which, it seems to me, are entitled to a great deal of consideration. In the latter part of this most excellent document the Auditor gives certain statistics in reference to Boston, as compared with other cities,—the amount of real estate and personal property, the tax-rate, and the amount of money raised by taxation,—from which it appears that the tax-rate of the City of Boston is unusually low. The tax-rates of New York and Philadelphia, for example, are each about \$20 on \$1,000. In examining these figures I was led to consider whether the statement is actually true that the tax-rate of Boston is really less than in other cities, or whether it was merely apparent and due to the fact that in other cities there is a much less valuation than in ours. I began by trying to find out upon how much personal property the very wealthy people in New York city are taxed. I made such inquiries in regard to Jay Gould, because I remembered that about a year ago there was some question in reference to his financial soundness, that a committee of New York gentlemen visited him at his private house, and he showed them fifty-three million dollars' worth of personal property, such as is subject to taxation under our law, and would be taxed in Boston.

It is generally supposed that Mr. Gould is worth a great deal more than fifty-three millions; but upon investigation I find that he is taxed upon one

hundred thousand dollars' worth of personal property, and no more! From that point I thought I would try to ascertain how many persons in Boston are taxed for the same amount of personal property as Jay Gould, and I have done so with substantial correctness. It appears that there are 148 persons in Boston who are taxed on \$100,000 or more of personal property; the total amount upon which they are taxed aggregates \$28,992,400. There are 112 firms in Boston who are taxed for \$100,000 or more on personal property, the aggregate of which is \$22,880,700. There are 8 corporations taxed for \$1,778,000 of personal property. Then there are 79 trustees whose personal trust property aggregates \$20,046,300. I shall say nothing to-night in regard to these trust estates and corporations, because they do not come in competition with a man of business like Jay Gould; but the persons and firms do. If we add together the amounts upon which the 148 persons and 112 firms are taxed, the aggregate is \$51,873,100; that is, about a million dollars less than Jay Gould has alone. Yet Jay Gould on his personal property at the tax-rate in New York of \$20.15 per \$1,000, last year paid only about \$2,015; whereas the 148 persons and 112 firms in Boston, on \$51,873,100, according to last year's tax-rate of \$15.10 per \$1,000, paid, in round numbers, \$783,000.

Now, those figures appeared startling to me, and it is a matter in which the public and the Council should take a great deal of interest. I shall not base any argument upon the supposition that there is any dishonesty in this matter, because the tax-laws of New York are very different from ours. The New York law relating to personal estate exempts almost everything in fact, as I shall show a little later. Perhaps the Council will be interested in certain figures which I have taken from the "New York Tribune" of June 19 of this year. It appears that after all the known exemptions were made, the New York assessors discovered last year that there were \$2,491,412,592 of personal property to be assessed; that is, the personal property alone of New York is about three times the whole valuation of the City of Boston. The parties to whom that large amount has been assessed in New York went before the assessors to "swear off," as it is called there, and the assessment was reduced from over \$2,400,000,000 to \$198,272,582! That is to say, it was reduced \$2,200,000,000. That will convey some idea of the immense amount of property that is exempt in New York City. For example, Wm. H. Vanderbilt came in and "swore off" his entire tax on personal property; but afterwards, in obedience, as he said, to public clamor, he came in and said he would pay a tax on a million dollars. We can get some idea of the exemption of property from taxation in New York, in comparison with the exemptions under our law, when it is possible for a man like Wm. H. Vanderbilt to escape taxation on personal property altogether.

Now, according to the assessors' own showing, the personal property in New York city exceeds twenty-four hundred millions of dollars; their real estate, as they give it, and as their figures appear in the Auditor's report, is a little over one billion dollars. Now, I am credibly informed, and have no question about it, that the real estate in New York city, instead of being assessed at substantially its full value, is assessed at about 40 per cent. thereof. I have learned from a gentleman owning a large amount of real estate in New York city that that was the case with his property; that property taxed for \$40,000 would sell for \$100,000 any day. When we look at the figures in the Auditor's report and find that the population of New York is between three and four times as great as in Boston, I believe I make no overstatement in saying that the real estate in New York is approximately worth two billions of dollars. I believe our Boston assessors would find six or seven billion dollars' worth of taxable property, if they were in New York, and the New York tax laws were the same as ours.

"I wish it understood that I make no attack upon our assessors, for I think we have a very honest and efficient board. There is undoubtedly two billions of real estate and two billions of personal property in New York city. If that be so, their total valuation, instead of being a little over one billion, as appears in this report, is certainly four billions, and is probably a great deal more than that; it may be double. Now, the total amount of money raised by taxation in New York is \$27,684,427. If the estimate is true—I don't undertake to say it is correct, for I believe it to be altogether too low—the real tax-rate in New York city is \$6.75 on \$1,000.

Now we come to the City of Philadelphia, which has nearly three times as much population as Boston, and more than two-thirds the population of New York. Their real estate is valued at \$545,608,579. In Boston the real estate is valued at \$467,704,150, although Philadelphia is three times as large in territory, and nearly three times as large in population. Reasoning as we can from the population and what we know about Philadelphia, and comparing it with New York and Boston, I think it is a moderate estimate to say that the real estate of Philadelphia is worth a billion dollars (one-half of what I have estimated for New York), and the personal property as much more.

I believe statistics show that personal property in a place will average very nearly as much as real estate; in Philadelphia, under the present system of exemption, only eight millions of personal property are taxed. That is, the Auditor's report shows that the total amount of taxable property in Philadelphia is a great deal less than in Boston, although it is nearly three times as great in population, and everybody knows it must be a much richer city. If their property was taxed as ours is their rate would not exceed \$5 on \$1,000. I have no doubt my estimate of the valuation of Philadelphia is a moderate one.

Now, in order to be perfectly fair, it is worth while to consider what the real-estate valuation of Boston is. According to the assessors last year it was \$467,704,150. It may be thought possible that that is an under-estimate, although I do not believe it is. But suppose we assume that 10 per cent. should be added, that would make, in round numbers, five hundred millions. The assessors tell me that in their opinion they find 60 per cent. of the personal property. That is considerably more than half; but I will double the amount assessed here, and, instead of two hundred millions, I will call it four hundred millions. That would make our total valuation nine hundred millions, and our tax-rate \$10 on \$1,000, which is twice as great as the tax-rate in Philadelphia, and nearly twice as great as that in New York, — and that notwithstanding the fact that New York and Philadelphia have been supposed to be the worst-governed cities in the country, notwithstanding all the stealings in those cities, — while here in Boston we have been led to believe that the government has been in the main honest.

There are several considerations, from these facts, entitled to a great deal of attention from the public and the Council. One is that Boston is really the heaviest taxed of the large cities in this country. I think that is a matter that should be taken to heart. We must bear in mind that the merchants and business men of Boston come in competition with those of New York. If we are taxed more than they are we are handicapped in every race. It seems to me the knife should be put into the expenditures of the city government, so that our taxation may be reduced to something nearer the actual rate in other cities.

But what I think is really more important is the fact that other States enact very much better laws to protect business men than Massachusetts has done, and the City of Boston should wake up to this fact. In New York, for example, a man can escape taxation on personal property by the amount of indebtedness he can show. If a man has \$100,000 invested in business and owes \$75,000, in Boston he would have to pay taxes on the whole; whereas in New York he would be taxed on \$25,000, which is really his interest in the business. The New York merchant, therefore, has a great advantage over a Boston merchant. If we do not look out we shall find that business here will not be able to endure the competition, and our merchants will have to move to New York; and we can be sure that men of great wealth like Jay Gould will not move to Boston.

Another consideration, although I don't know exactly how it can be reached, but it seems to me it is a question whether our excellent assessors are not mistaken in the high valuation which they put upon property here. The law ought to be changed undoubtedly. There are two fair ways of looking at the valuation of real estate. One is to consider what a very shrewd man might be able to sell his real estate for if he had a year or two to do it in. It seems to me that is the basis of the assessors' valuation in Boston. They say this piece of land is worth so much; but it is on the assumption that a man is going to have a long time to deal with it and deal with it judiciously. Another way, which would perhaps be equally fair, is to assess property for

what it would bring at auction, for what anybody would say it is worth, and be ready to pay. So long as other places and cities have a low valuation, Boston will suffer in competition unless we have a similar valuation; and high valuations with an apparently low tax-rate lead to extravagance. We all know how much we lose directly in the matter of the State tax by having our valuation in Boston so high, compared with the valuations in country towns. The proportion of the State tax which we have to pay is too great.

I know something about the assessors of country towns, because I was born in one; my father was an assessor, and I used to hear the assessors talk. I know it is customary to assess property in the country at much less than its value as it would be estimated here. In Boston, because we cannot incur a debt beyond a certain percentage of our valuation, the tendency has been to make the valuation exceedingly high. I am not attacking the assessors; I esteem them for being conscientious, but I think they should consider whether they are not mistaken in the way they get at the valuation of property. My object in making these remarks is, to call public attention to what seems to be a great evil, and not to propose any particular remedy, because the principal remedy must be enacted by another body than this.

The point I intended to urge particularly at that time was that the system of high valuations is a public misfortune, in that it tends to mislead the tax-payer, and cover up extravagance. The public understand a high tax-rate; and the system of low valuations and an apparently high tax-rate is adopted in other cities as a check upon prodigality. The citizens of Boston do not understand the facts. After the tax-rate was announced for this year the "Daily Advertiser" stated in an editorial that, high as our taxes were, they were still much lower than in other cities. The "New York Evening Post," in commenting on that editorial pointed out the fallacy, calling attention to the fact that in New York the valuation of real estate was low, and that personal property was mostly exempt from taxation. I consider it very important that this commission and the public should know the truth, and realize the force of it. If the members of this commission doubt the general correctness of my conclusions, I hope they will not make their report until they have looked the matter up. I am satisfied you will find I have understated rather than overstated the facts. I will add that at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen after I made my remarks Aldermen O'Brien and Haldeman both alluded to what I had said, and both admitted that I was correct in the conclusion to which I had come; but they said that Boston had more to show for its money than either of the other cities. I concede that that is true, but I don't think Boston gets as much as she ought to have. But that is not meeting the point.

What I want to impress upon the commission is this: It is just the same with a city as it is with a person. A man would like to live on the Back Bay, and keep a carriage, and indulge his family, and it is all very well if he could afford it; and if he spends a great deal of money it is true he gets a great deal for it. But if he is taking his money out of his business to do this we consider that he is doing an imprudent thing, and is acting upon a wrong principle. Now, if the City of Boston is spending more money than it can afford it is crippling business. I believe that our high taxes at the present time are crippling the business of Boston. A man who is going to start in any business in New York city can escape almost all taxes. He can go to Philadelphia and do the same

thing. What is the result? A great many people are deterred from coming to Boston to live who would be glad to do so if they felt they could afford it. There are many wealthy men leaving Boston who live here the greater portion of the year, and would like to make their homes here the whole of the year, if the taxes were not so high. There are many men who would like to begin business here if they were not taxed so heavily on the stock they would have to carry. I have been told that there are fewer large jobbing-houses in Boston than there were in 1860.

Alderman WHITTEN. — The taxes have nothing to do with that.

Mr. CUMMINGS. — I have talked with you before on this subject, and I know that we do not agree. Men like the alderman, with large means, who are smart enough to take advantage of the existing state of things and get out with success, may do business in Boston, but poor people, men who have not much capital, who are just beginning their business, feel the burden more heavily.

Now, let us take a practical illustration. Suppose a man lives to be sixty years old and accumulates a hundred thousand dollars, puts it into personal property, and wants to settle in Boston. He has invested it so that it will net him five per cent., which is as much as he can expect on a safe investment, and thus he will get an income of five thousand dollars. We will not suppose that he goes to the Back Bay to live, but to the West End, where I live, which is respectable, but it is not the fashionable part of the city. He will have to pay one thousand two hundred dollars for house-rent, which reduces his income to three thousand eight hundred dollars. Then, according to the tax-rate this year, he will have to pay in taxes one thousand seven hundred dollars, which reduces him to two thousand one hundred dollars. Yet he has simply paid his house-rent and taxes. The man who has saved a hundred thousand dollars is unusually successful as the world goes, and yet he has but a little over two thousand dollars to live on after paying house-rent and taxes. He can go to New York and Philadelphia and have his whole five thousand dollars to live on, with less rent to pay than he pays here. It is superfluous to say that the city is suffering from the effects of such a policy. The city is just like a private individual who is spending more money than he can afford to spend, and is thereby crippling his business.

I was also requested by a gentleman of long experience in city affairs, who expressed great satisfaction at the position I took at a meeting of the Council on November 1, 1883, to say something to this commission on the subject of salaries. As there was a long discussion at the time, at the end of which I was voted down, I will not undertake to read the debate, but I wish to say to this commission what I then said in the Council, that if the salary of every officer of the city was reduced fifty per cent. from what it is now, there would not be ten per cent. of those officers resign. What I say is particularly true of the men who receive small salaries. If the salaries of the eighteen hundred dollar men were cut down to eight hundred dollars, I believe very few of them would resign; and if they resigned and went out of office, the chances are they would be glad to get back. Yet the salaries of subordinate officers

are being constantly increased. Members continue to put in orders for the Salary Committee to consider the expediency of increasing these salaries. The man does not petition for it, yet the committee always reports that there should be an increase of the salary, and the city government regularly makes the increase. Yet those very men are paid twice as much as they would be glad to hold the office for, and more than they could get elsewhere. If a vacancy occurs in any of those offices there will be an army of applicants for the place. When the Water Board were about to appoint thirty inspectors of meters I was informed that there were five thousand applicants. We all know that city offices are much sought after, and that city elections are often fought on no other issue. In other words, the salaries are so great that the offices are prizes. I want to impress this fact upon the member of the Civil Service Commission, who is present. Public officers should receive just so much salary as will be a fair equivalent for their services, so that the offices will not be prizes to be sought after. I should be glad to have it so that if the Republicans came into power they would stick the offices off on the Democrats, and *vice versa*. If public officers should be paid just enough to be an equivalent for their services, but not enough to make prizes of the positions, the reform of the Civil Service would be, in the main, accomplished.

I have written out, by way of a rough draft, two provisions for the commission to consider, which I think may possibly be of some value in the work of drawing the new charter. I will read them and explain what I mean.

“No order, resolution, ordinance or by-law shall fix the minimum price to be paid for labor, supplies or other commodity performed for or furnished to the city, and any such order, resolution, ordinance or by-law, if passed, shall be void; but this provision shall not be held to apply to salaries.”

In other words, the point aimed at is that no order, ordinance or by-law shall provide that more than the market price shall be paid for labor or any supplies furnished to the city. I suppose you gentlemen would say, at first blush, that that is plain enough, and that no city has a right, under its charter, to pay more than the market prices; but that principle is violated every year systematically. One of the first things done after the city government is organized is to have some man, from a ward where he thinks he can make capital by doing it, introduce an order that the laborers shall be paid not less than two dollars a day, which is above the market price. The pretence is that such orders are helping the laboring men. It is helping a few laboring men; but it is not helping them as a class. I question very much whether such an order is legal; yet such orders are passed every year.

I mentioned supplies. In 1883 they passed an order that people using horses and tip-carts in the city's service should receive a certain sum, which was more than the market price. I was told, and I have no doubt it is true, that many poor people thereupon bought horses and tip-carts to let to the city, as a profitable investment. I wish to call your attention to that clause again, because it is so manifestly the principle upon which the city government should be run,

that it seems to me something of the kind should be inserted in the charter. By this provision they may fix maximum prices, but not minimum prices. Mr. Wightman tells me that he lets out work to be done by contract constantly, that ought to be done by the city, in order that it may be under his personal supervision, for the reason that if he does it himself he must pay more for labor than if it is done by somebody else who would employ the same men. Alderman Slade tells me that such orders work badly in the paving department; that the paving appropriation runs low early in the year, and that men come later and beg for work at \$1.25 a day; but while there is an order which directs him to pay them \$2.00, he cannot accept their terms, and so is obliged to refuse them employment altogether.

Now, to meet the matter of salaries, I have prepared this second provision:—

“No salary of any officer paid from the city treasury shall be increased during his continuance in office except upon petition of such officer to the City Council, setting forth specifically the reasons for such increase, accompanied by the written resignation of such officer, to take effect when accepted; and the City Council shall have authority to accept such resignation, or to refer the same to the party having the power to fill the vacancy in such office; and no increase shall be made unless the same shall be necessary in order to obtain competent service.”

In the first place, I think the man should be obliged to *petition* for the increase. As it is now, such increase is brought before the Council on a simple order. I have no doubt that some part of the increase of salaries goes into the treasuries of political committees, and that that is the understanding upon which the increase is made; and I presume that in some cases a part of it goes into the pocket of the members of the City Council who bring about the increase. I cannot prove that, but it is in the air.

If some provision of that kind were put into the city charter, salaries would not be increased in anything like the way they are now.

The CHAIRMAN.—Before you retire, Mr. Cummings, I would like to ask you a single question. You have stated in forcible language the facts in regard to the burden of taxation under which the citizens of Boston rest. Now what remedies would you suggest to this commission?

Mr. CUMMINGS.—There is no remedy, of course, except to reduce expenses; and my remarks in regard to the consolidation of commissions, the payment of laborers, high salaries and the increase of salaries, simply show some ways in which expenses can be reduced. I have made my remarks upon taxation more to bring that matter home to you, gentlemen, who have so much influence, and to have the public consider it, than because I see any specific provision that you can put into the charter to prevent it. The burden of taxation here shows that there is something wrong with the present system; and the righting of that wrong is the problem for this commission to consider.

STATEMENT OF GEN. HAZARD STEVENS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: — I should like to remark before making the few suggestions which have occurred to me, upon one point in regard to the rate of taxation which has just been adverted to by Mr. Cummings. It seems to me the rate of taxation is no measure of the management of a city government. With a low rate of taxation there may be a very bad city government, because they may borrow money. We have examples in New York and other cities where there have been mal-administration and corruption shown by vast increase of the public debt. Those men did not dare to put the rate of taxation very high, but they incurred an immense debt and raised the money in that way in order to have it to squander. It seems to me that matter should be taken into account in considering the restrictions to be put upon city affairs.

Why is it, Mr. Chairman, that the larger grows the city the higher rises the rate of taxation, and the greater becomes the cost per capita of population of carrying on municipal business? In everything else the greater the concentration of numbers and capital, the less the proportionate cost of production. The larger the scale of doing things, or making things, the cheaper things are done or made. But the great cities seem to reverse this rule, or set it at defiance, and why?

Because of misgovernment; because of the waste and corruption, which, like a chronic disease, seems fast becoming inseparable from them.

When a city grows so large that the average intelligent and well-meaning citizen can exert little or no influence upon municipal affairs, becomes, as it were, lost in the crowd, he ceases to take active interest in city politics, becomes discouraged, and confines his attention to his own private business. He may, and usually does, bitterly condemn the prevailing abuses in city affairs, and grumbles loudly at high taxes. But no matter how excessive the taxes may be, he finds it cheaper to pay them, and to devote his time to making more money, than to meddle in politics, and fight the plunderers. In fact, he does not see how any effort of his is likely to mend matters.

On the other hand, with the growth of the city, the ignorant and vicious increase apace in numbers, and furnish fit tools to open the doors of power to designing men, attracted by the rich harvest to be reaped from the control of vast revenues and expenditures, as carrion attracts the vultures.

Thus the causes of the failure of self-government of the large cities are not far to seek. They are the apathy and supineness of the intelligent and thrifty citizens, together with the presence of a large, ignorant and degraded voting mass. This conjunction speedily breeds a swarm of designing rogues, who go into city politics for what they can make out of them. In such a field of corruption rascals spring up as rank and plentiful as weeds in fat, rich soil, and it is as idle to abuse and scold at the former as the latter.

The problem is how to remove these causes, how to break up this conjunction, this most abnormal state of things, where the intelli-

gent, active, and industrious are lying down passively, and suffering themselves to be despoiled by the idle, ignorant, and vicious.

Under our free institutions there seems to be but one remedy, and that is :—

Simple government. Individual responsibility. Let the form of municipal government be as plain and simple as practicable. Let it be administered by a single head, who shall be responsible directly to the people.

Put it straight to good citizens either to attend to the election of a good head, or suffer the abuses of a bad one.

Put it so plainly that every good citizen will realize that he cannot afford to suffer city elections to go by default ; that he must attend to them ; that his safety demands it ; that he is personally responsible for good officials, and that he can make his vote and influence tell in the result.

The long and costly experience of New York has demonstrated that relief from the evils of municipal misgovernment cannot be obtained from outside interference, from numerous excellent laws, nor from the multiplication of offices and boards to divide authority and check each other. Such measures have generally proved the hiding-places for plunderers, screening and protecting them while confusing and confounding the public. Too much mystery, too much machinery and complication have been thrown around municipal government. It is really a simple business matter to keep good order, and provide schools, streets, sewers, parks, lights, water, etc. The great railroad and manufacturing companies have a much harder task ; for, besides carrying on their enormous daily business, they have to encounter fierce competition and jealous rivalry, and face financial difficulties. What competition has a city government to meet ? What financial difficulties to encounter, except to levy upon the pocket-books of a too confiding and yielding public ? Yet these companies succeed, simply because they select the ablest men that can be found to manage them, and then let them manage. If one fails they turn him out and try another, and so on until the right man is found. It has become an axiom that an able president makes a prosperous railroad, or company, and *vice versa*. Why should not the same rule work equally well in managing the public business of cities ?

Public opinion is rapidly coming to realize the necessity of a reform in this direction. As one indication of many that might be adduced, attention is called to the following resolve, which has been indorsed by three public meetings, and adopted as the declaration of principles and objects of the Citizens' Club of Boston :—

That the form of the municipal government of Boston is too complicated and cumbrous, and should be simplified ; that the handling and disbursement of public moneys by committees of either or both branches of the City Council is wrong in principle and pernicious and corrupting in practice ; that the legislative and executive functions ought to be kept separate, and confided to different and independent officers ; that the great public works and departments now managed by practically irresponsible committees of aldermen or councilmen, ought to be placed under the charge of competent chiefs, each accountable directly to the Mayor, and he to the people, so that the humblest citizen may know in every case whom to seek, whom to blame, and whom to praise at City Hall.

Applying these principles, the following skeleton for a Revised City Charter for Boston is respectfully submitted.

1. *Legislative.*

Mayor and twenty-five Aldermen, — one from each ward, — to be elected biennially, and serve two years.

Power to pass ordinances and orders, raise revenues, make appropriations, to inspect and investigate by committees or otherwise any department or work, and to impeach and remove, for good cause, by two-thirds vote, any officer of the city.

Mayor to have power to veto all or any part of any ordinance.

2. *Executive.*

The Mayor to hold the executive power.

The Mayor to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, heads of departments, and all other officers except clerks and subordinates, and they to be appointed by the several heads of departments, subject to the Mayor's approval. The Mayor to have absolute power to remove any officer.

There shall be a —

Superintendent of Streets,	
“ Sewers,	
“ Water Works,	
“ Lights,	
“ Parks.	

The Mayor and these five Superintendents to form Board of Public Works, — to have authority to condemn land for public uses, to prepare estimates, and to execute works.

There shall also be the following officers : —

Three Assessors and Registrars of Voters,
Auditor,
Fifty Assistant Assessors,
Board of Health, three persons,
Clerk,
Collector,
Counsel,
Inspector of Buildings,
Surveyor and Engineer,
Superintendent of Fire Department,
“ Police,
“ Public Buildings,
Registrar,
Treasurer.

Each to appoint the necessary subordinates, provided for by ordinance and appropriation, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions, the Overseers of the Poor, and State Aid Committee, to be consolidated into one board of nine persons, three to be appointed each year, to serve three years.

The following to be abolished : —

Common Council.

Registrars of Voters (duties devolved on Assessors).

City Solicitor.

Architect.

Engineer (duties devolved on Surveyor).

Fire Commissioners.

Police “

Street “

Water “

The Sinking-fund Commissioners and Park Commissioners to remain until city debt is paid, and present system of parks completed, and then to be abolished.

Other necessary officers as now constituted.

School matters to remain as now constituted.

General Provisions.

1. No further funded debt to be incurred. Tax of \$2 on \$1000, to be annually collected and devoted to paying principal of present debt until it is wholly paid.

2. Tax not to exceed \$10 on \$1000, exclusive of State tax, and tax of \$2 on \$1000 for sinking-fund.

3. Election day to be public holiday. Every voter required to vote under heavy penalty unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable absence.

4. Public and private entertaining, eating and drinking at public expense, prohibited.

5. Board of Aldermen, and every member thereof, prohibited from taking part directly or indirectly in the expenditure of public money, furnishing supplies to the city, making contracts therewith, or the carrying on of the executive department.

6. Mayor to have salary of \$15,000. Each Alderman, \$3,000 per annum. Other salaries to be fixed by ordinance.

By the above revision there would be

Saved annually in salaries	\$60,000
Office rents and expenses	40,000
Junketing	50,000

And at least twenty-five per cent. in the great public works in consequence of working in harmony, and with economical and business methods, equal to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). So that the reduced taxation need not impair or retard a single improvement.

There would also be a great indirect saving and benefit both in public money and public morals from allowing many active, energetic men, who have found it so profitable to fasten on the city purse, to return to the honest industry of private life.

In regard to the matter of salaries, gentlemen, it seems to me that the old saying, the laborer is worthy of his hire, particularly applies to the city government. More especially for this reason: city officials are subjected to temptations which officers and employes of private firms and corporations do not have. They ought to be men of character and should be paid fair salaries. It seems to me the true economy consists in reducing all surplus offices and paying a fair and handsome compensation to those you retain.

Mr. LEE. — Are you a citizen of Boston?

Gen. STEVENS. — Yes, sir.

Mr. LEE. — And this is an idea of your own?

Gen STEVENS. — Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF W. W. GREENOUGH, ESQ.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I should appear before you at all, not having any suggestions to make in regard to the Public Library, but I have heard in a general way that it was contemplated by the commission — I do not know how correctly it is stated — to take away from the administration of the boards and other departments the representation of members of the city government.

The CHAIRMAN. — Perhaps I had better state that up to the present moment no action has been taken and no understanding was had by the commission as to that matter. We shall be glad to hear any suggestions you may have to make.

Mr. GREENOUGH. — In continuation of my remarks I would state that under the law and the ordinance under which the library has been administrated since it was incorporated, the administration has been very satisfactory and efficient. The board would be very sorry to see the members of the city government taken from the Board of Trustees. The gentlemen who have been with us from the City Government have rendered very efficient service in the library. The object of having them there, so far as I understood, has been that there should always be in each department of the City Government some member of the City Council who would know precisely what the department was doing, and how its affairs were administered. They would be able to give information upon any question which might arise. So far the system has worked well with the public library, and we should be sorry to have it changed.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand that Mr. Greenough reflects the opinion of the board that they are perfectly satisfied with the present organization of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. GREENOUGH. — Yes, sir, so far as I know.

STATEMENT OF ALDERMAN MALCOM S. GREENOUGH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, — I have not prepared a written statement to present to this commission, nor do I propose to occupy any great length of time. I have publicly stated several times my own very strong belief that the city government can be very much better and more economically managed by paid and permanent departments than by any committees that can be appointed. I look upon this whole matter of putting the funds of joint or aldermanic committees as the last movement for economy. I sincerely trust that, whatever this commission report, they will report against any such practice.

But what I wanted to call your attention to is the change which I thought ought to be made in the city government in the mode of electing aldermen. Perhaps you will remember that last winter

when this question was debated, the Board of Aldermen passed an order petitioning the Legislature for the aldermen to be elected, partly by districts and partly at large. That did not pass the Council, and I think it was not considered at length by the Legislature. But it seems to me that if the confirmation of the Mayor's nominations is to be made by the Board of Alderman, or if it should be the intention of this commission to recommend anything of that kind, there ought certainly to be a mixed Board of Aldermen, or otherwise the city government might find themselves in exactly the same position they are in this year. There will be a dead-lock. I believe most firmly in fixing the responsibility in the hands of the Mayor. I should be entirely willing to see the appointment of the various heads of departments put into his hands without any confirmation whatever. But I am very well aware that there is a strong public sentiment against that which would be very hard to overcome. But if this commission see fit to recommend the election of a larger Board of Aldermen than the present one, I think a considerable portion of that board should be elected at large, so that there should be no possibility that the Mayor, from whatsoever party he may come, shall not have a majority of the board with him. I have not seen any suggestion of that kind made before this commission, but I consider it a very important matter. I should oppose any scheme which involves any confirmation of the Mayor's nominations, if the aldermen are all elected by districts.

As I happened to come in and hear Mr. Cummings express himself upon the subject of salaries, I desire to say that I have not agreed with him altogether upon the subject of the pay of city officials. I do not think the only question to be considered is what you can get the services of that man for; because if that principle were put into operation, in almost any of the affairs of the city, you could turn any man out and put in somebody else who could do the work tolerably well for less money. But the value which comes to a man from long experience and reputable character should be considered in City Hall as well as in private firms and corporations. While I think that some men in this building are paid what they are worth, and while I think others are paid more than they are worth, and while I think more men are employed than are needed, yet in many cases I think the salaries are insufficient for the responsibility of the position.

But what Mr. Cummings said in regard to labor is perfectly true, that the fixing of the price of labor at a rate higher than the market price does not tend to the advantage of the laboring men in the cities. My attention has been specially called to that fact this year. There are many men coming to Boston, attracted by the high rate of wages here, that they have squeezed out a good many old citizens of Boston who have labored here for many years, but have become not so efficient as some of those new ones who have come in. It has been stated to me that there are a great many men in Boston who are working for the city at two dollars a day, who have driven out workingmen who have lived and worked here for a good while, and would be glad to work for a less sum than two dollars.

Mr. BUGBEE. — It has been suggested that the legislative power of the corporation should be committed to one body, instead of two as at present.

Alderman GREENOUGH. — Well, sir, I am perfectly free to say I do not see any use for two bodies in this City Hall, unless their functions are to be distinctly different. I think that the executive power, which the aldermen have at the present time, should be wholly taken away from them. I entirely appreciate my own inability to attend to the business put upon me as a member of the Board of Aldermen in the way I think it should be done. I am dependent upon the heads of departments for information which I should have to a great extent. In cases where I am partly responsible for the expenditure of large sums of money I find it utterly beyond my powers to obtain information. It would take a large portion of my time to perform the duties of the many committees of which I am a member, and leave no time in which to attend to my private business. I do not think the aldermen are competent to attend to such matters, and I want to see them taken out of their hands. If the aldermen are stripped of their executive powers and are made simply a legislative branch, I do not see any necessity of having a second body like the Common Council. I should be somewhat in favor of increasing the number of aldermen, say from twelve to eighteen, and elect four or six of those at large, and I should take from them all executive powers.

Mr. LEE. — And place it where?

Alderman GREENOUGH. — In the hands of paid officials. I very strongly believe in a Board of Public Works, and so I think does almost everybody who has examined the matter carefully. I have no doubt at all, from the experience I have had in the different departments, that the work could be done much more economically and efficiently if it was done in unison. I think that a Board of Public Works, of five members, could carry on practically the whole business of the city in regard to sewers, streets, water, lights, bridges, buildings and those things. Then my scheme always has been to combine the police, health, and fire departments into a single board of public protection. You gentlemen know perfectly well that in every one of these commissions the work is practically done by one man to a very great extent. It could always be done by one man if he is intelligent and gives his time to it. But there are certain cases in which he desires consultation and advice from his friends. In such cases he should have the assistance of the other two members of the board, each one of whom should have charge of the administration of his own department. I think that could be done with great advantage. I think the public institutions could be put under a much more efficient body of men than at present. But whatever you require I think the persons ought to be paid. If you pay men, I believe in paying well, and you will get a good class of men. But I do not believe in intrusting the expenditure of large sums of money into the hands of irresponsible committees.

Alderman WHITTEN. — What would be your idea of paying an alderman?

Alderman GREENOUGH.—It would depend upon the number of aldermen you have.

Alderman WHITTEN.—Well, eighteen.

Alderman GREENOUGH.—I should pay them two thousand dollars a year. I would have the place of alderman open to and worthy of the ambition of men in moderate circumstances who would be glad to perform the duties for the salary. There is always a great deal of work to be done in this position.

Alderman WHITTEN.—To be an alderman a man must necessarily abandon his private business, if he is in moderate circumstances. My experience has been that a man is unfitted for anything else after he has served in a public position for a few years. Do you think you would get as good a class of men for aldermen if they are paid a salary as if you did not?

Aldermen GREENOUGH.—I think you would. In that case it would take away the temptation to make money in other ways.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—Suppose you relieve the aldermen from all executive work and left them only legislative business, it would not require much time?

Alderman GREENOUGH.—It would require very much time then. You must have committees upon the various departments, and members should acquaint themselves with those departments, so that they be able to act intelligently upon appropriations asked for. I know very well that while I was in the Council, before I had anything to do with committees of the aldermen, they occupied a great deal of time. Take the Committee on the Water Department, the board are continually asking for appropriations, and have been making experiments for several years. All those matters take up a great deal of time. If you divide all the work of the various committees among eighteen men you will find that it will take a large part of their time. You cannot do away with such committees as ordinances and claims, finance and accounts. How many meetings do you have on the Committee on Ordinances?

Alderman WHITTEN.—Sometimes twenty or thirty. It is the most trying committee we have in City Hall.

Alderman GREENOUGH.—Take the Committee on Claims?

Mr. CUMMINGS.—It takes, on an average, about half a day a week all through the year.

Alderman GREENOUGH.—I am not a stickler about paying salaries to the aldermen; but I think you should pay them a fair salary if you pay them at all.

Alderman WHITTEN.—Do you suppose the present Board of Aldermen would perform their duties any better if they were paid a salary? I should be loath to think so.

Alderman GREENOUGH.—I think you are going to get a rather different class of men when the aldermen are elected by districts.

APPENDIX B.

COMMUNICATIONS.

APPENDIX B.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION ON CITY CHARTER.

To the Commissioners on the Revision of the City Charter: —

GENTLEMEN, — Availing of your polite invitation to suggest any needed changes in our City Charter, I will endeavor to state briefly some points which may be reformed.

My experience has been that Boston has been well-governed in many respects for the past twenty years, and that the two chief defects therein to-day are excessive expenditures and a decay in public spirit. We have an excessive debt and a burdensome rate of taxation, because we have undertaken to furnish more than other cities do. Our outlay in every department is lavish, and must remain a heavy charge upon the tax-payers, until the public consents to a more economical scale of proceedings. So long as we demand good police, fire, and health departments, we must spend money; so long as we insist upon water everywhere, streets, sewers, lamps, and sidewalks throughout our large territory, we must pay heavy taxes: so long as we maintain hospitals, libraries, and parks, we can hardly foresee the possible increase in our annual expenditures and annual increment of debt.

As to our scheme of public government, I am entirely in favor of two boards, aldermen and councilmen, acting concurrently. The experiment of a single chamber is yet to be tried; but, theoretically, is has little in its favor. The fact of concurrent action being required is the best safeguard against hasty action. It is so in State and national affairs, and the population and revenues of the City of Boston bring their proceedings to the same level.

I also believe in having one of these bodies, as at present, comparatively numerous. Between fifty and seventy-five is a safe number for a Council, for in such a body corruption is generally unknown. In a large Council argument is necessary, the use of money is unsafe and ruinously expensive, and the pressure of public opinion almost invariably is felt.

But there are councils and councils, and I do not claim that our system is perfect. In the first place the Board of Aldermen consists of too few members. If they be honest and capable they have more than a day's work to do every day in the year. Some increase in their number, without lessening the dignity of the office, will add to their efficiency. I would suggest that every Mayor be made, *ex officio*, a member of the Board for three years after he leaves the higher office; thus returning to the city

some part of the valuable information he has acquired at its expense.

As the term of office is but for one year, no time should be lost by the aldermen in acquiring the rudiments of civic knowledge. I suggest, therefore, that no one be eligible to that post who has not served for a year in the City Council of Boston, or some other city, the Legislature of a State, or in Congress.

So in regard to the Common Council I would exclude all persons from that body under thirty years of age, and I would require them to be elected by a majority of the votes cast.

In regard to the functions of the City Council there exists an unwise mingling of the legislative and executive functions. But this arises largely from the theory of our charter, which regards the Board of Aldermen as occupying the place of the Selectmen of a town. Boston is too large for such a system, its departments are too vast for amateur control, and the attempt to exercise these executive functions has proved a failure year by year.

If we accept the fact that our departments must be managed by paid and competent officials we shall be concerned mainly with their appointment and duties. We shall reserve to the City Council the equally important duty of deciding upon the work to be done, leaving the method to the officials. It is in the mixture of the two duties that we become confused and fail. For example, the street department is to-day managed by the Board of Aldermen, under ordinances which are contradictory and illegal; and the result of the inability of that Board to deal with the question of their rights is to leave them in doubt whether they have any control of their own Superintendent.

Every one can see that the work of building, repairing, or keeping in order a street, is mechanical. It requires the services of men skilled in the business. The question of deciding in what portion of the city the annual expenditure shall be made, is as clearly one for legislation. There is never money enough to build or repair all the streets desired at one time. No superintendent, no mayor, no single officer, can properly be allowed to decide upon the appropriation of the public funds, on his single judgment.

So, in regard to our other great expenditures for water, police, health, schools, parks, etc., the work must be annually planned, and the money appropriated, by the representatives of the people. And after the first appropriation a constant supervision must be continued to guard against the ignorance, corruption, or usurpation of those intrusted with the execution of the orders.

It is for that reason that I urge that the executive powers of the City Council, and especially of the aldermen, should be taken away, and that their legislative powers should be concurrently exercised by the two branches.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good government. It is useless to imagine that the public money will be well expended if we transfer the sole control to officials responsible to no one. The best men become lazy, aged, or even corrupt; favoritism will creep into any department; nothing but a constant and active supervision will keep any great corporation in sound health. That

the City Council must exercise its powers through committees is true, but with those powers limited to supervision no harm can ensue. Our ordinances have been recently revised, and to a limited extent corrected. The Rules of the City Council have been largely amended in the right direction. The machinery for further improvement exists, and can be put in force at any time.

Much popular abuse has been cast upon the present City Council for exercising its legal rights in the matter of confirming the Mayor's appointments. The noise is entirely disproportionate to the cause. The Mayor has but few appointments in his power, as the greater part of the city officials are elected by the City Council without his interference. Believing that a mixed system is bad, I should suggest that all the city officers be elected by the City Council; but I would give the Mayor the far greater power of the *veto*. At present these elections are not submitted to him, but I would have them all require his approval, subject, as in other cases, to being passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote. I would further give him the power to suspend or remove officers for cause, and to fill temporarily all vacancies, however caused.

As to the heads of departments, I would give them the right to appoint their assistants according to such restrictions as the new law on the subject may provide; but I would hold them strictly to executive functions and to rigid accountability to the City Council.

As to the Mayor, we have at present the anomaly of a well-paid official with nothing to do. Chosen of late years without regard to his knowledge of city affairs, the small powers conceded to him are such as usually provoke only hostile criticism. The few nominations he can make only serve to make him unpopular, without giving him any assistance in shaping the policy of his administration. Consequently, he generally comes in as a lion and goes out as a lamb, unjustly blamed for what he has not done, and rarely thanked for what he has done.

On the other hand he is the one official who is overpaid for his services, and the one most rigorously held to a constant attendance. I believe the time has come for the office to cease to be a sinecure.

In the first place it would be well to have the Mayor a citizen of the county, the State, and the city, though I believe no law at present requires it. It would also be well for him to have the same qualifications that I have suggested for aldermen. I would also give him a voice at meetings of the Board of Aldermen, on condition that he complied with parliamentary law and left the chair when he spoke. It seems absurd that the Mayor, who may send as many messages in writing as he pleases to the aldermen, should not address them.

I would also allow him, though the present law does not, to serve on any committee of either branch to which he may be elected. I am almost tempted to make his membership of the Finance Committee compulsory, instead of being perfunctory and illegal, as at present.

I would give him the power to veto any part of any motion

involving the expenditure of money, while approving the rest. This is a reform of the highest moment, and a simple matter of justice to the official.

I have already suggested that he make no nominations, but that all be submitted to his approval.

I earnestly advocate the separation of the licensing power from the Police Department. It is at present another instance of confounding legislative and executive branches. Licensing should be done, if at all, only on broad considerations, and especially without favoritism. The officials must act largely as judges, and ought to use the police force only as witnesses where necessary. Now the Police Department is judge and jury, and, instead of merely enforcing the law and reporting breaches thereof, it is daily mixed into all the pernicious surroundings of a dangerous traffic. The two departments were once distinct, and seem to require distinct qualifications for their best management.

I would abolish many of the commissions of three, and in return would oblige the Mayor to actively supervise the most important departments. Then I would make him the head of the Police and Street Departments, with a perfected chain of subordinate officers. In this way the administration of each year would have its own distinctive impression derived from the Mayor, and the public could judge of the success or failure of its head.

It will be seen that I have proposed no startling novelties, as I mainly desire to render available the services of the one man who is paid to do the work, and whose position should enable him to inspect all the departments. I regard the appointing power of the Mayor as a mistake, for he should be rather the impartial censor, not bound to the officials by any ties of interest or favor. As a judge he can be impartial; as the dispenser of patronage he is committed to the support of his nominees, and the temptation to use that patronage for unworthy purposes is unfortunately great.

If any of these reforms seem practicable and desirable it will be easy to frame the necessary orders and laws. They will require the consent of the Legislature, and for that reason they can best be sought for in general terms. I may here suggest that no sweeping changes should be asked for unless the act contains a provision requiring its acceptance by a popular vote. In past years there have been too many appeals to the Legislature on what seemed to be party grounds. Such acts inevitably lead to reprisals whenever the majority shifts from one side to the other; and, of course, the public suffers doubly. Moreover we have now more than one-half of the population of the State residing in cities. General laws applicable to cities are preferable to special legislation for Boston in all such matters as affect the frame of government.

Lastly, as I said at the beginning, one chief cause of our trouble is the decline of public spirit. The increase in party spirit, the close equality in numbers of the principal parties, the plurality rule, — all have exercised a bad influence on our City Councils. So long as the success of a party nominee is the main object of a contest,

so long as the votes in a council are cast on party lines, it is useless to complain of the absence of good men from the scene. I hope much from the new system of electing aldermen, and I also trust that the new division of wards will break up many of the corrupt associations now painfully apparent. But until the voters of this city are willing to insist upon honesty, ability, and devotion in their candidates, in preference to nominal party triumphs, they need not expect good government. No plan of reform can be perfected which will not depend for its effects solely on the character of the officials employed under it; and, with good and efficient men at the City Hall, the form of the Charter is of secondary importance.

I will, therefore, sum up my suggestions as follows:—

1. The City Council concurrently to exercise all legislative powers, and to abandon all executive powers. To elect all officers, subject to the Mayor's veto.

2. The Mayor to have the confirmation of all elective officers, but not the nominating power. To have the power of a partial veto on expenditures, and to be the active head of as many executive departments as he can really supervise.

3. The Board of Aldermen to be increased in number, and to become a legislative body solely.

4. The idea of legislation to apply to all matters beyond the actual execution of orders, and to cover all necessary action of committees.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

BOSTON, August 22, 1884.

To the Commissioners on the Revision of the City Charter:—

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to present you some considerations on the subject of Municipal Government worthy of very serious consideration in forming a municipal system.

I. The City of Boston is to-day as populous as very many of the States of the Union at the time of the Revolution, and as several of them are to-day.

II. The voting population is, on all other subjects than the selection of public officers, and the transaction of public business, by universal concession, as intelligent as, more highly educated, better informed than, the voting population at the time of the Revolution, and certainly, in the same respects, the equal of the voting population of the States referred to of to-day. If this be true, as is and must be conceded, is it probable that they are lacking in intelligence to select their public officers well, or so inherently vicious that they will select badly?

Again, is the voting population of Boston inherently less intelligent or more vicious politically or otherwise than the voting population of the towns of Massachusetts?

I think it must be conceded that the keepers of the suffrage and the casters of the ballot are at least an average lot for patriotism, virtue, and intelligence.

III. Reflective persons, who have studied the subject, agree that the city form of municipal government in America is a failure. It has failed in economy; it has failed in energy; it has failed in promptness; it has failed in well-defined responsibility. The summary of its defects is in three words, Laxity, Extravagance, Irresponsibility.

IV. The same reflective persons as universally agree that the New England town governments have succeeded. They are Economical, Energetic, and Responsible.

V. But the peoples who have made of one government a success and have made of the other a failure are substantially the same peoples.

VI. The powers and duties of the two forms of governments are alike, and they deal with the same subjects-matter.

VII. It seems to follow, then, that, with the same material, and doing the same work, one form of machine is good, and the other form is bad.

VIII. The lesson of experience, then, is simple. It is to wrap up the soul of town government in a new embodiment, not to keep the corpse of the town, and exclude its soul.

IX. The first City Charter of Boston exemplified the galvanized corpse method. The old English borough system of freemen, aldermen, and mayor, substantially followed in our colonial methods, illustrates a system with a soul in it; not, it is true, consonant with modern American notions, but still suitable for an example.

X. A city government in New England to-day must be based on universal suffrage. The opinion of the public will not permit anything else. Any theories to the contrary cannot be crystallized into facts to-day, and probably never can be. This fact must be kept in view always as fundamental.

XI. Granting the above postulate, there is but one way to make universal suffrage successful in town or city: trust it. Towns trust it fully. The town meeting controls the town affairs. And this is the great distinction between town and city management. The people of towns transact their own business. The people of cities have theirs managed for them by irrevocable attorneys chosen for a term, irremovable and irresponsible.

XII. What is needed, then, to make a city government much nearer what it should be, is power of the citizens over their affairs and over their deputies.

XIII. This can be done by a subdivision of the city into wards, each having practically a town organization, a right to hold a town meeting, a right to formulate their demands on the city government, each having its own registration list, its own election officers, — and by this I mean chosen by themselves, not appointed, — and each ward of such convenient size as to be able to hold a town meeting. This means not larger than sufficient to elect one representative to the Legislature. It would be better to have it only

half as large. Each ward should have the right to elect one member of the Council, to instruct him in his duties as councillor, and to remove him by majority vote at any time, and without reasons given, and fill his place at will. No city officer should have a term of office other than the pleasure of the body which elects or appoints him, and the more direct the election the better. It should be possible, if an officer is elected for a term, at any regular election in the term, for the voters to displace him by voting somewhat thus: "For Intendant of Stables [I use the name of an imaginary office] in place of A. B., now holding the office, with whom we are dissatisfied, and for said A. B.'s unexpired term, X. Y." If a majority of all the voters on the list united on a particular X. Y. it should determine A. B.'s term of office.

XIV. The Council should have full power to establish, alter, and control the executive departments, and assign duties to them, to provide for their service, and alter, amend, or repeal any ordinance about them at any time.

XV. Complete control of city affairs should be given the Council, the members being instructed by their constituents and subject to be disciplined as I have suggested; and the anomaly of an absolute, uncontrollable School Board should cease, and the schools be run by officers always subordinate to the municipal legislature.

XVI. Provided the powers and responsibilities shall be vested in the people and their removable and responsible delegates, as above suggested, details are of small account.

XVII. Every business man of Boston who resides in a town makes it a rule to attend his town meeting, and this is because he feels he has some power there. Hardly a business man of Boston who resides in the city would not prefer to try to sell a bill of goods to a customer rather than go to the polls and vote a slip of paper. The townsman knows he has power and feels, conscientiously, a responsibility for its use. The citizen feels his ballot is almost powerless, and counts it as one of "de minimis," for which he cares as little as the law does. A town election brings out more voters in the town than the State election, as a rule. A city election almost as invariably counts less ballots than the State election. Lack of power results in neglect of the small duty of casting the ballot. Possession of power brings the voters to the polls for a whole day.

Cannot Boston, which first inaugurated the town government of New England, again teach the lesson of statesmanship, and present to the nation, as she presented the town to the colony, a frame of city government permeated and saturated with that popular control of affairs which only is fully congruous with our modern governmental methods?

I am, very truly yours,

THOS. WM. CLARKE.

To the Commission on the City Charter:—

Citizens of Boston may well avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to improve their municipal administration. Corruption and incompetence have proved so disastrous in other cities, seasonable precautions should be taken to save their own from like degeneracy. Even here vast sums have been wrung by unequal taxation from the thrifty and industrious to demoralize the people in the discharge of their political obligations, to glut the greed of mercenaries, whose votes foist into place the incapable and unprincipled. Debt contracted, without adequate equivalent, presses a heavy weight on trade and enterprise. Capital, without which no city can keep the enterprises it has, or establish new, hoards or goes away. Building is discouraged, population dwindles, accumulation is hindered or retarded. All who can, buy their garments in cheaper markets. The benefit of property inuring less to the owner than to the whole community, when generously spent or given away trade flourishes, and all reap the advantage. Its existence depends upon just laws wisely administered, exemption from unequal and extortionate assessments. If treated with injustice it grows too timid to venture, it diminishes in yield, no longer is employed in paying for labor; debt and taxation fall on the inhabitants too poor to escape, who have anything left to despoil.

Quite recently the whole valuation of Elizabeth, in New Jersey, once famous in history, became less than its debt, contracted by injudicious public speculation. Dozens of cities in the West have proved insolvent; a dozen States repudiated. New Orleans and Chicago have been unable to meet their most pressing obligations. Cincinnati, from inefficient police and weak judges, within a year has been given over to murder and riot. New York, the prey of official freebooters, the State government has deprived in part of the administration of its local affairs. Our own City Government has fallen away from the bright example of wise economy and faithful charge, once its distinguishing features. Our commerce that created our wealth and crowded our wharves was sacrificed in the most formidable civil war that ever desolated a nation. But its prolonged prostration is ascribed to excessive taxation, partly local, that cripples all effort for its restoration; and improvident grants of its tidal reservoirs not resisted, threaten its future. Our leather trade is on the ebb, mills and workshops no longer pay interest on the plant or subsistence to the operatives. Wasteful public extravagance in wages above the market, enormous salaries, consume what would supply all needs if applied to their legitimate purpose.

These evils, sufficiently rife and menacing for alarm, demand of the commission remedies so far as effect our own city. The time is ripe for the effort, the responsibility in able hands. Our charter, framed by the wise and public-spirited of half a century ago, and then adapted to its needs, no longer meets the requirements of extended areas and inhabitants increased sevenfold, and less

homogeneous. Hordes of men from other places are taught by demagogues to look to the public crib for a livelihood, that these demagogues may usurp places of trust that belong to experience and disinterestedness. Strangers to our city, without forbearance or sense of justice, requite the generous welcome extended to them by proscribing those that have grown old in the public service. Greedy scramble for party ascendancy or personal aggrandizement subverts the principles and safeguards without which our free institutions become impossible. The blessings of good government that induced so many to flee from European thralldom are thrown idly away.

If such be the course of events throughout the land, it behooves us here to avail ourselves of the present sense of danger to speak out. If not too late, let us rally to save Boston while we may. It is true that those least educated and most open now to the insidious appeals of politicians and professional agitators, who subsist on the credulity of their victims, as they grow older and are more largely interested in the preservation of our representative system, in the prosperity that flows from virtue and intelligence, from liberty and justice, will become conservative. They will shake off the fetters of blind subserviency to selfish leaders, prove that free institutions are compatible with honor and honesty, and that civilization and religious faith cannot exist without them. Yet we must profit by our mistakes, recognize the hand of Providence in social organization, content with our lot as prescribed by its ordinances, be self-sacrificing and just, or our hope will prove but a snare.

Above all it behooves us to be no longer, at the ballot-box or in public councils, Germans or Irish, Aryans or Africans; not sectarian in faith or agnostics, but Americans and Christians. Orange and blue, Teutonic or Gallic, have no place here to rekindle animosities that belong to other lands. When they disturb our politics, make American interests secondary to their own quarrels, the indignant spirit of our own people should vindicate our right to our own country. If Chinese or African, Mormons or Sandlots, threaten to outnumber us at the polls and exclude us from the management of our own affairs, it is time to raise the bars till those already here are assimilated to our institutions before admitting more. Those that have built up our nationality, if in danger of losing it, should maintain it against intruders who betray our hospitality, while we can. We owe it to the memories of the past and best hopes of the future, not for ourselves alone, but for civilization and the race, to transmit unimpaired the well ordered Christian republic we have inherited. If we have traitors at home, or dangers threaten us from Asia or Europe, we must abandon brilliant generalities not of universal application, and consider what is best for our own country.

But the present danger is not so much from abroad as from the endeavor of the unprincipled and ignorant, whether alien or native, to use power for vanity or greed. Confidence in our public institutions, in civil-service reform, to assimilate both strangers and our own people alike to the highest standards of public obligation, will

not suffice without perpetual vigilance. The direst foe of free institutions is the doctrine that the spoils in party contests belong to the victors. Party may be indispensable to freedom, but no government is worth preserving, or can claim to be free, where fifty millions of people are to be the bondsmen and puppets of one in a thousand, who appropriate the public revenue and seize upon office for their own purposes. If the object of British rule is to get twelve honest men into the jury-box, if liberty here is to give every man his due, those who constitute our government should be the servants of the public, with no other aim than to promote the public welfare. None in city or State should be placed in office who do not consistently prove the sincerity of their professions in their daily life.

With such elevated standards of official obligations religiously insisted upon by the people, as we are more thoroughly trained to what they imply, we may enjoy in America for centuries the benefits of liberty, happiness, prosperity, virtue, and enlightenment, hitherto without a precedent. Judging of the future from the past, we may count upon vast growths of population, increased wealth and refinement, intellectual and moral progress. We should bear this in mind, for in this increment, without crowding upon vested rights, rests the practicability of reform. We may boldly reorganize our system, not only to meet better our present requirements, but the probabilities of the future. If any class or interest will be prejudiced by immediate reform, by its gradual or future adoption, no right will be infringed, all opposition frustrated. We have learned by experience what to avoid. We can approximately estimate the increased pressure these changes will impose upon the strength and stability of the new structure, realize the heavier strains to which it may be subjected, and guard in season against them.

Good sense qualifies the suffrage by age and sex. It regards its exercise not as a right but a duty, and its limitations are designed to promote the public welfare. In municipal administration it is unreasonable to give the stranger and penniless the same control over the public expenditures and assessments as the inhabitants who have created its wealth and pay its taxes. If the privilege or duty were limited to all over thirty, to householders paying one dollar a week rent, or to those who pay ten dollars a year, or some portion of the whole tax, our government would be in wiser hands. But if this would offend existing but groundless prejudice, there exists already in our statutes a definition of citizenship that would be a safer rule than the present. Five years' continuous residence and three years' successive taxes give as a precious heirloom — the right to support in the event of disability. This is not a disgraceful condition, as the richest may come to want; but that the inhabitants may have some interest in the place they live in, why not make the rule for domicile to vote the same as required for settlement? Taxation and representation was the plea on which we claimed our independence. Representation without taxation will lead us back to political slavery or end in anarchy. All reasonable objection to this change can be easily guarded against by act or ordinance.

Allusion has been made to the perversion of the franchise, investing in the least competent to exercise it the control of the public policy, the choice of officials. Recourse had been had, in the fervor of party contentions, to practices subversive of every advantage derived from free institutions. If votes are no longer openly purchased, a system of bribery exists as objectionable and demoralizing, countenanced by those who pretend to be honest and intelligent. Shoals of men, too poor or indifferent to pay their own poll taxes, or take out their naturalization papers, are collected on the eve of elections, to be qualified at the expense of party managers, on condition, expressed or implied, that they will vote as those who pay may dictate. This is as weak as wicked. Naturally both sides become equally guilty. But so to do should be punished as bribery and the practice broken up.

The votes thus purchased, of little service to any one, being equally divided between the parties, add largely to expense of election, and set up at auction the responsible positions of the land among those who can contribute most largely to these useless and demoralizing expenditures. The kind of men to whom the control as to who shall be elected is thus delegated are the vicious and ignorant, — the very persons that our Constitution does not consider entitled to vote, not paying tax of their own earning, or of any advantage to the State. This is a grievous evil which good sense should strive to correct. One remedy is, that no one should be allowed to vote in a town or city election, otherwise qualified, who shall not have registered his name six months, or, at least, three before election, and paid at that time his tax for the previous year. No spectacle can be more disgraceful than just as our elections are taking place citizens who should know better make work in the navy-yards or on the streets, pay taxes for strangers to come and rob them of their substance, — to make a farce of free institutions and representative government.

If, as suggested, federal and State party affiliations are kept out of municipal elections, the qualifications proposed for such elections adopted, the intelligent and sensible of all parties will unite to secure for the cities and towns honest and wise administration. The control of affairs will be where it belongs — in charge of the most faithful and public-spirited, who will develop their resources for the benefit of all, without waste or extravagance. The present tendency is through party conflicts, which hinge, not on measures, but on men, whose object is often simply spoil, to vest authority in the worst, not in the best. Should our cities, like New York, fall into similar keeping, the State government here, as there, will be obliged to interfere in behalf of justice and the general welfare of the State. Yet, as the best safeguards for order and liberty are general laws and local administration, it is believed that our people will be sufficiently sagacious to retain the management of their own affairs, and guard in season against so great a calamity.

Another important safeguard is to keep our local affairs out of State and federal politics. If party antagonisms are indispensable to freedom, they have little place in municipal administration, and

are only used by the designing for their own advantage. If, as proposed, the executive and administrative functions that have been vested by usurpation in the City Council should be restored to the Aldermen, chosen four in each year for triennial terms, and each citizen have two votes, both parties would probably be represented in equal numbers. The tendency of the political scales in this country is so general toward an equipoise, that party considerations thus balanced would rarely operate in the choice of officials. The only criterion would be fitness and character. If the Common Council should be confined to making the ordinances and appropriations, and met less often, be less numerous and chosen for two years; if the object be economy and honest administration, and not to give them a power to abuse, it cannot be doubted but both would be subserved. If mayors were chosen for two years, and not to be eligible for reelection for two terms after, they would be more independent; and we can trust to an intelligent community not to make mistakes in their selection.

If official tenures were more permanent, the members of the government would keep better in mind what concerned the public interest, have less to learn in case of war, pestilence, or conflagration. We have had disturbances of the public peace from riots and disorders, and to act promptly when the emergency overtakes us unawares, there must have been preparation and settled plans to prevent confusion. So much of the welfare of a large city depends upon the speedy restoration of tranquillity when interrupted, that little should be left to chance. Such preparation is less practicable where the members of the government are too frequently changing, or party spirit has created animosity to prevent mutual confidence. An efficient police system demands concert of action between the department, tribunals and City Council, that lawlessness and abuses may be kept in check. If all appointments, save the highest, were independent of the City Council, and by examination, not favoritism, more complete supervision might be restored to the council or board, without the objection, that led to the present system of independence.

It is, of course, desirable that all citizens should take an interest in what so intimately concerns them as the government of their city. But their true interest is to have that government economical, efficient, and sensible. It is not their interest that the worst of men should gain control of affairs by violence and intrigue, and lord it over the rest. Government should be adapted to the character of the community, the objects for which it is instituted. It is of advantage to all that the system should be efficient, and those who operate it honest and honorable, wise and faithful. Experience shows that it cannot be safely trusted to men whose motives for assuming its charge are gain or glory. The system should secure the best men at the least cost. If our City Council and the several departments were exclusively composed of the conscientious, whose antecedents qualified them for their responsibilities, half what is now expended could be saved without prejudice to the community.

This cannot so well be brought about by a multitude as by com-

pact and well-organized bodies held to strict account by the public. All the several departments, whether under one head or three, should be responsible to the Board or City Council, with power of removal, for cause, upon petition of citizens alleging grounds of objection. Every branch of the public service should be open as daylight to public inspection, and their duty to examine and understand all transactions should not be neglected, as it sometimes has been.

When the charter was framed, the Mayor and Aldermen constituted the executive board. The Mayor presided as chairman in each committee. Its effect was to lodge the preponderance of power in the Mayor, and the law was changed. The present system, that gives the Common Council the control of the committees, is fraught with the opposite objection, and should be amended. To fill the committees of the board so as to do justice to all sections and interests of the city; to put the best fitted in each place; to secure for every transaction such scrutiny as precludes the possibility of mistaken judgment or unworthy motive, and insure the most efficient administration, can only be intrusted to the Mayor, and, duly guarded, should be so provided by law. More systematic and rigid examination of accounts by experts, as a precedent, would prevent future loss to the city.

The most incompetent part of our system is that of the assessors. Such places are given as political bribes and rewards, each year, to those that want the pay, not to such as will best discharge the duty. There must be dooming. Values change, though slowly. If the officials change, the books and department are permanent. Improvements proposed may encounter interested opposition; but it is easy to see what they might be. In our present plan of throwing nearly the whole taxation on real estate we are undermining our own prosperity. One-fourth the voters pay the whole tax. This interest should be the best protected, not loaded down with burdens. Strangers from other towns and States come into this city to trade, to educate their children, and evade taxation while often squandering the public revenues to which they do not contribute. Our school system, by costly buildings, enormous salaries, branches of learning that only unfit for useful occupations, absorbs nearly one-fifth of our whole expenditures, rendering too often the fifteen hundred graduates useless members of society, because with wants and tastes above their chances. Would it not be fairer not to discriminate in taxation against the tax-payer? If five per cent. were applied to industrial training, it would afford nine-tenths an equal chance for competence and independence, and citizens and city would be better off.

Chicago derives an ample revenue from the street rails. New York provides that five per cent. of the gross receipts from this source in large cities, after a less sum for the first five years, shall go to their treasuries. Considerable portions of the public revenues go to keep up the highways for cars and other such transportation. The vast development of the future will yield enough to pay compensation to the builders and workers of the roads, and not only the cost of maintenance but some income to the public for the use

of its streets. This, as respects our city, formed part of the original condition. If rendered difficult of practical application by subsequent legislation and undue pressure, a wise policy without injustice can effect this at least for all future concessions, perhaps reach the past without violating any contract. When our population has doubled we shall not regret having seasonably provided for the new needs that multiply with our growth, for the payment for parks, court-houses, schools, libraries, and other obligations that will then have to be met. The three per cent. on our valuation for the limitation of debt to be contracted is some check, but too often on frivolous pretexts evaded.

The whole number on the tax-lists who pay more than the poll tax is small compared with the whole list of voters. Seventy thousand go free. Incomes from employments under two thousand dollars are exempt. One hundred millions or more are earned and expended. Those who derive the largest benefit from the cost of schools, hospitals, police, streets, libraries, and health, may pay indirectly water-rates and tax included in rents, but not in proportion to the advantage derived by them. If the revenues were more largely from licenses, water, gas, and similar sources, it would not be felt, and this relief to real and personal property would bring back to the cities where it belongs a hundred millions to be assessed. If the rate were brought down to ten dollars or five on the thousand, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Beverly, Nahant, Milton, and Brookline might suffer, but much property now taxed in neighboring States would count for us, and people of wealth and generous expenditure help to build up Boston and Massachusetts and help its trade.

One quarter part of the amount raised by the taxes in our city is for widening, paving, and otherwise improving our streets and thoroughfares. It is often subject of complaint that these departments are not administered with the economy, wisdom, and justice they should be. Part of this vast expenditure is occasioned by the extent of our area, part by the wear and tear of our horse railroads. The railroads are under some obligation to pave, but not in proportion to the outlay they occasion. When first introduced as an improved accommodation for the public they were treated with great indulgence. The Legislature understood, however, that they would become monopolies too formidable to be altogether beyond the control of the public, and provided when they had earned ten per cent. for ten years their rights should be revoked. The time will come when it will be worth while for the city to exercise its right, or use it to obtain such concessions as will compensate the public for the outlay in paving and widening they render imperative.

The continual disturbance of the roadbed for drains, pipes for gas and water, to which will possibly be added in the future the disturbance for the electric wires, causes expense that might, it is thought, be avoided by more concert of action among the departments. One remedy suggested for this evil is the consolidation of the departments in a board of works. There are objections to such a board that it would be beyond the reach of public opinion and

the control of the City Council or Board of Aldermen, and that incompetent, unjust, or extravagant men once clothed with such responsibility and power might be kept in office by concealment or favoritism, or become from their secure tenure of office arbitrary, partial, or corrupt. If the present system be retained it is believed that the police, paving, and health departments, by consultation, might adopt rules to prevent needless disturbance of the roadbed and interruption of the public traffic. That such consultation is usual now cannot, we think, be pretended.

Another extravagance proceeds from the claim of the most remote parts of our city, sparsely populated and with little trade, that their streets should be paved and graded to the same degree of perfection as the most central. The principal streets, such as Washington, Tremont, Hanover, and other great arteries of traffic, demand an outlay not called for in those less important. This distinction is and has always been made in the city proper, and the annexed portions cannot justly claim what would not have been deemed expedient or reasonable before consolidation. The present appropriation for such ways is almost in an adverse ratio to the contribution. Speculators should not be able to influence officials to lay out streets in waste places to bring land into the market before there is any demand for it; and where such improvements are made out of the treasury for private benefit, it should only be where the betterments pay one-half the expense for grading, paving, and taking.

The greatest economy in the expenditure for the streets would be the abandonment of the absurd policy that the city should pay more than market prices for labor, more than its work is worth. If the benefit were simply a largess to our own worthy citizens it would be less objectionable. These unreasonable wages attract here people who cannot support themselves elsewhere, tend to raise wages so as to discourage industries, and are of no advantage, as already stated, to those overpaid. The best boon to labor is to pay in proportion to its work and products, so as to increase the money-value of the laborer in a fair market of those who depend upon it for their subsistence, by an inducement to improve. Officials chosen by the public to protect its interests are disloyal to their obligations, if for the sake of popularity, to gain favor as individuals or partisans, they throw upon the city needless expense, or deprive the city of purchasing material or work in the cheapest market. If those less valuable could be utilized at what they are actually worth to the city, many worthy men and women would be no longer a burden on the public and private charities.

Freedom of contract in public and private transactions is an important safeguard to liberty, alike for rich and poor. Prices for commodities and labor must be governed by the market. The money value of all services vary according to skill, vigor, experience, industry, fidelity, and other traits of character. If favor or less worthy motive affect the price paid by the city, the citizens are defrauded. In public works, employing large numbers of laborers, prices are often uniform where discrimination and classification would be more just. But where prices are established,

scaled, or general, the cities pay good wages, and should have the best of labor, in the end the cheapest, if the laborer be worthy of his hire. In public improvements, labor constitutes the principal cost, and if more be paid for it than it is worth, or enterprises undertaken better deferred, those who have accumulated capital will take it elsewhere to be taxed. It is moderately estimated that one hundred millions of personal property is lost to Boston for taxation in consequence of our excessive expenditures. Corporations are taxed by the State and the assessments on the shares credited to the cities and towns where the holders are domiciled. It is a growing evil, and it behooves us to take heed in season, for the ratio of taxation increases in proportion as the power of paying is diminished. If our city governments are economical, many who now feel justified in evading what they conceive to be an imposition, will consider it more dignified and honorable to stay where they belong to be taxed, and contribute their fair share to building up the city in which they take a just pride.

If expenditures of no use to any but the teachers were lopped off from the schools, salaries and wages shared with all other industries the reduction to specie standards, no public money expended to gain votes by extravagant or needless outlay, all purchases made at market prices, licenses be made a larger source of income and extended certainly where health would be promoted — taxation would be more equal and debt be more speedily extinguished or lessened, and our city, if overtaken by any calamity, such as war, find it less difficult with diminished values to pay our debt or maintain our present enviable credit. If one-half our expenditures, less the present sources of income, were assessed on real estate, one-quarter on personal, one-quarter from licenses and such new sources, it would be a more preferable city to live in.

Should the change be made as to official terms, and the administration vested as heretofore, here and elsewhere, in one board, with the duty imposed on the whole City Council of passing on the appropriations, raising taxes and framing the ordinances, advantage would be gained by all, if a few of the more selfish were disappointed. The administrative functions would be vested, as now, in the officials at the head of each department, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board, but the supervision be in the Mayor and Board. The Board, in committees of three, of one of which committees each alderman should be chairman, and member besides of two more, would thus understand every transaction; and, instructed by their several committees, control the superintending officials. The present list would be a sufficient guide in distributing the powers, with slight alterations — 1, Police; 2, Fire; 3, Licenses; 4, Streets; 5, Water; 6, Finance; 7, Accounts and Purchases; 8, Public Instruction; 9, Ordinances, Law and Claims; 10, Health; 11, County Accounts, Court Houses and Jails; 12, Institutions and Poor, inside and out.

Taking it for granted that the administrative functions of the government will be restored, where they belong, to the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, these functions have been distributed in their preparatory exercise among the committees. Some changes

will probably be made. It has been proposed to consolidate the fire and police, to reorganize that of the licenses; but in all such changes obstacles require time to be surmounted, since the eagerness to retain office or power may offer opposition with little else to support it. The part of wisdom is to be patient till such obstacles no longer exist. There are many improvements, often suggested, which thus in time can be worked out without prejudice to any one.

Objections have been made these twenty years to the plan of keeping the criminal and charitable institutions in charge of the same direction. This is of great disadvantage to both criminal and poor, confusing the moral distinctions for them and for the community. Except the male adults at Rainsford, the poor have been brought up from the city islands, which will soon be all needed for correction and reform. The ground for resisting change was economy, as the supplies and boats could only be managed by the same board. If a purchasing bureau should be established, at first to record the action of the boards where left in control, and in time to purchase for as many as may seem worth while, there would be greater economy and better articles supplied. The public in the Auditor's reports would see in detail what each department expended, and this publicity insures fidelity.

Such centralization of supplies would remove the objection heretofore made to placing all the poor, indoor and out, under one management. Why it should be so ordered, all familiar with that branch of the public service can tell, but this is not the place or time. One cause for depriving the overseers of the charge of the indoor poor was that the directors were more dependent on the City Council. As at present constituted, no department is more economically administered than the overseers, and if good men and wise continue to constitute that board, they can safely be intrusted with the care of all the institutions for the poor. It might well be wished that the school board, also, was more dependent upon the appropriations of the City Council. One million of dollars could be expended to better advantage for the general happiness and prosperity than two, and enough still be spared for what would add to both. As school teachers and school boards, dropping the scales of self-interest from their eyes, seek to do their duty to the public, changes will be wrought out which will cast into shade the excellence to which we pretend.

Governments shape themselves to the exigencies for which they were constituted. Any violent departure from the actual system is both unwise and impracticable. But to return to the charter of 1822 in some of its details seems imperative. The Common Council, when no longer attractive for merry bouts, will be scorned by all but the staid and sensible conscientious, who will not be inclined to waste time in squabbling or contentions for the mastery, but make wise laws and judicious appropriations. If, by longer tenures of office, more experienced and conservative citizens can be induced to serve, they will be better able to bear in mind what is just and fair in public expenditures, and not carry their own pet appropriations by bargain, squander the public money for what is not needed or which can better wait.

The two branches should have corresponding committees who should deliberate apart, or consult one with the other, and report to their respective boards. The present evil, which in joint committee leaves the control with the more numerous body, whose experience is apt to be limited to the needs each of his own ward, would be avoided. Some check should be devised to the objectionable custom of each chairman usurping the whole responsibility and power of his committee as his exclusive prerogative, to committees directing their departments without consulting their constituting body, City Council or special branch.

It has been frequently proposed to pay the aldermen and councilmen moderate compensation, on the plea that it would secure better men, greater sense of responsibility, raise them above temptation to help themselves by indirection to some equivalent for their services. The eagerness to obtain these positions is sufficient to induce men of the noblest character, widest experience and competence, to accept them without wages. If compensation were attached to them there would be an effort of the worthless who could not support themselves to strive, by means not always unobjectionable, to obtain them. In all our city there are many of property, experience in affairs, knowledge of municipal interests, to devote their time to the public service from the right motives — from public spirit and a wish to be of use in their day and generation. If the candidate selected depends upon unremitting attention to his own occupation for the support of his family, he cannot devote to his official duties the time or thought demanded by his public obligations. Nor will he often have enjoyed the advantages of study or travel, which alone can qualify for the exigencies of a position which requires familiarity with the experience of other cities, train the taste and sense of what is wanting to perfect that placed in his charge.

We all of us have had occasion to know what constitutes a good and desirable official — sense of justice, uprightness, sincerity, practical good sense, judgment as to values, familiarity with the laws and ordinances, the habits of the people, the industrial interest of the place, general history and that of the city, the course and causes of its development, insight into motives, affable manners, consideration for the feelings and rights of others, imperturbable good nature, untiring patience, extensive acquaintance with men, unswerving fidelity to truth, and absolute impartiality that no favor or prejudice can swerve. These are but a few of the many qualifications for such responsibilities. The rolls of the past in Boston show how wisely its citizens have selected for both branches of the City Council.

We have in this State two millions of inhabitants, a large portion of whom reside in its cities. Boston has nearly half a million of people upon about thirty square miles of area. Here are gathered one hundred thousand families, for the most part dependent upon its prosperity, its accumulated capital, on the wisdom that controls its affairs, under Providence, for their daily bread and onward march to comfort and competence. Without good government, intelligence and economy in public expenditures,

it is evident that our wealth will diminish as well as our ability to purchase the comforts of life, and our industries seek places where less heavily taxed. No longer finding lucrative employment here, families without means must go elsewhere to live. With our schools and charities, near their acquaintance and kinsfolk, many would prefer to remain. This, of course, will be rendered impracticable without work, and that no longer to be had, they must go West or starve. If they have the good sense to love Boston, they must submit to due restraints, lend an ear to the lessons of experience, or want will drive them away.

It is of no advantage to permanent residents to support an army of tramps, brought here to influence elections and who interfere with our own people by taking the bread from their mouths. They are paid more than they are worth in the market by men who should know better than seek popularity by deception. These strangers, misled as to their own value, measured by the time paid for, not by the service rendered, become demoralized. Dissuaded from every effort to increase their productive value and character, so as to command employment, they become a public burden. From their vices, the consequence of idleness and want, almshouses and hospitals, jails, police, and criminal tribunals must be maintained; and their lives, that might have been respectable and happy but for such folly, are rendered miserable. As this grave error involves the welfare of the whole city, and would be avoided but for our political scramble and weak generalities that vest the suffrage in incompetent keeping, these suggestions, however familiar or commonplace, ought not to be deemed irrelevant.

They are the more opportune in the light of the recent announcement that this year the rate of taxation will be ten per cent. more than the last. This has so clearly resulted from public extravagance, unmistakably traced to incompetence in the public councils, inability to resist pressure for costly outlay, burdensome now, and an appalling precedent for the future, that it has aroused public attention to our danger. The inhabitants of Boston, interested in its welfare, must see that its affairs should not be left in charge of the mean and stupid, idle and ignorant, ambitious and greedy, but of the intelligent and honest. Recent amendments of the law and others elsewhere, adopted here, will tend to prevent office-seekers and their hirelings from making merchandise of the ballot. The sentiment of the country, judged by the presidential platforms, is becoming universal, that the public treasuries shall no longer be defrauded, our precious heirloom of liberty be endangered for a mess of pottage. Unless these reforms are adopted, the road to ruin will be rapid.

The wasteful extravagance of our municipal authorities has been ascribed to jealousies of party, and scramble for place. That these controversies, which have done no honor to any one, have been possible, plainly arises from the abandonment of restraints implanted in the original charter, and now introduced in other cities as safeguards. It needs no prophecy to tell us what calamities must attend the future, unless we retrace our steps. If with such elements for forming character as our public schools and

churches, we are not wise enough to do so, we do not deserve to be our own masters. Not yet the time to mourn in sackcloth and ashes. Two-thirds of our voting list are doubtless sufficiently awake to the danger of continuing a system fraught with such consequences for themselves and their children; the requisite number needed to accept the result of your deliberations, and snatch from the grasp of the worthless the control they have usurped.

When, many years since, the present writer and an eminent lawyer, whom all honor and love, were on the Committee of Ordinances of the City Council, we together planned the wardroom ordinance, to bring the wardroom caucuses out of the noisy lawlessness previously prevailing into decency and decorum. The custody of the room was placed in the keeping of the citizens obtaining from the authorities its use, with power to appoint a moderator, who could remove all not within the call or disturbing its proceedings, with the list of voters and police officers, the voters to be seated uncovered and governed by parliamentary law. Our object was that voters should have a chance to discuss all matters political with due deliberation. It is to be hoped that the time will come when intelligent men will see the wisdom of such preliminary meetings being regulated in fact as they are by law; and it will no longer be in the power of any interested parties to pervert them from their legitimate purpose. In some countries the plan of the electoral colleges under the federal constitution has been adopted for the voters generally to elect to such a college to choose to office. But conventions not legalized answer the purpose where fairly conducted.

Incidental to its more direct responsibility and functions vested by law in the municipal government, and of which the limitations must be respected, whatever will promote the general prosperity of the city should claim its consideration. If our people were educated in the useful arts so as to produce to better profit, taxation were lightened and capital could be more safely invested, many industries could be operated to greater advantage here than where the population is less sparse and transportation more costly. Our foreign commerce is carried on in foreign bottoms, and our ship yards lie idle. The stevedores that load and discharge are now attached to the steamers. Our city is at expense to furnish facilities for a trade that is of comparatively less benefit to us that it is conducted by strangers, and the merchandise shipped or landed at its wharves passes through to its destination without paying toll. It is chiefly upon our powers of production we must rely to support our present population, and if unjust taxation drive away capital and enterprise that population will dwindle and become empoverished.

It cannot be deemed presumption, under your present invitation, for any inhabitant of the city to submit his suggestions for what they are worth. The members forming your commission are abundantly able, from their wisdom and experience, to determine without assistance what should be recommended. This, however, is not so much — as we understand it — the intent of your appointment as to feel the pulse of the public, and ascertain what is

feasible, what worth while to improve the municipal administration in its frame and practical operation. That evils exist to be remedied, menacing the future prosperity of the city, the maintenance of order and the welfare of each citizen, is too glaring not to be conceded.

Some of these evils and their possible remedies have been stated in the present communication addressed to your commission, through the columns of one of our daily journals, that they might be more easy of perusal and duly considered. Many more might have been added to both had space permitted, or the occasion. Indulgence is prayed, if in the expression of honest convictions the bounds of becoming humility have been overstepped. One, for more than twenty years connected with the City Council or some of its boards, if not likely to remain long among the living, naturally takes a deep interest in what concerns his native city and that of his fathers.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS C. AMORY.

APPENDIX C.

OUTLINE OF MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENTS.

APPENDIX C.

OUTLINE OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS OF NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

The Mayor is elected at the general State election, to hold office for two years.

The executive power of the corporation is vested in the Mayor and the officers of the departments.

The legislative power is vested in a Board of Aldermen, consisting of twenty-two members, elected annually,— sixteen elected by districts and six at large. No voter shall vote for more than four of the aldermen at large; and in districts from which three aldermen are elected no voter shall vote for more than two.

There are the following executive departments:—

Finance, the head of which is the Comptroller; Law, the head of which is the Corporation Counsel; Police, with four Commissioners; Public Works, one Commissioner; Public Charities and Correction, three Commissioners; Fire Department, three Commissioners; Health Department, consisting of President of Police Board, Health Officer of port, and two Commissioners; Public Parks, four Commissioners; Taxes and Assessments, a President and two Commissioners; Department of Docks, three Commissioners; Street Cleaning, one Commissioner.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature it was provided that “all appointments made by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, shall, after January 1, 1885, be made by the Mayor without such confirmation.”

The Comptroller, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of each department are entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, with the right to participate in discussions, but not to vote.

Removals from office are made by the Mayor for cause, subject to the approval of the Governor; except that the head of the Department of Street Cleaning shall be subject to removal by the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Health, whenever the Mayor shall certify that in his judgment such removal is required in the public interest.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Between the first of August and the first of November, the Board meets, and,

by affirmative vote of all the members, makes a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New York in each department and branch thereof and of the Board of Education. The heads of departments are required to furnish a statement in detail of what they severally require. A duplicate of the estimate made by the board is submitted to the aldermen.

Any objections or suggestions made by the Board of Aldermen are transmitted in writing to the Board of Estimate and that board then proceeds to consider the same and make a final estimate. If the action of the aldermen is overruled the reason shall be published in the City Record. The tax-payers then have an opportunity to be heard. After the final estimate is made, it is signed by the members of the board, and the several sums named therein become appropriated to the several purposes and departments therein named.

The Board of Education consists of twenty-one Commissioners of Common Schools, appointed by the Mayor for a term of three years each, seven members to be appointed each year. The Board annually appoints, for each ward, one trustee of common schools, to serve for five years. The trustee is required to be a resident of the ward for which he is appointed. The Board appoints a City Superintendent of Schools; and it appoints the school teachers "upon the written nomination of a majority of the trustees of the ward, stating that the nomination was agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, at which a majority of the whole number in office were present."

BROOKLYN.

The Mayor is elected for two years. On the next or alternate year a Comptroller and Auditor are elected together for two years.

The legislative powers of the corporation are vested in a Common Council, consisting of four aldermen elected from each aldermanic district, and seven at large. The members serve without pay.

The Mayor, Comptroller, and Auditor, together with the Supervisor at Large and County Treasurer, form the Board of Estimate, and prepare the budget or appropriation bill.

They are furnished with the requisitions of the various departments in May. These are considered till July. The proposed appropriation bill is then submitted to the Council, which have power to diminish, but not to increase, any item. They have no power to originate any appropriation. At any time before the 1st of October the Council may diminish or reject any item. Subject to these amendments, the appropriation goes into effect Oct. 1st, or sooner if sooner approved. If no such amendments are made the appropriation bill goes into effect October 1st, as originally prepared. The date for levy of taxes is December 1st, on assessment of value, as estimated to exist on January 1st preceding. The valuation PRECEDES the estimate of expenditure.

The Mayor is the executive head of the whole government, with sole power of appointment, without confirmation by Common Council.

The officers appointed by his predecessors hold over thirty days after the incoming Mayor is seated, or until new officers are appointed in their stead, except that if new appointments are not made within thirty days from February 1st old officials remain.

The Mayor of Brooklyn appoints chief executive officers, viz. :—

1. The Corporation Counsel.
2. The Commissioner of Works, under whom are established six bureaus, viz. : Chief Engineer, Water Purveyor, Water Registrar, Superintendent of Sewers, Superintendent of Streets, Superintendent of Supplies. Streets or sewers are laid out and constructed by this department, and kept in repair and running order by the same department, through its different bureaus, all responsible to one head.
3. The City Treasurer.
4. The City Collector.
5. The Registrar of Arrears (of taxes), whose office is necessitated by an abnormal condition of affairs.
6. Nine Assessors. The President of the Board, appointed for two years, on the 1st of February, like other heads of department, and two of the remaining eight on the 1st of September each year, for four years. The President appoints all clerks, and assigns the assessors in pairs to a different district of the city each year. The whole work of assessment is done by this Board.
7. Police Commissioner, or Superintendent of Police.
8. Two Excise Commissioners, who, with the Superintendent of Police, form the Board of License Commissioners.
9. Commissioner of Health.
10. Fire Commissioner.
11. Building Commissioner.
12. Park Commissioners.

The members of the Board of Education are appointed by the Mayor.

The head of each department is given the power to appoint all subordinate officers.

The recent establishment of civil service competitive rules, however, puts all candidates of proper character on the same footing.

The Mayor has not power of removal, but under the charter only a power of suspension, pending the decision of the court, whose duty it is to decide upon evidence the question of the suspended officer's competence or misconduct.

The Mayor has a power to veto, but the Council may overrule the veto by a two-thirds vote.

In order to insure uniformity of action, to avoid all mutual interference, to maintain a thorough knowledge of all the affairs of the department, the Mayor of Brooklyn convenes all the heads of departments at a weekly cabinet council held on Wednesday.

Before this Council the minutes of Monday's Council meeting are read, and the Mayor is advised of any changes desired or ob-

jections made by any department affected by action of the Council, and can thus decide, upon the fullest information, whether to accede, to ask for modification, or to veto.

At the same cabinet meeting any questions affecting the city or of administration are discussed.

These meetings are not required by law, but are a matter of practice only.

The Mayor's principal remaining functions are to countersign all requisitions on the Treasurer drawn by the Comptroller, verified and approved by the Auditor, and to appoint (on the 1st of July of each year) fifteen members of the Board of Education or School Committee to hold for three years. There are forty-five members in this Board, which is a body corporate of itself.

As to the powers of the remaining two elected officers, the Comptroller and Auditor:—

The Comptroller is the book-keeper and financial officer of the city.

The Auditor has the same powers as in the case of a corporation.

The Commissioner of City Works has under him as above said all the bureaus of water, gas, sewers, streets, lamps, etc.

He also has supervision of all matters of construction, engine-houses, sewers, water-works, etc. These he cares for through the City Engineer, who is the head of the principal bureau in the Department of City Works, but, like all other heads of bureaus, subject to and responsible to the commissioner of that department.

The Superintendent of Sewers keeps the sewers already built clean and in working order. All repairs are done under direction of the Chief Engineer.

The Water Purveyor attends to the water supply, repairs pipes which have burst, inspects hydrants, shuts off water in cases of delinquency, etc.

The Board of Education have charge of the building of school-houses. One of their body is a Superintendent of Repairs, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

A novel subordinate officer is that of Superintendent of Supplies, who is the head of a bureau in the Department of City Works, and is the purchasing agent for the city, through whom all supplies are bought. He buys for all departments at wholesale prices, under a system of competitive bids, and is appointed by and responsible to the Commissioner of City Works.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Mayor is elected for a term of three years.

The legislative department of the government consists of two branches. A select Council of thirty-one members (one from each ward), elected to serve for three years, and a Common Council of ninety members, being one representative for every two thousand voters, elected to serve for two years.

The Mayor is the head of the Police Department. He appoints a Chief of Police, a Fire Marshal, and all the police-officers, subject to confirmation by the Select Council.

The following heads of departments are elected by the two branches of the City Council, in joint convention, viz.:—

A Chief Commissioner of Highways, to serve for three years.

A Commissioner of Markets and City Property, for three years.

A Chief Engineer of the Water Department, for three years.

A Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Department of Surveys.

Twelve Guardians of the Poor.

A Receiver of Taxes.

The Fire Department is managed by seven Commissioners, three elected by the Select Council and four by the Common Council.

The Health Department is managed by a board of twelve persons, three elected by the City Councils in convention and nine by the Courts of Common Pleas.

There are twelve Trustees of the City Gas Works, six elected by the Select Council and six by the Common Council.

The City Treasurer, the City Controller, and the City Solicitor are elected by popular vote, to serve for three years.

There are three Inspectors of Buildings, two appointed by the courts and one elected by the City Council.

The Board of Public Education consists of thirty-one members (one from each ward), appointed for three years each by the Court of Common Pleas.

The Board of Revision of Taxes consists of three members, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for three years, with authority to appoint assessors of real estate.

By a recent ordinance a Board of Highway Supervisors has been established for the purpose of preventing frequent and unnecessary openings of the streets, and to promote system and economy in repaving over breaks made for underground work. It consists of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, the Chief Engineer Water Department, the Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of Distribution of City Gas Works, and a Clerk.

BALTIMORE.

The Mayor is elected for a term of two years. He is required to be twenty-five years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, five years a resident of the city, and assessed on property within the city to the amount of five hundred dollars.

The City Council consists of two branches. The first is composed of one member elected annually from each ward, who shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the city three years, a resident of the ward of which he is elected, and assessed to the amount of \$300. The second branch is composed of one member from every two contiguous wards, elected biennially, who shall be twenty-five years of age, a resident of the city four years, and assessed to the amount of \$500.

The members of the City Council receive one thousand dollars each per annum.

City officers are appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of a convention of the two branches of the City Council.

The principal city officers are, the Comptroller, the City Counsellor, the City Solicitor ; five Fire Commissioners ; a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Health ; a Superintendent of Streets for each of the five districts into which the city is divided by the Health Commissioners ; three Commissioners for opening streets ; a Water Board consisting of the Mayor, *ex officio*, and six residents of Baltimore.

The Board of Police Commissioners consists of three persons elected by the Maryland Legislature, to hold office for six years each.

The Public Schools are managed by twenty Commissioners elected by the two branches of the City Council in convention, to serve for a term of four years each.

Three persons are appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City, Council to constitute the Appeal Tax Court, with the general powers of assessors of taxes in Massachusetts.

ST. LOUIS.

The Mayor is elected for a term of four years.

The following heads of departments are also elected by the qualified voters for a term of four years each, namely : A Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, Register, Collector, Recorder of Deeds, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sheriff, Coroner, Marshal, Public Administrator, President Board of Assessors, and President of the Board of Public Improvements.

The members of the Board of Public Improvements, with the exception of the President, are appointed by the Mayor, and known as Street Commissioner, Sewer Commissioner, Water Commissioner, Harbor and Wharf Commissioner, and Park Commissioner. These titles show what bureaus are included in the Public Improvement department.

The Mayor also appoints the following officers for terms of four years each, namely : A City Counsellor, such District Assessors as may be provided by ordinance, Superintendent of the Workhouse, Superintendent of House of Refuge, Superintendent of Fire and Police Telegraph, Commissioner of Supplies, Assessor of Water Rates, two Police Justices, Attorney, Jailer, and five Commissioners on Charitable Institutions.

Any elected city officer may be suspended by the Mayor and removed by the Council for cause ; and any appointed officer may be removed by the Mayor or Council for cause.

The legislative power of the city is vested in a Council of thirteen members, elected on a general ticket for four years, and a House of Delegates, consisting of one member from each ward, chosen by the voters in the several wards, to serve for two years each. Members of the Council are required to be thirty years of age, citizens of the State for five years, inhabitants of the city, and freeholders therein. Members of the House of Delegates are required to be twenty-five years of age, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city for three years, and a tax-payer for two years next before the day of election.

The two bodies together constitute the Municipal Assembly. The members are paid \$300 per annum for their services. Members absent from any meeting forfeit a dollar.

All appointments made by the Mayor require the confirmation of a majority of members of the Council.

The "President and Directors" of the Public Schools consist of as many members as there are wards in the city, each ward electing one Director to serve for three years. The Directors levy the school tax, which is assessed and collected by the officers who have charge of the assessment and collection of other taxes.

CHICAGO.

The City Council consists of the Mayor and thirty-six Aldermen, elected for two years each. The Aldermen are elected on the minority representation plan.

The City Clerk, City Attorney, and City Treasurer are elected on a general ticket. The other city officers are appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council.

The Commissioner of Public Works has charge of all public improvements, and appoints and removes, with the consent of the Mayor, the heads of bureaus in his department, as follows: the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Water, the Superintendent of Sewerage, the Superintendent of Special Assessments, and the Superintendent of Maps.

The Building Department (with duties corresponding to our Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings), is under the charge of one commissioner, who appoints Inspectors of Buildings and an Inspector of Elevators.

The Law Department is under the charge of the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor; the City Attorney, elected by the people; and the Prosecuting Attorney, appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel and the City Attorney.

The Health Department embraces the Commissioner of Health, the Superintendent of Police, and the City Physician. The Health Commissioner has substantially the powers and duties of the Board of Health in Boston. The City Physician performs his duties under the direction of the Commissioner.

The Superintendent of Police is the head of the Police Department. With the consent of the Mayor he appoints all officers and members of the department.

The Fire Marshal is head of the Fire Department. All officers and members of the department are appointed by him with the consent of the Mayor.

The Board of Education consists of fifteen members appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to serve for a term of three years each.

The City Council shall annually, before the third Tuesday in September, ascertain the amount of appropriations required for all corporate purposes; and, by an ordinance specifying in detail the purposes for which such appropriations are made, levy the amount

upon all the property subject to taxation. A certified copy of the ordinance is then filed with the County Clerk, whose duty it is to ascertain the rate per cent. which will produce a net amount not less than the amount directed to be levied; and the Clerk then enters the tax on the books of the Collector of State and County taxes.

The aggregate amount of taxes levied for any one year, exclusive of the amount for the payment of bonds or interest thereon, shall not exceed two per cent. upon the aggregate valuation of all property subject to taxation.

The Mayor can veto separate items or appropriations in any ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The city of San Francisco has no charter, but is governed under what is known as the "Consolidation Act," which consolidated the city and county of San Francisco under one government.

The main feature of the "Consolidation Act" is the "One-Twelfth Act," which divides the fund devoted by the Supervisors for running any department of the city government into twelve equal parts, one for each month of the fiscal year, and provides that the expenditures for any one month shall not exceed the amount set aside for it.

The Mayor is elected for two years. He has little power in appointing municipal officers. He is, *ex officio*, president of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Health.

The Municipal Council consists of a Board of Supervisors of twelve members, elected every two years, representing the twelve wards of the city. Their powers are derived entirely from the Legislature, and their duties are largely executive.

The Mayor has the veto power; but the veto may be overruled by the votes of nine members of the Board of Supervisors. He cannot veto parts of appropriation bills.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors makes the necessary appropriations for carrying on the city government, subject to the approval of the whole Board.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

BILLS

FOR

CARRIAGE-HIRE OF THE COMMON
COUNCIL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, September 2, 1884.

To the Common Council:—

In compliance with the requirements of Rule 45 of the Common Council, the undersigned respectfully presents the following copies of bills incurred by the Common Council, or by individual members of the Common Council, for carriage-hire, paid September 1.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

THOMAS RYAN.

Common Council:—

July 3. Carriage, — Councilman	
Horgan	\$8 00
July 21. Carriage, — Councilman	
Horgan	8 00
	\$16 00

Committee on Paving Investigation:—

July 16. Carriage, — Councilman	
Horgan	8 00
	\$24 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$24 00

Brought forward \$24 00

LEWIS HALL.

Common Council:—

July 24. Carriage, — Councilman
Horgan 8 00

N. Y. BRINTNALL.

Common Council:—

June 19. Use of Carriage to South
Boston, Annual Excur-
sion, House of Correc-
tion; Donovan, Finn-
erty 6 00

FRANK McMULLEN.

Common Council:—

July 31. Carriage-hire from
Lowell Railroad Depot
to Roxbury; Finnerty 4 00

\$42 00

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR THE

CONTINGENT FUND OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Boston, September 8, 1884.

The City Auditor respectfully represents that there will be needed an additional appropriation for the Contingent Fund of the Common Council to pay bills already incurred, and to be incurred, during the remainder of the financial year.

The expenses for the five months have been as follows :—

Carriage-hire	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,176 25
Refreshments	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,981 60
Counsel fees, phonographic reports, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	675 61
Photographs and frames	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
Books of reference	.	.	.	.	.	.	56 00
Two badges	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00

\$4,999 46

The appropriation was	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,000 00
Expenses as above	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,999 46

Balance 54

It is stimated that to meet the expenses of the remaining seven months, there will be needed the sum of three thousand dollars.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1884.

OFFICE OF BOSTON WATER BOARD,

May 1, 1884.

To the City Council of the City of Boston: —

The Boston Water Board herewith respectfully submits its eighth annual report, together with the reports of the Engineer of the Board, the Water Registrars, Clerk of the Board, and the Superintendents of the several divisions.

These various reports present a complete and detailed history of the business of the department during the year ending April 30, 1884, and the Board invites a careful perusal of their contents, in order that the members of the City Council may be fully informed of the progress and present condition of the work entrusted to its charge.

The Board assumed its duties at the beginning of the present financial year. It has made two elaborate reports to your honorable body, under date of September 6 and December 6, 1883, respectively, in which the policy of the Board, and what had been accomplished up to the respective dates, were fully laid before you.

We do not deem it necessary to repeat at this time the facts and information contained in these reports; but, as they

present succinctly and clearly a large part of our labors for the year, we desire to recall them to your special attention, and to suggest that they be considered in connection with, and as a part of, the annual report.

The Board has endeavored to accomplish during the year the following important results in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Water Department:—

1. To establish a systematic and economic conduct of the public business.
2. To adopt the best measures for the prevention of the enormous waste of water by consumers.
3. To stop the pollution of our sources of supply, and to improve the quality of the water.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

Every branch of the service in the Water Department has been carefully examined by the Board, and we believe that the various divisions are being managed economically and efficiently; that no persons are employed whose services are not needed, and who are not rendering efficient service to the city, and that the whole business is being conducted upon business principles.

Two new divisions have been organized during the year, viz.: The Meter Division, with Mr. Hiram Cutts, formerly Superintendent of the Mystic Department, as Superintendent, and the Inspection and Waste Division, with Mr. D. B. Cashman as Superintendent.

The work accomplished by these new divisions has been of great importance and benefit to the City, and your particular attention is invited to this work as set forth in the special reports of September 6 and December 6, 1883, and to the first annual reports of the Superintendents, herewith appended.

We made an earnest request of the Water Committee, several months since, to examine our books, contracts, and general administration of affairs; and, in conformity to this request, a sub-committee was appointed and the examination is being made. We presume a report will be rendered in due course of business.

PREVENTION OF WASTE.

The present Board, early in its organization, realized that the prevention of waste was one of the most important and difficult problems with which all large water-consuming communities are obliged to contend. It is practically conceded

by all experienced observers that at least 40 per cent. of the water supplied to large towns and cities is wilfully wasted. The great majority of people seem to be possessed of the idea that water is, or should be, supplied as free as air, and hence all idea of economy in connection with its use seems to be banished.

Restrictive measures have seldom been applied in our country ; and the natural result is, that everybody has become extravagant and wasteful.

We stated, in our report of September last, that the enormous wastage constantly taking place had been brought to the attention of the City Council every year since 1852, but that practically nothing had been done to remedy it. The Joint Standing Committee on Water, in their report of April 30, 1883, very strenuously urged that immediate measures should be taken to stop this waste and reduce our excessive consumption. We believed that the consumption should be reduced in Boston from 95 to at least 60 gallons *per capita*, and that if this could be done a very large amount of money would be saved to the tax-payers of the city. This was the opinion of the Joint Standing Committee on Water, of our predecessors in office, of the Engineer of the Board ; in fact of everybody who had given the matter close attention. We accordingly organized early in July, 1883, the Division of Inspection and Waste. The work accomplished by this division last year was of very great importance to the city ; indeed, without it we should have been compelled to cut off the supply, during a part of the severe drought of last year, from a considerable number of our citizens. The tabulated results of the labor of this division appear in our reports of September and December last, and in the appended report of Superintendent Cashman. This report is one of the most interesting and suggestive ever presented to the City Council upon the question of water waste. It confirms the correctness of the judgment and policy of the Board, and shows conclusively that continuous systematic inspection is an essential element in the prevention of the wanton waste now so prevalent in all large communities. Under this effective inspection the premises and fixtures of every water-taker in the city have been visited several times during the year, the leakages stopped, the defective pipes and apparatus repaired, and the people for the first time taught to respect and obey the city ordinances with reference to the prevention of waste. We earnestly recommend the report of Superintendent Cashman, and the observations of the Engineer of the Board upon this subject, to the careful consideration of the City Council.

During a part of the present year, since the date of Mr.

Cashman's report, the Deacon system of waste detection has been in operation in conjunction with the house-to-house inspection, and up to the present writing, September 1, the results have been very satisfactory:

The following tables show the daily aggregate and *per capita* consumption in the Cochituate and Mystic Departments for the first eight months of 1884 in comparison with the corresponding months of 1883, this period being covered by the present system of inspection; and also a statement of the average daily consumption for several months prior to the beginning of the work of inspection.

SUDBURY AND COCHITUATE WORKS.

	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Daily Average Consumption.	Gallons per Head, per Day.	Daily Average Consumption.	Gallons per Head, per Day.	Daily Average Consumption.	Gallons per Head, per Day.
January	32,151,100	92.9	34,715,500	97.8	32,162,300	88.4
February	34,662,300	102.2	32,690,700	92.0	24,598,000	67.5
March	32,656,300	94.1	34,110,700	95.8	23,711,900	65.0
April	30,827,000	88.6	30,617,600	85.8	21,505,700	58.8
May	28,738,000	82.3	32,169,500	89.8	23,708,500	64.6
June	33,178,400	94.8	33,419,200	93.3	26,184,600	71.2
July	30,992,600	88.5	36,774,000	102.4	25,409,000	68.9
August	34,149,300	97.3	37,141,000	103.2	25,065,200	67.7
September	31,691,600	90.0	33,645,600	93.2		
October	31,563,800	89.4	29,575,800	81.9		
November	31,138,700	88.7	28,839,300	79.6		
December	32,352,300	91.4	30,174,200	83.0		

MYSTIC WORKS.

	1883.		1884.	
	Daily Average Consumption.	Gallons per Head, per Day.	Daily Average Consumption.	Gallons per Head, per Day.
January	8,369,600	97.3	8,019,100	92.2
February	7,714,650	89.6	6,349,500	72.9
March	7,737,300	89.8	6,337,100	72.7
April	6,171,150	71.5	5,242,100	60.1
May	6,319,100	73.1	5,800,000	66.4
June	6,912,550	80.0	6,245,600	71.5
July	7,307,550	84.5	6,312,300	72.1
August	7,261,500	83.9	6,088,400	69.5
September	5,846,300	67.4	.....	.....
October	5,497,250	63.4	.....	.....
November	5,930,600	68.3	.....	.....
December	6,771,500	77.9	.....	.....

These tables show the daily average consumption in the Cochituate supply from January 1, 1883, to September, 1883, to have been 33,954,775 galls.

And for the corresponding period of the present year, under the inspection system 25,293,150 "

A net daily average reduction of 8,661,625 "
or about 26 per cent. saving.

In the Mystic Department, for the same period in 1883, the average daily consumption was 7,224,175

And for the corresponding period in 1884 6,299,262

A net daily average reduction of 13 per cent., or 924,913 "

Making a total average daily reduction, 9,586,538 "

It is computed that the actual cost to the city for each 100 gallons of water furnished is about $1\frac{25}{100}$ cents, and upon this basis the reduction in consumption represents, in round

numbers, the sum of \$1,200 per day during the first eight months of 1884. Again, it will be observed that in the months of July and August, which may properly be cited at this writing, the Deacon system being in full operation, the consumption was reduced 34 and 36 gallons per head, each day, for those months respectively.

It may be interesting to make a single comparison between the consumption of 1882 and 1883, when no special efforts were in progress to economize the supply.

The daily average consumption in the Cochituate supply from January 1, 1882, to September of the same year, was 32,116,288 galls.

And for the corresponding period in 1883, it was 33,920,422 "

Making an increased daily average consumption of 1,804,134 "

In the Mystic supply the daily average consumption for the year 1882 was 6,574,400 "

The daily average for the first eight months of 1883 [being the non-inspection period] was 7,224,175 "

A net daily average increase of 649,775 "

And the net daily average increase of 1882 over 1881 was 330,300 "

The daily average consumption in the Mystic for the first eight months of 1883 [the non-inspection period] was 7,224,175 "

And for the last four months after inspection began 6,011,412 "

A daily average reduction of 1,212,763 "

The average consumption per head per day for the year 1882 [discarding fractions] was 89 "

And for the non-inspection period of 1883, eight months, from January to September, it was $92\frac{1}{2}$ "

For the corresponding period of 1884, ... 69 "

Showing a net average reduction of 20 gallons per head in 1884 over 1882 and $23\frac{1}{2}$ gallons over 1883.

It is also a matter of note that the large decrease in consumption materially lessens the cost of pumping, the saving in coal at the Highland pumping-station alone being 35 per cent. for the first eight months of 1884 over the corresponding period of last year.

These figures and the results accomplished by the Inspection and Waste Division demonstrate beyond question the wisdom, as well as the paramount necessity, for the adoption of measures to check permanently the prodigal waste which prevails. Unless some radical system be adopted, which will keep the consumption down to 60 gallons or less *per capita*, the tax-payers of Boston will be compelled, at a very early day, to expend several hundred thousand dollars in the erection of additional reservoirs, and several millions of dollars in obtaining a new source of supply.

The city of Providence, with relatively the same industrial interests and class of people as our own community, keeps her consumption down to about 36 gallons per head per day. That of Boston for July, 1883, was 102 gallons per head each day, and in July of the present year, under the inspection system, 69 gallons per head. It will be observed that, even with this great reduction of the present year, we are still using nearly 100 per cent. greater amount of water *per capita* than our more prudent neighbor.

In Providence, however, it should be said that more than 50 per cent. of her consumers are supplied by the meter or measurement system, while with us scarcely 10 per cent. are supplied by this method; and that Providence is, perhaps, the only city in the United States which has undertaken to manage its water interests with the same reference to business principles that prevails among business men everywhere. We predict that all the large towns and cities will be compelled to follow her example in the near future.

In connection with the house-to-house inspection system, and as a natural and necessary supplement thereto, the Board adopted the policy recommended in its December report (see page 50), and which was substantially as follows:—

1st. To put recording meters on all manufactories, breweries, stores, business establishments, hotels, tenement-houses, and all other places where a large quantity of water is used, or where waste prevails.

2d. To establish Deacon waste-detectors in the residential portions of the territory supplied with water, making specific districts, and doing the work in conjunction with the house-to-house inspection.

3d. To begin the putting in of sidewalk stopcocks at once, adopting the Church stopcocks as the best complement to the Deacon, if the further trials continue to prove its excellence.

Reference to the reports of Water Registrars Davis and Caldwell, and Superintendent Cutts, will show that recording meters have been applied in accordance with this original plan. The meters used have been largely those of the Tremont pattern, and have been furnished under the conditions of the bond of the company, as set forth upon page 28

of the September report. They have been delivered as fast as the city could use them, and have proven generally satisfactory, both with reference to workmanship and accuracy; and we have no occasion to find fault with the manner in which the company has met all our requirements, and discharged its bonded obligations to the department.

The Deacon system of waste-detectors is at this writing (September 1) fully applied to the Cochituate Department. It will be remembered that this system was thoroughly tested in the Mystic Department, in 1882, by Assistant Engineer Dexter Brackett, and was most heartily approved and recommended by Mr. Henry M. Wightman, the Engineer of the Board, and Alderman Greenough, the chairman of the Water Committee, before the present Water Board was appointed. To these gentlemen, therefore, should be given in large part the credit of introducing this very efficient system into Boston, the first city in the United States to adopt it. We now have some 75 of the Deacon detectors in operation, and the work being done by them is of a very satisfactory character.

The Board was directed by the City Council, on the 19th of December, 1882, to make an examination of the merits of the Church stopcock. In accordance with this instruction a very elaborate and thorough series of tests were made last year, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer Dexter Brackett, and a full report of the same appeared in the report of December 6, 1883, page 40. Since that time Mr. Henry M. Wightman, Engineer of the Board, has made various experiments with this stopcock, and several important changes have been made in it as the result of his suggestions. The inventor, Chief Engineer B. S. Church, of the New York Aqueduct Commission, has also made a very valuable addition to the instrument, by means of which the particular floor upon which the water may be leaking or running is indicated on the dial attached to the stopcock in the sidewalk.

The Board has been conducting tests and experiments with this invention for more than 12 months, and is satisfied that it is altogether the best stopcock, for general purposes and waste-water detection combined, ever invented. No city or town having a water supply should be without a complete system of sidewalk stopcocks. Every service applied in Boston for the past few years has been accompanied by such a stopcock. The failure of our water authorities to apply them originally was a grave mistake, and one which no other large community save New York has committed. The plan of the Board, following the recommendation of the Engineer, is to gradually apply these instruments until the

city has its full complement. At this writing (September 1), the Church stopcock has been adopted by the Board, and 5,000 of them have been ordered. It is not the intention of the Board to ask for additional appropriations to extend this system, but to endeavor thus to extend it from the annual appropriations. The necessity of the early application of sidewalk stopcocks was presented in our report of December (page 48), and has frequently been urged by Engineer Wightman.

BELL WATERPHONE.

We have also made extensive experiments with the Bell waterphone, which has been used very successfully in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and is about to be introduced in New York. Our experiments, however, were not successful, for the reason that, in the absence of sidewalk stopcocks, wires were used to connect the waterphone with the service-pipe, and the results were unsatisfactory. We contemplate giving this system another trial, at an early day, in the Mystic Department, where sidewalk stopcocks exist, and where the same conditions will obtain as in other cities in which it has met with success.

In this connection it may be well for us to cite the experience of other cities with reference to this waste problem, for the purpose of showing that other communities are engaged in the same work as ourselves, and are meeting with the same difficulties.

Commissioner Campbell, of the New York Board of Public Works, in his report of 1879, says:—

It is well known that great waste takes place in private dwellings from defective plumbing and neglect to close faucets at night. In the winter season water is often purposely left running at night to prevent freezing in the pipes. From observations made it was found that water was being wasted in several houses at the rate of from 10 to 60 gallons an hour, the average waste at 14 houses examined being at the rate of about 17 gallons per hour. A liberal and even abundant supply of water should be furnished by cities for domestic consumption, but waste from negligence and inferior and unprotected plumbing must be suppressed. The effect will be to improve the pressures, which have been decreased by the rapid extension of the water-mains to keep pace with the growth of the city (N.Y.). If the same rate of average waste occurs through the city (N.Y.) the entire waste would exceed 40,000,000 gallons per day; there is every reason to believe the above a low estimate of the average waste of the city.

His successor, Hon. Hubert O. Thompson, in his report of 1881, says:—

The existence of inexcusable and wanton waste in private houses, amounting in the aggregate to enormous quantities, has been shown by

the system of inspection recently established to observe the flow of water from house-drains into sewers, during the hours from midnight to 6 A.M. The result of 426 examinations was as follows:—

311 houses, flow of water less than 1 gallon per minute.

102 houses, flow of water 1 to 6 gallons per minute.

11 houses, flow of water 6 to 15 gallons per minute.

2 houses, flow of water 30 gallons per minute.

I trust that further argument as to the necessity of stopping this waste is superfluous, and as to the means of accomplishing the object it is quite evident that it can only be done by an apparatus or instrument on service-pipes by which the flow of water into any building can be readily ascertained at any time.

Chief Engineer William Ludlow, of Philadelphia, in his report of 1884, says:—

We pump say 65,000,000 gallons of water per day; of this possibly not less than 35,000,000 gallons are absolutely wasted. In other words, more than one-half of all the water pumped into the mains and reservoirs sinks into the ground, or runs through the sewers into the rivers, without having served a single useful purpose. By water wasted I mean that which serves no useful purpose, does no good to any one, and in many cases exercises an influence prejudicial to health, and even to cleanliness. The leakages from defective services and leaking attachments amount to 5 per cent.; the leakages from these and from horse-troughs amount to 37,000,000 gallons per day. An ordinary wash-basin running day and night will waste over 500,000 gallons a year. A hydrant allowed to run constantly wastes 1,500,000 gallons a year. In one block of buildings, in the vicinity of Third and Walnut streets, out of 191 stopcocks 57, or 30 per cent. of the whole number, indicated that water was being wasted in the houses. I would not limit the free use of water, but facilitate and increase it. In order to enable everybody to have enough water this useless waste should be stopped.

The European cities, in general, are content with a daily supply which we should consider absurdly inadequate, as Vienna and Berlin, with a daily allowance of 15 or 18 gallons, or St. Petersburg, with 22 gallons.

In Paris, however, where, although the domestic use is limited, large amounts are used in keeping the streets clean, the daily consumption is about 42 gallons *per capita*. In the principal cities of Great Britain the supply averages from 35 to 40 gallons per head; and in London, which in its general features approaches perhaps more nearly than any other to those of Philadelphia, the daily supply is about 31½ British, or 37½ United States, gallons. It may therefore be safely assumed that 40 gallons per day per head of population is ample for all purposes for which the water is legitimately used, this amount being divided nearly as follows:—

	Gallons.
For domestic uses	20
Manufacturing purposes	15
Sprinkling streets, etc.	2
Fountains	2
Fire purposes	1
Total	40

It follows that about 57 per cent. only of the consumption is used, and 43 per cent. is wasted.

In general, in all the American cities where the subject has been examined, the estimates of waste are from 25 to 75 per cent. of the total supply. It may be assumed, then, with much confidence, that 40 gallons per day per head of population is an ample amount for all purposes.

The Bell waterphone is used in Philadelphia.

The Cincinnati Water Committee, under date of April 4, 1884, report as follows:—

The Cincinnati Water Works have used the Bell Waterphone system for two years, with the following results:—

	1881.	Waterphone in use. 1882.	1883.
Millions gallons used	8,397	7,126	7,028
Gallons water <i>per capita</i>	87	69	66
Cost of fuel	\$75,527.63	\$58,891.85	\$54,671.75

These results show a reduction in the quantity of water used during 1883 of 1,369 millions of gallons as against the consumption in 1881, and a *reduction in the cost of fuel of \$20,855.88* in 1883, as against its cost in 1881; and these very satisfactory results without taking into any consideration the increase of the city's population or the increase of water system. The reduction in the quantity of water used, viz., 66 gallons *per capita* in 1883 as against 87 gallons *per capita* in 1881, is the most convincing proof of the valuable work resulting from the use of the waterphone system for the detection of wastes. In addition to the reduction in water and fuel the city of Cincinnati was unquestionably saved from a water famine during the floods of 1883 and 1884 by the use of the waterphone; for the large underground waste had been stopped, the consumers educated to a more careful use of water, and the supply so systematically controlled that, with some additional exertion, the consumption was maintained from the small storage in the reservoirs during the two weeks' cessation of pumping.

COMPLAINTS.

It is a matter of frequent complaint that the system of house-to-house inspection established by the Board is annoying to water-takers, and that the frequent visitations of inspectors to premises of water-takers is looked upon as a system of espionage liable to become very disagreeable and unpopular.

There may perhaps be some measure of truth in these complaints, but there is no present remedy. There is but one other large city in the country so deficient in sidewalk stopcocks as Boston; and until these are generally applied, and the recording-meter service largely extended, we must continue the house-to-house inspection system, or submit to the prodigal waste which has hitherto prevailed. There is no middle ground. People *will not* repair their defective fixtures, and *will not* stop wasting water, unless compelled to do so by official visitation, or by the adoption of a measurement system which will oblige them to pay for all the water used. The city must either be content to buy a new supply, and furnish water literally as free as air, or it must apply such restrictive measures as now prevail in Boston.

Our inspection corps is composed of gentlemanly officials. Special instructions are given with reference to the courteous treatment of water-takers. Each officer is provided with a badge, which must always be worn in sight when on duty, and a commission which he must exhibit on demand. We have frequently had the whole corps of inspectors before the Board, specially to instruct them with reference to these matters. Whenever complaints are made in this direction the Board causes them to be thoroughly investigated, and prompt action is always taken.

The Board has used every precaution, and adopted every possible measure, to insure courteous treatment to the water-takers and secure efficient results to the city. This system, vigorously followed up, will prevent a large part of the daily waste; and no other method will accomplish it except the recording-meter or measurement system. When this is applied, and people are required to pay for water as they do for gas, they will not waste it. The meter or measurement system could not be universally applied to Boston except at a very large expense, and even then it would require several years.

Recognizing these difficulties the Board adopted the only feasible plan of reducing the consumption, that of an efficient house-to-house inspection; and the results have justified its action.

The constant visitations of officials to the premises of water-takers may be annoying, but there is no other way to grapple successfully with the waste question in large communities except by applying a recording meter to every service in the city, or providing an unlimited supply; and both remedies are at present impracticable.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The water supplied during the past year has been of better quality than for several years previous, and is undoubtedly as pure as that furnished to any city in the United States at the present time.

Advantage was taken of the severe drought of last season to cleanse, as far as possible, the sources of the Mystic supply, and to remove the loam or muck in the reservoirs of the Cochituate supply.

The aqueducts were also cleansed twice during the year. This work was done under the immediate direction of Superintendents FitzGerald and Brown, and the general supervision of Mr. Henry M. Wightman, the Engineer of the Board.

The work at Basin No. 2 was particularly well done: upwards of 139,000 cubic yards of loam were removed, the capacity increased some 50,000,000 of gallons, and the reservoir rendered one of the best in our system.

We ask your attention to the reports of Messrs. FitzGerald and Wightman upon this matter, as evidencing some of the reasons why the quality of our supply is so much improved.

The Board, in December last (see pages 16 and 54 of report of Dec. 6), asked for an appropriation of \$14,000, "for the protection of the water interests of the city at Pegan Brook and elsewhere." The object of this appropriation was twofold, as explained to the Water Committee at the time; in part to repair and extend, if required, the filtration works at Lake Cochituate, and in part to secure such legislation as would enable us to compel any persons or corporations emptying refuse or sewage into our water sources, to immediately cease such pollution.

The members of the Board used every proper effort in their power to secure such legislation as, in the judgment of the City Solicitor, would accomplish this object, and they were successful.

We believe that Boston, under the law as amended by the Legislature of last winter, is now in condition to compel all persons draining house sewage, factory refuse, human excrement, or other contaminating substances, into our water sources, to find immediately other receptacles for such filth. An official notice (at this date, September 1) has been issued to all such violators to stop such pollution; and prosecutions will be instituted against all persons or corporations failing to comply. We regard this as one of the most important legislative results secured for Boston in many years. The amount thus far expended in this interest is \$3,775.92, which may be considered a small expenditure in view of the important legislation secured. With the new reservoir Basin No. 4 completed; with Basin No. 2 in first-class condition; with the money in hand to cleanse Basin No. 3 as soon as the condition of the supply will permit; with a law sufficiently broad to enable us to prevent the pollution of our sources,—there would seem to be no good reason why, in the near future, the people of our city may not experience the blessing of an assured supply of pure water.

With reference to the sewage pollutions in the Mystic Department, and the general condition of affairs in connection with the care of the Mystic sewage, and of all matters relating thereto, we refer you to the able and exhaustive report of the engineer of the Board, herewith appended.

At this writing (September 1) a large Farquhar-Oldham filter is being erected at the mystic pumping-station to properly care for the sewage, as provided by the act of May 13, 1881.

WORK UPON THE RESERVOIRS.

The reservoirs are in a very satisfactory condition, and a reference to the accompanying reports of the Engineers and Superintendent FitzGerald will afford complete information, in detail, of what has been accomplished during the past year. The shallow flowage excavations in Basin 2 have been completed, and the work upon Basin 3, which was begun last fall, will be continued as soon as the condition of the supply will permit.

The work upon the new reservoir at Ashland, Basin No. 4, has been pushed forward this year with great energy. The new Superintendent, Mr. T. C. Davis, appointed in February last, has proved a most capable officer, managing the work most efficiently and economically.

Early last year the Board concluded that a change was desirable in the superintendency of the work.

We selected as the new Superintendent, Mr. W. F. Learned, who had been in the employ of the city for some eighteen years as Assistant Engineer, and who, during that time, had frequently been in charge of similar work. Mr. Learned is an honest man, and means, unquestionably, to be a faithful and painstaking public official; but the work at Basin 4 seemed to be of greater magnitude than he could manage with business skill and economy. The present method of general supervision provided by the city ordinances is such that it is quite difficult for the Board to keep constantly advised of the mechanical details of construction work.

Reference to the report of Engineer Wightman will afford full particulars regarding the progress and present condition of the work. The present appropriations will probably not be sufficient to complete the basin; and should this prove to be the case it will be made a matter of special communication to the City Council.

HIGH-SERVICE.

We ask your attention to our recommendations of September 6 (see report, page 16), and of December 6 (pages 10 and 11), upon the question of the extension of the high-service. All that was then said we now repeat, and in addition refer you to the accompanying report of Engineer Wightman. This is one of the important questions of the

early future, and in our judgment it should be considered and acted upon the present year. The policy of delay upon this matter is a wrong policy.

JAMAICA-POND AQUEDUCT CORPORATION.

We ask your reference to our December report (pages 16, 17, 18) to this matter, renewing our recommendation that the proposition of the corporation be examined and considered by the City Council.

FINANCES.

In making up the annual estimates of receipts and expenses our predecessors calculated upon a deficit of \$70,914. The business of the year, however, not only met this estimated deficit, but yielded an excess of income over requirements of \$14,777.39, which may be considered a very gratifying result.

RATES.

The Board has had in contemplation for several months a reorganization of the present system of assessing the water-rates. The several examinations made by the officials of the Inspection and Waste Division have developed the fact that the assessment, so far as related to fixtures, was based upon insufficient information, and that it would be materially advantageous both to the city and the water-takers to rearrange, in whole or in part, the present system. This work will be done in the early autumn, and we confidently expect it will result in a more uniform and equitable system.

In conclusion, we may very properly and justly claim that the water-supply of Boston is in better condition than it has been for many years.

The water for the past year has been as pure as that supplied to any city in the country; and, with the improvements now in progress, we see no good reason why this standard of purity should not continue. It is true that the conditions of the weather have been unusually favorable, and much no doubt may justly be attributed to this fact; but all that zealous watchfulness and efficient labor could do to secure and protect the purity of the water-supply has been done, and we believe if the policy already entered upon, of cleansing the reservoirs, stopping the pollutions and reducing the consumption, be vigorously pursued, that the city of Boston will not only have a pure and abundant present supply, but that the necessity of extending the reservoir system and securing new sources of supply may be postponed for many years, and the city thus be saved an expenditure of several millions of dollars.

General Statistics.

SUDBURY AND COCHITUATE WORKS.	1882.	1883.
Daily average consumption in gallons	31,970,800	32,836,900
Daily average consumption in gallons per inhabitant . . .	91	91
Daily average amount used through meters, gallons . . .	4,387,530	5,085,600
Percentage of total consumption metered	13.7	15.5
Number of services	48,160	49,290
Number of meters and motors	2,463	2,919
Length of supply and distributing mains, in miles . . .	367.2	378.0
Number of fire-hydrants in use	4,320	4,446
Yearly revenue from water-rates	\$1,127,982 32	\$1,167,704 17
Yearly revenue from metered water	\$319,785 42	\$371,074 61
Percentage of total revenue from metered water	28.4	31.8
Cost of works on May 1, 1883 and 1884	\$17,184,751 14	\$17,775,955 68
Yearly expense of maintenance	\$249,064 71	\$300,851 34
MYSTIC WORKS.		
Daily average consumption in gallons	6,574,400	7,093,500
Daily average consumption in gallons per inhabitant . . .	77.0	82.5
Daily average amount used through meters, gallons . . .	800,830	933,150
Percentage of total consumption metered	12.2	13.1
Number of services	13,992	14,453
Number of meters and motors	405	501
Length of supply and distributing mains, in miles . . .	146.0	147.2
Number of fire-hydrants in use	748	770
Yearly revenue from water-rates	\$245,981 85	\$259,791 28
Yearly revenue from metered water	\$58,459 80	\$68,116 91
Percentage of total revenue from metered water	23.8	26.2
Cost of works on May 1, 1883 and 1884	\$1,641,762 22	\$1,648,452 35
Yearly expense of maintenance	\$84,483 87	\$116,572 94

EARNINGS OF THE WORKS.

The total receipts of the Cochituate Water Works from all sources, for the year ending April 30, 1884, are as follows, viz. :—

Income from sales of water	\$1,199,657 10	
Income from shutting off and letting on water, and fees	2,658 25	
Service-pipes, sale of old material, etc.	14,058 79	
Sundry receipts by Water Board	10,087 41	
Stock on hand May 1, 1883, \$102,083 96		
Decrease in valuation of stock, March 15, 1883 . \$9,550 82		
Less profits in manu- facturing hydrants, etc., etc., for the year ending March 15, 1883	6,346 50	
		3,204 32
		98,879 64
		\$1,325,341 19

The total amount charged to Cochituate Water Works for the year ending April 30, 1884, is as follows, viz. :—

Current expenses	\$300,851 34	
Extension of works paid for out of income	96,389 69	
Interest on funded debt	639,213 41	
		\$1,036,454 44
Balance, April 30, 1884		\$288,886 75
Stock on hand, April 30, 1884, \$79,628 36		
On hand to be paid to Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	209,258 39	
		\$288,886 75
Excess of income over expendi- tures for 1883-84	\$209,258 39	
Amount required for Sinking- Fund for 1883-84	194,481 00	
Excess of income over requirements		\$14,777 39

The outstanding Cochituate Water Loans at this date, exclusive of the Additional Supply, are as follows :—

5 per cent. Sterling Loan (£399,500)	\$1,947,273 98		Due Oct.	1, 1902
5 per cent. Loans.	100,000 00	\$100,000	Due April	1, 1906
5 per cent. Loan	1,000 00	1,000	Due Oct.	1, 1907
		500,000	Due Dec.	12, 1897
		450,000	Due June	16, 1898
		540,000	Due Oct.	3, 1898
		250,000	Due April	27, 1899
		625,000	Due Jan.	1, 1901
		688,000	Due April	1, 1901
		330,000	Due July	1, 1901
		413,000	Due April	1, 1903
6 per cent. Loans	4,253,000 00	38,000	Due April	1, 1904
		161,000	Due Jan.	1, 1905
		142,700	Due April	1, 1905
		6,000	Due Oct.	1, 1905
		82,550	Due Jan.	1, 1906
		8,750	Due April	1, 1906
		4,000	Due Oct.	1, 1906
		8,000	Due Jan.	1, 1907
		5,000	Due April	1, 1907
		1,000	Due July	1, 1907
4 per cent. Loan	657,000 00	280,000	Due April	1, 1910
		120,000	Due July	1, 1913
		257,000	Due Jan.	1, 1914
<u>\$6,958,273 98</u>				

The total receipts of the Mystic Water Works, from all sources, for the year ending April 30, 1884, are as follows, viz. :—

Stock on hand, May 1, 1883.	\$24,622 62
Income from sales of water	266,401 20
Income from shutting off and letting on water, and fees	272 00
Sundry receipts by Water Board	2,332 42
Receipts by Mystic Water Registrar, for service- pipes, etc.	2,580 98
	<u>\$296,209 22</u>

The total amount charged to Mystic Water Works for the year ending April 30, 1884, is as follows, viz. :—

Current expenses	\$116,572 94
Extension of works paid for out of income	556 53

Amounts carried forward, \$117,129 47 \$296,209 22

19

The outstanding Mystic Water loans at this date are as follows :—

MYSTIC SEWER.

Balance of loan, April 30, 1883	.	.	.	\$7,256 02
Payments during year 1883-84	.	.	.	6,133 60
Balance unexpended April 30, 1884	.			\$1,122 42

The following statement shows the appropriations by the City Council for an additional supply of water, with the loans issued to meet them, and the amount of expenditures to this date:—

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Oct. 21, 1871.—	Transfer from Reserved Fund	.	.	\$10,000 00
Apr. 12, 1872.—	Order for Treasurer to borrow	.	.	100,000 00
Apr. 11, 1873.—	“ “ “	.	.	500,000 00
Feb. 26, 1875.—	“ “ “	.	.	1,500,000 00
July 1, 1876.—	“ “ “	.	.	2,000,000 00
Apr. 20, 1878.—	“ “ “	.	.	600,000 00
Apr. 11, 1879.—	“ “ “	.	.	350,000 00
Aug. 17, 1881.—	“ “ “	.	.	324,000 00
¹ June 2, 1883.—	“ “ “	.	.	621,000 00

Total appropriations to April 30, 1884 . . . \$6,005,000 00

Oct. 1, 1875.—	Premium on \$1,000,000 bonds, under order of Feb. 26, 1875	.	.	\$83,700 00
April 1, 1876.—	Premium on \$452,000 bonds, under order of Feb. 26, 1875	.	.	47,786 80
Oct. 1, 1876.—	Premium on \$2,000,000 bonds, under order of July 1, 1876	.	.	221,400 00
				352,886 80
				\$6,357,886 80

EXPENDED.

1871-72	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,302 81
1872-73	.	.	.	.	.	61,278 83
1873-74 including	\$20,897.50, discount on bonds sold, January, 1874					114,102 77
1874-75	.	.	.	.	.	224,956 68
1875-76	.	.	.	.	.	783,613 49
1876-77	.	.	.	.	.	1,924,060 24
1877-78	.	.	.	.	.	1,257,715 26
1878-79	.	.	.	.	.	635,658 08
1879-80	.	.	.	.	.	213,350 97
1880-81	.	.	.	.	.	97,406 78
1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	35,677 98
1882-83	.	.	.	.	.	167,621 43
1883-84	.	.	.	.	.	423,625 79
						5,941,371 11

Balance of appropriations unexpended, April 30, 1884 \$416,515 69

¹ Loans for \$27,000 of this appropriation not yet issued.

REPORT OF THE CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WATER BOARD,
BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS,

Chairman of the Boston Water Board:—

SIR,—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Boston Water Board for the financial year ending April 30, 1884:—

RECEIPTS.

On account of Cochituate Water Works	.	\$1,226,461	55
“ “ Mystic Water Works	. . .	271,586	60
		<u></u>	
		\$1,498,048	15
Balance of loans unexpended			
April 30, 1883, Additional			
Supply of Water,	\$219,141	48	
Loans issued in			
1883-4	. . .	594,000	00
		<u></u>	
		\$813,141	48
Mystic Sewer.	. . .	7,256	02
Balance Appropriation, New			
Main, Cochituate Water			
Works	. . .	\$9,486	78
Loan issued in			
1883-84	. . .	70,000	00
		<u></u>	
		79,486	78
Appropriation, Chestnut-Hill			
Driveway, 1883-84	. . .	3,000	00
Appropriation Introduction of			
meters and Inspection, Co-			
chituate Water Works	. . .	330,000	00
Appropriation Introduction of			
meters and Inspection, Mys-			
tic Water Works	. . .	15,000	00
		<u></u>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$1,247,884	28	\$1,498,048 15

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,247,884 28	\$1,498,048 15
Stock purchased in previous years, Cochituate Water Works	98,879 64	
Mystic Water Works	24,622 62	
		1,371,386 54
		\$2,869,434 69

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses, Cochituate Water Works	\$300,851 34	
Current expenses, Mystic Water Works	116,572 94	
Extension of Cochituate Water Works	96,389 69	
Extension of Mystic Water Works	556 53	
Interest on Cochituate Water Loans	639,213 41	
Interest on Mystic Water Loans	53,860 00	
Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett contracts, account Mystic Water Works	37,508 51	
Construction New Main, Cochituate Water Works	71,189 06	
Construction, Additional Supply of water	423,625 79	
Construction, Mystic Sewer	6,133 60	
Introduction of Meters and Inspection, Cochituate Water Works	50,168 14	
Introduction of Meters and Inspection, Mystic Water Works	3,458 73	
Surplus Income of Cochituate Water Works to be paid to Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund	209,258 39	
Surplus Income of Mystic Water Works to be paid to Mystic Water Sinking-Fund	71,002 50	
Chestnut-Hill Driveway	2,998 26	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,082,786 89	\$2,869,434 69

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$2,082,786 89	\$2,869,434 69
Balance of Appropriation			
Chestnut-Hill Driveway,			
carried into the Treasury,			
April 30, 1884	1 74		
			\$2,082,788 63
			<u>\$786,646 06</u>

April 30, 1884, Balance of			
loans unexpended, Addi-			
tional Supply of Water .	\$389,515 69		
Mystic Sewer	1,122 42		
New Main, Cochituate Water			
Works	8,297 72		
Introduction of Meters and In-			
spection, Cochituate Water			
Works	274,654 36		
Introduction of Meters and			
Inspection, Mystic Water			
Works	11,541 27		
Stock on hand, April 30, 1884,			
Cochituate Water Works .	79,628 36		
Mystic Water Works .	16,708 74		
Introduction of Meters and			
Inspection, Cochituate Wa-			
ter Works	5,177 50		
			\$786,646 06

Total Water Debt of the City of Boston.

Cochituate, outstanding			
April 30, 1884	\$12,882,273 98		
Mystic, outstanding, April			
30, 1884	840,000 00		
			\$13,722,273 98

Cochituate Water Debt.

Outstanding, April 30,			
1883	\$11,955,273 98		
Issued in 1883-84	994,000 00		
	\$12,949,273 98		
Paid in 1883-84	67,000 00		
			\$12,882,273 98

Mystic Water Debt.

Outstanding, April 30,		
1883	\$1,027,000	00
Issued in 1883-84	15,000	00
	\$1,042,000	00
Paid in 1883-84.	202,000	00
		<u>\$840,000 00</u>

Total Water Sinking-Funds, April 30, 1884.

Cochituate Water Sinking-		
Fund	\$2,746,505	58
Mystic Water Sinking-		
Fund	330,540	15
		<u>\$3,077,045 73</u>

Trial Balance, Cochituate Water Works, April 30, 1884.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Construction Account	\$17,775,955	68
Cochituate Water Works		\$17,775,955 68
City Treasurer, Loan Account	1,222,628	26
Appropriation, Additional Supply of Water		389,515 69
Appropriation, New Main, Cochituate Water Works		8,297 72
Appropriation, Introduction of Meters and Inspection		279,831 86
Income of Cochituate Water Works		1,325,341 19
Maintenance of Cochituate Water Works	300,851	34
Extension of Cochituate Water Works	96,389	69
Interest on Cochituate Water Loans	639,213	41
Stock Account	79,628	36
Stock, Introduction of Meters and Inspection	5,177	50
City Treasurer, Revenue Account	1,226,461	55

Amounts carried forward, \$21,346,305 79 \$19,778,942 14

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$21,346,305 79	\$19,778,942 14
Appropriation, Chestnut-Hill Driveway			1 74
City Treasurer, Appropriation Account	3,000 00		
City Treasurer		1,570,361 91	
Funded Debt	12,882,273 98		
Cochituate Water 6% Currency Loan		4,897,000 00	
Cochituate Water 5% Currency Loan		13,000 00	
Cochituate Water 5% Gold Loan		3,552,000 00	
Cochituate Water 5% Sterling Loan		1,947,273 98	
Cochituate Water 4% Currency Loan		588,000 00	
Cochituate Water 4% Loan		1,617,000 00	
Cochituate Water 4½% Loan		268,000 00	
Commissioners on the Sinking-Funds	2,746,505 58		
Cochituate Water Sinking-Fund		2,746,505 58	
		\$36,978,085 35	\$36,978,085 35

Trial Balance, Mystic Water Works, April 30, 1884.

	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Construction	\$1,648,452 35	
Mystic Water Works		\$1,648,452 35
City Treasurer, Revenue Account	271,586 60	
Income of Mystic Water Works		296,209 22
Maintenance of Mystic Water Works	116,572 94	
Extension of Mystic Water Works	556 53	
Interest on Mystic Water Loans	53,860 00	
Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett contracts	37,508 51	
Stock Account	16,708 74	
City Treasurer, Loan Account, ...	22,256 02	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,167,501 69	\$1,944,661 57

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$2,167,501 69	\$1,944,661 57
Introduction of Meters, and			
Inspection		11,541 27	
Appropriation, Mystic Sewer,		1,122 42	
City Treasurer		210,176 43	
Funded Mystic Water Debt .	840,000 00		
Mystic Water 6% Currency			
Loan		587,000 00	
Mystic Water 5% Currency			
Loan		108,000 00	
Mystic Water 4% Loan . . .		15,000 00	
Mystic Sewer 6% Currency			
Loan		130,000 00	
Commissioners on the Sinking-			
Funds	330,540 15		
Mystic Water Sinking-Fund .		330 540 15	
		\$3,338,041 84	\$3,338,041 84

*Cost of Construction of the Cochituate Water Works to
May 1, 1884.*

Cost of Water Works to January 1, 1850, as		
per final report of Water Commissioners .	\$3,998,051 83	
Extension to East Boston	281,065 44	
Jamaica-pond aqueduct	13,237 50	
New dam at Lake Cochituate	10,940 08	
Raising lake two feet, including damages .	28,002 18	
Dudley pond, lower dam, and making con-		
nections with lake	18,982 23	
New main from Brookline reservoir . . .	304,991 83	
Land and water rights and land damages		
since January 1, 1850	49,486 17	
New pipe-yard and repair-shop	25,666 51	
Upper yard, buildings, etc.	9,165 63	
New water-pipes, East Boston	20,999 43	
New main, East Boston	24,878 08	
Pumping-works at Lake Cochituate . . .	23,577 69	
High-service, stand-pipe, engine-house and		
engines	103,829 53	
High-service, South Boston	27,860 29	
Chestnut-Hill reservoir, including land .	2,461,232 07	
Parker-Hill reservoir	228,246 17	
Charles-river siphon	26,532 35	
Keeper's house, Parker Hill	2,764 90	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$7,659,509 91	

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$7,659,509 91
Temporary high-service, Brighton	7,865 86
New stable at Chestnut-Hill reservoir	8,103 55
Pegan dam, Natick	1,394 06
Willow dam, Natick	1,567 29
High-service, East Boston	22,960 07
New main from Chestnut-Hill reservoir	341,702 28
Cost of laying main pipe for extension in Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury Districts	1,758,512 22
Additional supply of water, including land damages and all expenses	5,941,371 11
Cost of laying main pipe since January 1, 1850	2,032,969 33
	\$17,775,955 68

*Cost of Construction of the Mystic Water Works to May
1, 1884.*

Salaries	\$17,644 61
Engineering	33,746 87
Land damages	91,855 38
Reservoir	141,856 26
Dam	17,167 26
Conduit	129,714 30
Engine-house, coal-shed, and chimney	36,112 99
Engines	150,096 70
Grubbing pond	9,393 26
Iron pipes	108,437 10
Iron pipes, trenching	61,029 59
City distribution	162,335 23
Hydrants	19,976 21
Stopcocks	19,262 52
Miscellaneous items	14,012 51
Roadway and bridge	3,529 22
Lowering Mystic river	3,012 06
Inspections	1,824 79
Service-pipes and meters	133,858 70
Hydrants for Somerville and Medford	2,653 08
Somerville distribution	2,492 10
Dwelling-house for engineer and fireman (pumping-station)	4,871 02
Chelsea extension	37,347 86
Medford extension	3,997 41
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,206,227 03

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$1,206,227 03
Drinking-fountains	.	.	.	1,415 05
New line of supply main	.	.	.	203,050 09
Stable and pipe-yard	.	.	.	8,964 64
Extension of engine-house and boiler	.	.	.	33,727 43
New force main	.	.	.	9,875 17
Mystic sewer	.	.	.	128,877 58
New stable, engine-house	.	.	.	1,767 39
Additional force main	.	.	.	24,882 96
Temporary pumping-works	.	.	.	6,905 15
New work-shop	.	.	.	3,000 00
Cost of laying main pipe since 1873	.	.	.	19,759 86
				\$1,648,452 35

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. SWAN,

Clerk of the Boston Water Board.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 20, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,— In accordance with the requirements of the ordinance establishing the Boston Water Board, I respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the Water-Works:—

SUDBURY RIVER RESERVOIRS AND LAKE COCHITUATE.

On May 1, 1883, the reservoirs on the Sudbury river were full and overflowing.

Water was wasted at Dam No. 1 until June 25, from which date until January 30, 1884, no water was allowed to flow into the river, except the 1,500,000 gallons per day required by law.

Reservoir No. 1.— The water in Reservoir No. 1 remained near the crest of the dam until August 1. It then began to fall slowly, and January 2, 1884, it was 4.89 feet below the crest. January 30 it had risen above the crest, and waste was commenced.

Reservoir No. 2.— In consequence of the draft for the city's supply, Reservoir No. 2 began to fall about the middle of June, and on August 1 the reservoir was empty. It remained so until January 9, 1884, when it commenced to fill, and on January 26 the water reached the crest of the dam.

All of the shallow flowage areas of the reservoir have been deepened by the excavation and removal of the loam, muck, and other materials above a plane of about 8 feet below the crest of the dam. In addition to this work 35,330 cubic yards of loam and muck have been removed from other portions of the reservoir below this plane. The reservoir has, in fact, been practically cleared of loam and muck in all shallow places, and the bottom and side slopes are as clean as a judicious expenditure of the amount appropriated for the purpose would warrant.

Reservoir No. 3. — This reservoir was full on May 1, and remained so until July 19, when it was drawn upon for the supply of the city.

From the latter date the surface gradually fell until the last of November, when the reservoir was practically empty, and it remained so until January 9, 1884. On February 8 the reservoir had again filled, and water was running over the outlet dam.

At this reservoir only a commencement of the work of deepening the shallow flowage was made, as the operations were not begun until October, and were stopped by the extreme cold weather in December. It is doubtful if the work can be completed before another season, as it would not be advisable nor safe to empty the reservoir for this purpose, and it will be late in the season before the city's consumption will exhaust it in the ordinary manner of using the supply. The extraordinary dry season of the past year furnished an opportunity for prosecuting the work of deepening the shallow flowage of the reservoirs, which is not likely to again occur; and it is probable that the work at Reservoir No. 3 cannot be completed until Reservoir No. 4 is finished and filled. With the reduction in the consumption effected by the stoppage of waste, and with Reservoir No. 4 full of water, it would be safe to empty Reservoir No. 3; otherwise the work could only be prosecuted when the legitimate demands of the consumption had emptied it.

Reservoir No. 4. — The work at this reservoir was very much delayed by the cold and wet weather of the spring.

It had been hoped that by commencing the work early in the season the dam might be completed during the present season; it now seems unlikely that this can be accomplished. A large force was employed as soon as the weather would permit, and the stripping of the basin of loam and muck has been so actively prosecuted that only a small amount of work of this character remains to be done. The railroad plant is removing either to the waste dump or to the Back-Bay park the loam and muck as fast as it is piled up by the stripping gangs, and there is no doubt of the complete clearing of this basin of these materials by fall.

On the dam the work is now so arranged that nearly all of the gravel and other material used in its construction are transported by the railroad plant.

Excellent progress is now being made; but the embankment is wide, and there is for the present no difficulty in properly compacting all the material the contractor can bring. The embankment narrows quite rapidly as it increases in height, and it will soon be impracticable to take care of the

amount now delivered daily by the contractor, — some 1,200 cubic yards, — and beside the various operations in connection with the concrete centre wall, the slope paving, etc., will seriously interfere with the rapid prosecution of the work. It is not probable that the dam will be completed this season, although it may be so far completed that the reservoir can be partially filled next spring.

The work has been managed in an economical and efficient manner by the new superintendent, Mr. Thomas C. Davis, and a large saving in the cost of the various items of construction has been effected. In some cases there has been a 50 per cent. reduction from the cost of work done last season, and it seems probable that the lower scale of cost can be maintained under the present management.

On May 1, 1884, 113,000 cubic yards of material had been placed in the embankment, and the quantity required to complete the dam was 135,000 cubic yards; 14,470 cubic yards of concrete had been placed in the centre wall, and 6,390 cubic yards remain unfinished.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$650,000 for this basin amounted on May 1 to \$193,922.74.

Lake Cochituate. — The surface of the lake remained near high-water mark during the month of May, 1883, and water was wasted at the outlet dam from May 24 to 28. From June 1 to January 1, 1884, there was an almost constant fall in the lake surface, and on January 7 the water was 10.29 feet below high-water mark, or but 3.04 feet above the conduit invert. During the months of January and February the lake surface was rising. On February 29 the lake was so near high-water mark that waste was commenced at the outlet dam, and, with the exception of the periods from March 2 to 6 and April 4 to 6, it has been continued to the present time. During the month of November temporary pumping machinery was erected at the lake, and from November 26 to January 14 water was pumped from the lake into the conduit.

The diagram annexed to this report shows graphically the varying heights of the different reservoirs throughout the year, the rainfall on the Sudbury river, and the daily amounts drawn from the Sudbury river reservoirs during the year.

The following table shows the heights of water in the reservoirs and in Lake Cochituate on the first of each month : —

	Res. No. 1. Top of flash- boards, 159.29.	Res. No. 2. Top of flash- boards, 167.12.	Res. No. 3. Crest of Dam, 175.24.	Farm Pond.	Lake Co- chituate, Top of flash- boards, 134.36.
May 1, 1883	157.68	166.04	175.43	149.23	133.71
June 1, "	159.47	166.85	175.44	149.12	134.28
July 1, "	159.35	163.06	175.30	149.34	132.84
Aug. 1, "	158.96	Reservoir Empty. { 151.30 149.08 148.55 150.65 149.60 150.05	173.15	148.80	131.07
Sept. 1, "	157.78		167.52	148.11	128.85
Oct. 1, "	156.63		163.50	147.45	127.11
Nov. 1, "	156.18		161.24	147.80	125.70
Dec. 1, "	155.29		Res. Empty { 157.26 156.41	147.90	124.73
Jan. 1, 1884	154.43			146.05	124.24
Feb. 1, "	157.91	166.21		149.09	125.85
Mar. 1, "	158.23	166.22	175.47	149.05	133.76
Apr. 1, "	158.26	166.40	175.71	148.38	133.23
May 1, "	158.00	166.18	175.58	149.27	134.31

Water has been drawn from the Sudbury-river reservoirs as follows : —

May 1 to May 10,	from Reservoir No. 1.
May 10 to July 19,	" " No. 2.
July 19 to Oct. 27,	" " Nos. 2 and 3.
Oct. 27 to Nov. 3,	" " No. 2.
Nov. 3 to Jan. 9, '84,	" " Nos. 2 and 3.
Jan. 9 to Feb. 1,	" " No. 2.
Feb. 1 to May 1,	" " No. 1.

FARM-POND CONDUIT.

Mr. George H. Cavanagh, the contractor for the pile and timber work forming the foundations for the masonry conduit across the pond, completed his work April 24, 1884, at a cost of \$26,054.35.

Messrs. Parker & Sylvester, the contractors for the filling, are progressing rapidly with this work ; but it is still uncertain when they will complete it, although it is probable that by the 1st of July the largest portion, if not the whole, of it will be done.

It was anticipated that the dumping of this gravel, and the consequent sudden displacement of the mud when sufficiently loaded, would cause movements of the pile-work which might injure or destroy portions of it; but, although several extensive settlements of this kind have occurred, no injury to the pile-work, except of a trifling nature, has resulted.

The question of the advisability of commencing the construction of the masonry conduit during the present season cannot be definitely determined until the filling contract is completed. All of the plans are drawn, and the work could be put under contract in a short time, but could not be finished the present year. There are other circumstances connected with this work which might render its postponement to another season advisable; but as I intend to submit to the Board a full statement of matters connected with this subject as soon as the filling contract is completed, or nearly so, I will not refer to them in this report.

AQUEDUCTS AND DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.

The Sudbury-river aqueduct has been in constant use, with the exception of eight days, when the water was drawn off for the purpose of cleaning.

The Cochituate aqueduct has been thoroughly cleaned twice during the year, and, in addition to the ordinary repairs, the concrete coverings of the Charles-river and Waban bridges have been resurfaced, at an expense of \$1,350.

From May 1 to August 17, 1883, the water in the aqueduct at Lake Cochituate was maintained at a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; August 17 to September 11, 7 feet; from August 17 to November 27, when pumping was begun, the depths varied with the height of the lake surface from 7 feet to 3.7 feet. From November 27 to January 14, while the pumps were in operation, the height oscillated between 4 feet and 6 feet; January 14 to March 5 the level of the water in the aqueduct followed the rising surface of the lake, and on the latter date reached the depth of 6 feet, at which point it has since been maintained.

The Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Parker Hill, and East Boston reservoirs have been in constant use, and are in good condition.

HIGHLAND HIGH-SERVICE WORKS.

The table on page 51 exhibits in detail the work performed by these works during the year 1883. As usual the greater

portion of the work has been performed by the Worthington engine, on account of its economy.

During the month of April, 1883, this engine was thoroughly overhauled and repaired, after having been in constant use for five years. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 1,060,321,495 gallons, of which amount the Worthington engine pumped 959,667,000 gallons.

Total coal consumed 2,108,800 lbs. of which 12.4 per cent. were ashes and clinkers.

Average lift, 113.92 feet.

Quantity pumped per lb. of coal, 502.8 gallons.

Average daily quantity pumped, 2,904,990 gallons.

Reference to the table on page 51 shows that the quantity pumped per lb. of coal increased during the latter portion of the year; this was due to the improved working of the engine, caused by the repairs made, and to increased pressure in the supply main, caused by the reduction in the consumption, and the laying of the 48-inch and 24-inch mains.

Cost of Pumping.

Salaries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,861 88
Fuel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,383 75
Repairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,150 74
Oil, waste, and packing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	217 46
Sundry small supplies, gas, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	257 47
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$11,871 30

Cost per million gallons raised one foot high, \$0.098.

The necessity for new high-service works has been so often alluded to and advocated in my former reports to the Board that it seems almost unnecessary for me to again bring the subject to your attention; but the constant pressure from the inhabitants of the districts inadequately supplied from the low-service, for an extension of the high-service to these sections, compels me to make a brief allusion to the present condition of the works.

Although a large reduction has been made in the consumption from these works, by the suppression of a considerable proportion of the waste, the growth of the districts supplied by them is so rapid that I have not considered it advisable to imperil their efficiency in localities which can be supplied in no other way by extending the service to districts which can obtain a tolerably good supply from the low service. There are several districts, embracing a population of two or three

thousand people, that are insufficiently supplied from the low-service; but the effect of annexing them to the present high-service works would be to at once reach the safe limit of their capacity during the cold weather of the winter season. It will take from two to three years to build new high-service works; and, until favorable action is taken by the city government in relation to their construction, I cannot recommend any material addition to the area supplied by the present ones.

MYSTIC LAKE.

Mystic lake was full on May 1, 1883, and remained near high-water mark until June 4, when the waste was stopped at the outlet dam. There was a constant fall of the lake surface during the months of June, July, August, and September, and on October 23 it was but 3.28 feet above the conduit invert, or 7.89 feet below high water. This was the lowest point reached, although it remained at about the same level until January 9, 1884. On January 26, the lake having again filled, waste was commenced at the outlet dam, and has been continued to the present time.

In October the temporary pumping machinery was placed in position preparatory to raising the water into the conduit when a sufficient supply could not be obtained by gravitation; but, although the lake surface remained for a month within a few inches of the point when pumping would have been necessary, the pumps were not used.

Advantage was taken of the low level of the lake to clean the bed and shape the banks of the Abajonna river from the lake to Whitney's dam. Considerable work was also done in cleaning the shores of the lake.

MYSTIC-VALLEY SEWER.

The extension of the works for the removal of the impurities of the sewage has been completed. Two new and improved settling-tanks have been constructed, and a new ditch, about 1,400 feet in length, excavated between the tanks and discharge outlet.

As much of the surplus land as it was practicable to utilize has been graded, and experiments are in progress to ascertain practically the value of the sewage for manurial or agricultural purposes. Judging from the experience at Pullman, Ill., — the only place I am aware of in this country where the utilization of sewage for agricultural purposes has been attempted upon anything more than an experimental scale, — it would require probably 200 or 300 acres of land to take care

of the sewage from the Mystic-valley sewer. At the lowest price the city has had to pay for land in the immediate vicinity of its present station, even if a sufficient amount could be obtained, the cost of this item alone would reach from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

It is evident, therefore, that at the present location of the works, comprising an area of only 5 acres, nothing but experiments to ascertain the feasibility of utilizing this sewage can be accomplished. If these experiments should be successful it is not probable that a sufficient area of land, even at the price named, could be obtained in the vicinity.

The Farquhar low-pressure filter, contracted for by your Board, will determine the practicability of the filtration of the sewage by this kind of machinery. If this pattern of filter will not operate successfully upon the sewage there, it is extremely doubtful if any form of machine filter would have any value for the purpose. If it should operate successfully, and the experiments already made would indicate that it will, the cost of an outfit comprising filters and appurtenant machinery for the treatment of the entire amount of the sewage would be quite large, and the expense of attendance and maintenance an onerous one.

The question of the feasibility of chemical treatment has already been considered, and the results of the investigations of Prof. Wm. Ripley Nichols and Dr. E. S. Wood are either embodied in former reports, or are now upon the records of your Board. Any chemical processes known to these eminent authorities are exceedingly expensive in operation, and give only partial promise of successful practical results.

I have briefly reviewed the present condition of the Mystic-valley sewer problem, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Board to two important matters, which I referred to in my annual report to the City Council.

MYSTIC CONDUIT AND RESERVOIRS.

The conduit has been in constant service with the exception of one day.

The portion of the conduit which was stated in the last annual report to be in an unsafe condition has been replaced by a new and stronger structure.

As the supply to the city could not be interrupted except for a few hours, a temporary channel, consisting of a 30-inch iron pipe, about 250 feet in length, was laid around the site of the section to be rebuilt, and connected with the conduit at either end. The section removed was found to be in a very bad condition, and its failure was entirely due to the

poor design of the pile foundation. Additional piles were driven and capped crosswise of the trench with 10-in. $\times$ 10-in. spruce caps, 4 feet apart on centres. The spaces between the caps were then carefully filled with coarse gravel, and the capping covered with a flooring of 2-in. spruce plank 10 feet in width. The conduit was rebuilt as nearly as possible on the original line and of the same interior dimensions; but the concrete side-walls were made much heavier. Advantage was taken of the time when the conduit was emptied to make the final connection with this work, to clean the interior for the entire length.

MYSTIC PUMPING-STATION.

The table on page 52 shows the work done by the engines at this station.

Engine No. 1 was in use 578 hours 30 minutes.

“ “ 2 “ “ 1,865 “ 30 “

“ “ 3 “ “ 6,902 “ 15 “

Total amount pumped, 2,488,469,070 gallons.

Total amount coal consumed, 6,173,100 lbs., of which 8.4 per cent. were ashes and clinkers.

Average lift, 150.5 feet.

Quantity pumped per lb. of coal, 403 gallons.

Average duty of three engines (no deductions), 50,596,400 foot-lbs. per 100 lbs. coal.

Daily average amount pumped, 6,817,723 gallons, — an increase of 3.7 per cent. over that of the year 1883.

Cost of Pumping.

Salaries	\$6,816 80
Fuel	14,650 85
Oil, waste, and packing	718 77
Repairs	339 12
Small supplies	149 95
	\$22,675 49

Cost per million gallons lifted one foot high, \$0.0605.

On August 15 a contract was made with Kendall & Roberts, of Cambridge, Mass., for furnishing and setting three new steel boilers, to replace four boilers which had been in use since the works were built, in 1865.

The new boilers are now being set, and the contract will soon be completed.

The boilers are of the horizontal tubular type, 78 inches in diameter, 17 feet long, and each contains 151 3-inch tubes. The shells are composed of $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick, steel plates. Samples of all plates used in the boilers were tested on the testing machine at the U.S. Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and either fulfilled the requirements of the specifications or the plates from which they were taken were rejected.

CONSUMPTION.

The average daily consumption during the year was as follows:—

	Gallons.	Gallons per head, per day.	Increase over year 1882.
Sudbury and Cochituate supply	32,836,900	91	2.7
Mystic supply	6,819,200	79.3	3.7
Total	39,656,100	88.7	—

WASTE.

Although the consumption for the whole year shows an increase over that of 1882, yet an examination of the following table, which gives the monthly average of 1883 and of the first four months of the present year, shows that since active measures have been taken to prevent waste there has been a very large reduction in the amount of water used in the city.

	Daily average consumption.	Gallons per head, per day.
January, 1883	34,715,000	97.8
February "	32,690,700	92.0
March "	34,110,700	95.8
April "	30,617,600	85.8
May "	32,169,500	89.8
June "	33,419,200	93.3
July "	36,774,000	102.4
August "	37,141,000	*103.2
September "	33,645,600	93.2
October "	29,575,800	81.9
November "	28,839,300	79.6
December "	30,174,200	83.
January, 1884	32,162,300	88.4
February "	24,598,000	67.5
March "	23,711,900	65.
April "	21,505,700	58.8

* Inspection commenced.

This saving has been effected by the system of house-to-house inspection, aided in some portions of the city by the use of Deacon waste-water-meters. The operation of the Deacon meters, and the results which have been accomplished by their use, have been given in detail in previous reports. (City Docs. Nos. 122 and 173, 1883.)

In all cases they have been found of great value in the economical suppression of waste, and, as a result of the trials made, the system has been adopted for permanent use.

Sixty-three meters have been ordered, and are now being received and placed in position. These, with the 12 previously purchased, will supply the means of placing nearly, if not quite all, of the residential portion of the city under the control of the system.

Experiments have also been made with the Church waste-detector and with the Bell waterphone.

The details of the experiments with the Church detector, or stopcock, are given in detail in City Doc. No. 173.

The waterphone has been and is used in other large cities of the country with good results, in the reduction of the consumption; in fact, this result can be accomplished by the use of most of the so-called waste-detectors, by water-meters, and by house-to-house inspection.

Any of these methods will, if faithfully carried out, accomplish a large saving in the consumption; but what is desired is the best means of accomplishing the saving, taking into account facility of introduction and operation, convenience to the public, and economy both of introduction and maintenance.

All the experiments which have been made in this city have indicated that the Deacon system is the one which will best fulfil the above conditions.

In order that the Deacon system may be worked to the best advantage it is necessary to have shut-off cocks in the sidewalks, for the purpose of testing the house services.

As the greater portion of our services are not yet provided with these shut-offs the system cannot be used to the best advantage; but there is no question but the consumption can be easily reduced to 60 gallons per head, — a saving of 33 per cent. on the consumption of the past few years.

QUALITY.

The quality of the water from all of the sources of supply has been better than for a few years past.

The "cucumber taste" has not been complained of, although at times a slight trace of it was perceptible in water drawn

from the pipes in the city proper. The algæ have not been so numerous in any of the sources of supply as to cause any appreciable deterioration of the water.

The sewage contamination of the feeders of Lake Cochituate still continues, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Board to stop it. On the Sudbury this contamination, although comparatively trivial in extent at present, is a growing evil, and measures should be taken to remove the causes and prevent future extensions of the systems now in operation in several of the towns located upon the water-shed. On the Mystic, situated as it is, in a thickly populated valley, the elimination of sewage from the feeders of the lake is practically impossible; and, although much has been and may yet be done to preserve the purity of the supply, it is evident that it must, before many years, be abandoned.

The law in relation to the contamination of water-supplies, enacted by the Legislature during its last session, gives the necessary authority to prevent, to a large extent, the pollution by sewage, now so common on all of our sources of supply.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distributing mains of the Sudbury and Cochituate works have been extended 50,260 feet during the year, and those of the Mystic works 6,723 feet.

In addition to the above the 48-inch main from Chestnut Hill reservoir has been extended from the junction of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue through Commonwealth avenue to West Chester park, a distance of 2,183 feet, and connected with the 40-inch main in Beacon street by a 30-inch pipe 609 feet in length, and with the 36-inch and 30-inch mains in Tremont street by a 24-inch main 4,429 feet in length.

The laying of these mains, and the reduction in the consumption, have increased the pressure, so that the head throughout the city is at present from 6 to 10 feet greater than it was a year ago.

The rebuilding of Warren bridge necessitated the relocation of the 20-inch East Boston supply main, and the construction of a new siphon. The main has been relaid for a length of 1,400 feet with new pipes, and enclosed in a substantial box under the northerly sidewalk of the bridge. The cost of this work was about \$15,200.

On the Cochituate works about two miles of pipes have been relaid. With the exception of Warren bridge, and one or two streets where the pipes were in poor condition, this

relaying has been done with larger pipes, for the better fire protection of certain districts of the city.

On the Mystic works 5,627 feet of the wrought-iron and cement pipes have been replaced with coated cast-iron pipes. The total length of supply and distributing mains connected with the Cochituate works is 378 miles, and with the Mystic works 147.2 miles.

GENERAL CONDITION AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE WORKS.

The year 1883 was remarkable for the smallness of the rainfall, and of the quantity of water which was collected from the drainage areas of the several sources of supply. The records show that the rainfall was the least since 1846, and that the amount of water collected was smaller than any year since sufficient data have been obtained to determine it.

On the Sudbury-river water-shed 11.02 inches were collected, on the Lake Cochituate water-shed 10.11 inches, and on the Mystic water-shed 9.34 inches. The average quantities collected on the different sources, since the records have been kept, are as follows: Sudbury-river average for 9 years, 20.8 inches; Lake Cochituate, average for 30 years, 21.18 inches; Mystic lake, average for 8 years, 18.81 inches. These figures show that during the year 1883 the amount of water collected was only about 50 per cent. of the average quantity.

As a result of this small rainfall, and a large consumption during the summer months, our supply during the latter portion of the year was at a very low stage. The storage reservoirs on the Sudbury were drawn down rapidly during the summer, and Lake Cochituate was also drawn down so low as to leave but a comparatively small quantity of available water.

If the summer draft had been continued during the fall, as it would undoubtedly have been if no measures had been taken to prevent waste, all the Sudbury-river reservoirs would have been empty on December 1, and the available supply from the Sudbury and Cochituate works during the month of December would have been about 7,000,000 gallons per day less than the actual quantity used during the month. Another season as dry as the last is extremely unlikely to occur the present year; but if it should, with the reduction in the consumption effected by the means adopted for waste prevention, the supply would be ample to meet all requirements. The completion and filling of Basin 4 will make the works of ample capacity to supply the city for a number of years if the reduction of consumption already effected can be main-

tained, and the fear of a short supply of water which the citizens were subjected to during the winter of 1883-84 will not occur again if measures are taken to provide additional storage capacity on the Sudbury as soon as the growth of the city foreshadows the necessity for it.

With the completion of Basin 4 and the Farm-Pond conduit, and the deepening of the shallow flowage of Basin 3, the necessity for large expenditures upon this division of the works should cease for many years.

Lake Cochituate needs a new outlet dam; but its construction is not an absolute necessity unless the present ones should show more signs of weakness than they do now. In case of a freshet when the lake was at high-water mark the means of discharging the surplus water over or through the present dams is entirely inadequate; but with careful attention this difficulty need not be a source of danger.

The increase in head in East Boston, due to the reduction in the consumption by the prevention of waste, has rendered it unnecessary to consider at present the question of a new and more direct main to connect this section with the pipe system of the city proper.

The Sudbury, Cochituate, and Mystic aqueducts are in excellent condition, the two latter much better than they have been in for years.

With this report will be found the usual statistical tables in regard to the rainfall, consumption of water, yield of the different water-sheds, etc., and a diagram, already alluded to, presenting a synopsis of the fluctuations of the Sudbury-river reservoirs and Lake Cochituate.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,

City Engineer, and Engineer Boston Water Board.

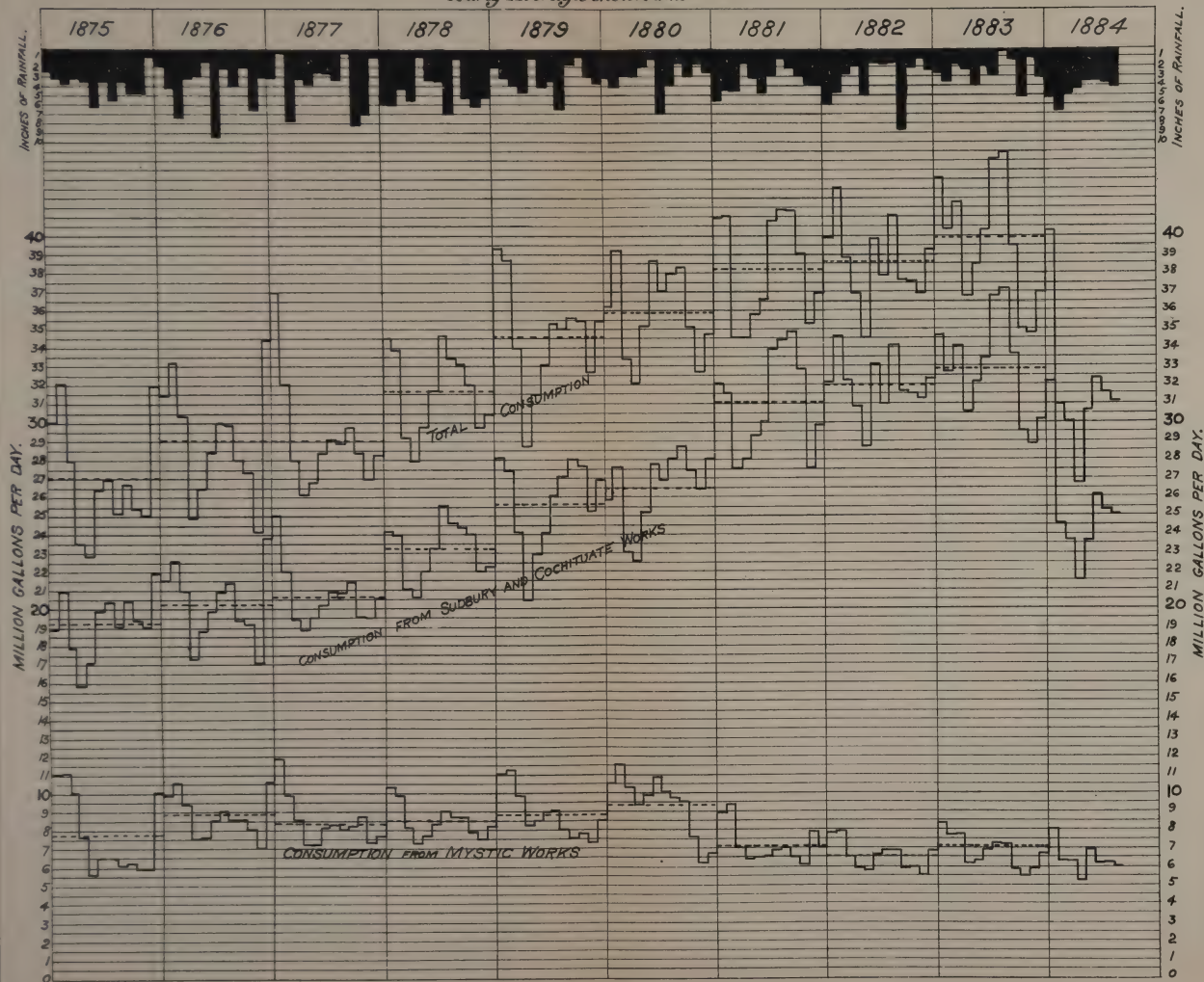
Daily Average Consumption of Water in Gallons, from the Cochituate and Mystic Works.

COCHITUATE WORKS.								MYSTIC WORKS.						
MONTHS.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
January . . .	25,129,300	24,210,600	28,190,200	25,817,600	32,121,900	32,151,100	34,715,500	11,859,854	10,325,705	11,111,972	10,511,279	8,756,500	7,816,200	8,369,600
February . . .	22,071,800	23,848,700	27,446,300	27,625,800	31,607,900	34,662,300	32,690,700	9,982,621	9,944,140	12,253,090	11,616,248	9,428,700	7,937,300	7,714,700
March	19,446,600	21,019,500	24,163,800	23,095,700	27,531,700	32,256,300	34,110,700	8,578,935	8,192,825	9,851,219	10,324,323	7,042,800	6,573,700	7,737,300
April	18,988,800	20,628,300	20,421,800	22,670,700	28,146,200	30,827,000	30,617,600	7,200,533	7,365,951	8,311,620	9,400,931	6,420,700	5,946,100	6,171,100
May	19,520,300	22,023,800	22,953,800	25,238,200	29,307,600	28,738,000	32,169,500	7,250,492	7,717,476	8,523,744	9,962,213	6,502,900	5,793,600	6,319,100
June	20,192,400	23,330,600	24,101,200	27,795,400	30,059,200	33,178,400	33,419,200	8,190,530	8,383,667	9,054,267	10,891,057	6,556,700	6,664,400	6,912,500
July	20,799,400	25,620,000	26,156,900	26,951,800	33,885,300	30,992,600	36,774,000	8,371,295	9,087,658	9,150,025	10,051,544	6,906,400	6,881,400	7,307,600
August	20,778,400	24,679,600	27,075,100	28,175,109	34,472,200	34,149,300	37,141,000	8,121,402	8,751,038	8,027,325	9,754,149	7,011,700	6,912,200	7,261,500
September . .	21,499,500	24,469,700	28,017,800	28,734,400	34,801,500	31,691,600	33,645,600	8,242,180	8,767,490	7,614,951	9,591,891	6,587,100	5,964,100	5,846,300
October	19,598,700	24,100,700	27,702,600	27,487,900	32,871,200	31,563,800	29,575,800	8,780,799	7,900,000	7,771,578	7,634,888	6,195,400	6,011,360	5,497,200
November . . .	19,577,500	22,200,600	25,299,200	26,458,400	27,519,800	31,318,700	28,839,300	7,996,879	7,525,957	7,372,892	6,245,891	7,870,400	5,577,400	5,930,600
December . . .	20,535,900	22,298,500	26,831,900	28,010,500	29,860,400	32,352,800	30,174,200	7,732,921	8,227,314	8,585,799	6,778,046	7,056,900	6,877,600	6,771,500
Yearly average,	20,673,500	23,205,700	25,095,900	26,500,000	31,020,200	31,970,800	32,836,900	8,386,257	8,515,768	8,883,470	9,387,879	7,194,700	6,574,400	6,819,200

BOSTON WATER WORKS.

Diagram showing the rainfall and daily average consumption for each month.

Yearly Averages shown thus -----



REPORT OF THE WATER BOARD.

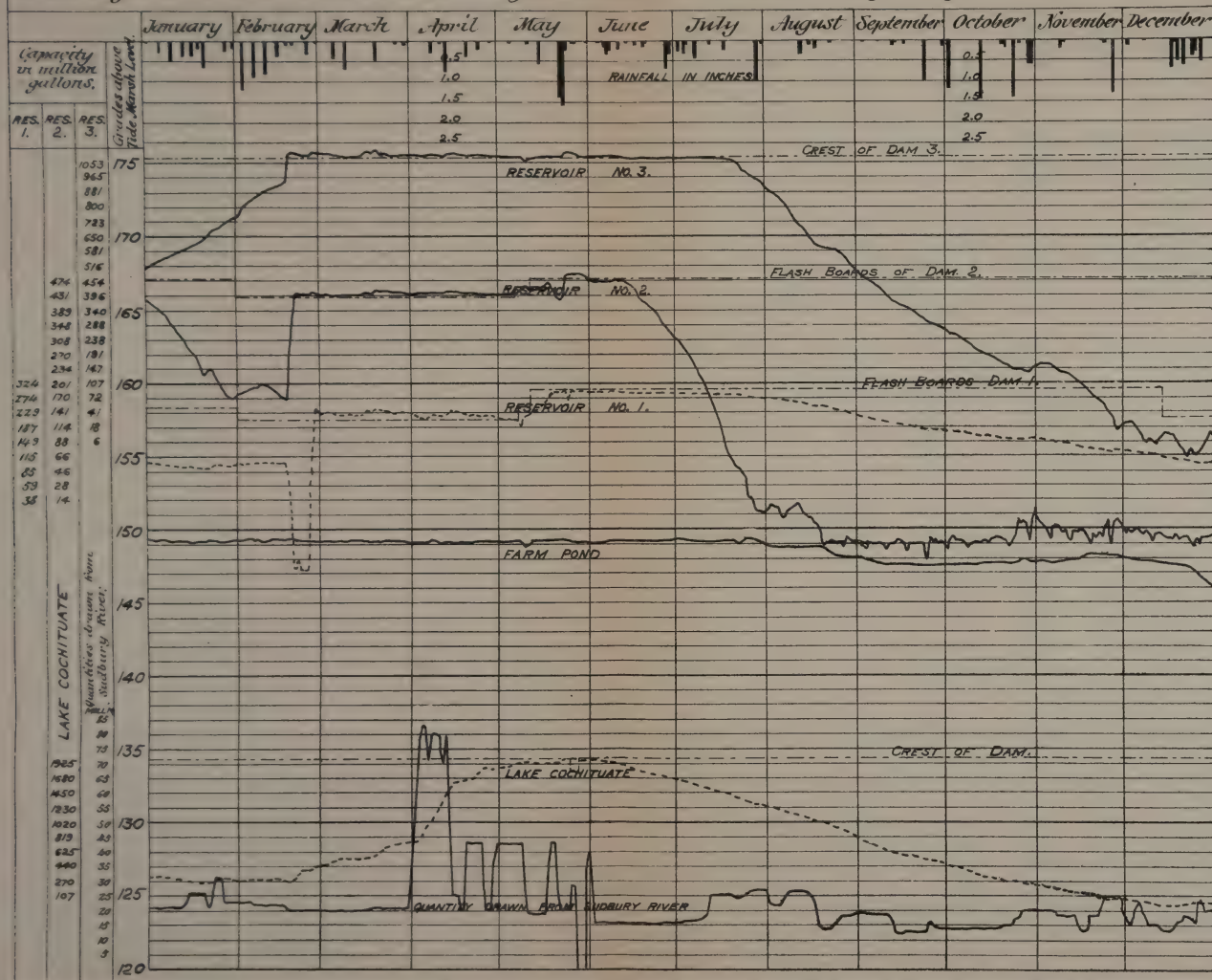
MONTH.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.	To Lake Cochituate.	To Chestnut-Hill Res'r.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	2,668,300,000	753,800,000	411,300,000	3,337,900,000	826,700,000	5,403,500,000	187,600,000	8,657,700,000	7,735,200,000	1,245,100,000	7,209,900,000	
February	4,700,000	148,400,000										
March	12,000,000											
April	98,000,000											
May	504,100,000											
June	177,300,000											
July	747,200,000											
August	287,300,000											
September	661,600,000											
October	176,100,000											
November												
December												
Totals	2,668,300,000	753,800,000	411,300,000	3,337,900,000	826,700,000	5,403,500,000	187,600,000	8,657,700,000	7,735,200,000	1,245,100,000	7,209,900,000	
Total diversion from Sud- bury River	3,422,100,000		3,749,200,000		6,230,200,000		8,845,300,000		7,735,200,000		8,455,000,000	
Average daily diversion for whole year	9,376,000		10,272,000		17,022,400		24,238,700		21,192,300		23,164,400	

*Table showing the average Monthly and Yearly Heights above tide marsh level of the Water in the Lake and Reservoirs of the
Boston Water Works.*

MONTHS.	Reservoir No. 1; Flash-boards 189.29.		Reservoir No. 2; Flash-boards 167.12.		Reservoir No. 3; Stone-crest 175.24.		Farm Pond. High water 149.25.		Lake Cochituate. High water 134.36.		Chestnut-Hill Reservoir. High water 124.00.		Brookline Reservoir. High water 124.00.		Parker-Hill Reservoir. High water 219.00.		Mystic Lake. High water 7.00.		Mystic Reservoir. High water 147.00.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
January . . .	155.57	154.42	166.51	162.28	175.53	169.55	146.14	149.24	128.56	126.09	123.69	123.78	123.40	123.10	217.39	217.23	6.09	5.96	146.91	146.87
February . . .	158.09	153.23	165.05	161.93	174.20	173.96	145.80	149.29	131.51	126.34	123.33	123.93	122.91	123.59	217.65	217.84	5.67	6.17	146.91	146.98
March . . .	158.10	157.97	166.14	166.09	175.28	175.56	145.62	149.24	133.50	127.82	123.66	123.60	123.35	123.27	218.31	217.05	5.73	5.78	146.93	146.86
April . . .	157.33	157.82	167.02	166.13	175.42	175.53	146.99	149.19	133.65	131.93	123.55	123.63	123.47	123.35	217.93	217.72	6.34	6.53	146.89	146.73
May . . .	159.48	158.58	167.37	168.56	175.51	175.42	149.22	149.21	134.00	134.07	123.87	123.98	123.63	123.67	217.54	217.40	6.51	6.73	146.82	146.72
June . . .	159.40	159.37	167.26	165.86	175.36	175.85	149.21	149.24	133.92	133.61	123.77	123.91	123.50	123.44	218.04	217.81	6.65	6.63	146.53	146.72
July . . .	158.74	159.16	161.95	156.82	175.02	174.84	149.21	149.24	132.47	131.97	123.99	123.82	123.67	123.46	218.39	217.48	6.19	5.33	146.75	146.82
August . . .	155.22	158.44	154.57	150.28	172.58	170.25	148.90	148.59	130.97	130.08	123.81	123.80	123.47	123.48	218.17	217.54	4.34	3.28	146.87	146.83
September .	154.78	157.17	155.13	148.99	168.66	165.40	148.93	147.63	129.20	127.92	123.41	123.28	123.10	123.01	217.11	217.82	3.01	0.83	146.83	146.46
October . . .	154.88	156.32	161.44	149.42	170.68	161.88	149.22	147.63	128.11	126.30	123.66	122.98	123.37	122.73	217.25	217.35	4.76	.036	146.81	146.81
November . .	154.47	155.66	157.16	149.86	172.58	159.89	149.22	147.96	127.17	125.16	124.02	123.16	123.70	122.93	217.69	217.65	5.54	.029	146.74	146.74
December . .	154.27	154.81	162.36	149.48	169.23	156.00	149.19	147.35	126.42	124.47	123.96	123.07	123.61	122.84	217.93	218.18	5.48	.038	146.90	146.53
Yearly ave.	156.74	156.91	162.66	157.81	173.34	169.44	148.14	148.65	130.79	128.81	123.72	123.58	123.43	123.24	217.78	217.59	5.53	3.85	146.82	146.76

BOSTON WATER WORKS.

Diagram showing the heights of the Sudbury River Reservoirs, Farm Pond and Lake Cochituate, the daily amount drawn from the Sudbury River; and the Rainfall during the year 1883.



Statement showing Amount of Water diverted from Sudbury to Lake Cochituate and Chestnut-Hill Reservoir; Amount wasted; Amount of flow in River; Percentage of Rainfall Collected, etc., 1875 to 1883.

(Water shed from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, = 77,764 sq. miles; in 1879, = 78,238 sq. miles, and in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, = 76,305 sq. miles.)

YEAR.	Amount of Water diverted to Lake Cochituate and Chestnut-Hill Reservoir.	Amount of Water wasted from River.	STORAGE.		Total amount of flow in River.	Daily average amount of flow in River.	Rainfall.	Rainfall collected.	Percentage of collected Rainfall.
			Gain.	Loss.					
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
1875	2,555,800,000	24,971,600,000	66,300,000		27,583,700,000	75,599,200	45.490	20.418	44.88
1876	2,528,300,000	29,942,300,000		160,700,000	32,309,900,000	88,278,400	49.563	23.908	48.24
1877	1,894,350,000	32,438,300,000	112,100,000		34,444,750,000	94,369,200	44.018	25.487	57.90
1878	3,422,100,000	37,125,200,000	654,700,000		41,202,000,000	112,882,200	57.931	30.487	52.63
1879	3,749,200,000	20,817,500,000	962,200,000		25,528,900,000	69,942,200	41.419	18.755	45.33
1880	6,230,200,000	11,280,000,000		958,600,000	16,561,600,000	42,250,300	38.177	12.437	32.71
1881	8,845,300,000	17,279,000,000	751,700,000		26,876,000,000	73,632,900	44.169	20.237	45.88
1882	7,735,200,000	16,273,900,000		352,600,000	23,656,500,000	64,812,300	39.394	17.841	45.29
1883	8,455,000,000	7,251,900,000		1,086,400,000	14,620,500,000	40,656,200	32.78	11.023	33.63
Averages	5,046,156,000	21,932,200,000			26,977,100,000	73,864,900	43.66	20.08	45.93

Statement showing Amount of Water drawn from Lake Cochituate; Amount wasted; Amount of Rainfall collected in Lake; Amount received into Lake from Sudbury River; Percentage of Rainfall collected, etc., 1852 to 1883. Water-shed of Lake = 12,077 acres.

YEAR.	Amount of Water drawn from Lake.	Amount of Water wasted from Lake.	Amount received into Lake from Sudbury River.	STORAGE.		Total amount of Rainfall collected in Lake.	Daily average amount of Rain- fall collected in Lake.	Rainfall.	Rainfall collected.	Percentage of Rainfall collected.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gain.	Loss.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
1852 ¹	2,974,042,800	4,020,566,900	.....	.....	261,300,000	6,733,249,700	18,396,900	47.93	20.61	43.
1853	3,117,839,500	3,166,417,500	.....	239,580,000	.....	6,523,937,000	17,873,800	55.73	19.51	35.
1854	3,614,230,000	4,187,733,000	.....	.....	217,800,000	7,584,163,000	20,778,500	43.15	22.87	53.
1855	3,776,399,500	No account kept	.....	.....	326,700,000	.....	.....	34.96	.....	.....
1856	4,409,787,600	"	.....	598,950,000	.....	.....	.....	40.80	.....	.....
1857	4,644,990,000	10,625,900,000	.....	32,670,000	.....	15,303,560,000	41,927,600	63.10	46.69	74.
1858	4,689,155,000	1,934,500,000	.....	.....	141,570,000	6,482,085,000	17,759,000	48.66	19.46	40.
1859 ²	4,808,875,000	7,569,000,000	.....	283,140,000	.....	12,661,015,000	34,687,700	49.02	38.24	78.
1860	6,309,108,000	None.	.....	174,240,000	.....	6,483,348,000	17,714,100	55.44	19.40	35.
1861	6,639,095,900	3,377,559,000	.....	.....	1,459,260,000	8,557,394,900	23,444,500	45.44	25.45	56.
1862	6,059,000,000	33,200,000	.....	1,306,800,000	.....	7,399,000,000	20,271,200	49.69	22.36	45.
1863	5,927,052,500	2,165,696,500	.....	762,300,000	.....	8,855,049,000	24,260,400	69.30	27.03	39.
1864	6,105,306,700	1,368,746,000	.....	.....	1,848,577,000	5,625,475,700	15,370,200	42.60	17.04	40.
1865	4,621,630,000	1,688,120,700	.....	743,242,500	.....	7,052,993,200	19,323,300	49.46	21.27	43.
1866	4,463,585,000	None.	.....	742,242,500	.....	5,206,827,500	14,266,300	62.32	15.58	25.

1867	4,951,225,000	2,482,041,000			698,811,000	6,734,455,000	18,450,600	56.25	20.25	36.
1868	5,405,515,000	2,507,684,000				8,259,570,000	22,567,200	49.71	24.86	50.
1869	5,500,696,000	1,635,570,000				7,620,203,000	20,877,300	64.34	23.16	36.
1870	5,477,810,000	4,818,971,000			1,736,085,000	8,560,696,000	23,453,900	55.89	26.27	47.
1871	5,223,500,000	None.			250,933,000	4,972,567,000	13,623,500	45.39	14.98	33.
1872	5,775,151,200	None.	1,676,866,400	1,543,995,500		5,612,480,300	15,416,600	48.47	16.96	35.
1873	6,511,826,900	2,917,977,000			515,132,000	8,914,671,900	24,423,800	45.43	27.26	60.
1874	6,623,972,900	1,145,851,700			1,367,715,000	6,402,109,600	17,540,000	35.93	19.40	54.
1875	7,092,955,500	None.	2,555,800,000	1,222,885,000		5,760,040,500	15,780,900	45.49	17.74	39.
1876	7,277,175,200	1,619,243,800	2,528,300,000	43,438,000		6,411,557,000	17,517,900	48.49	19.40	40.
1877	7,626,889,200	1,484,978,600	1,894,350,000	378,727,000		7,596,244,800	20,811,600	43.80	23.21	53.
1878	7,749,904,700	3,341,875,000	2,668,300,000	219,788,000		8,637,267,700	23,663,700	53.58	26.25	49.
1879	6,051,838,900	1,523,361,400	411,300,000		1,322,697,300	5,841,203,000	16,003,300	38.01	17.86	47.
1880	4,284,147,100	65,577,700	826,700,000		146,265,000	3,376,759,800	9,226,100	35.83	10.30	29.
1881	2,846,459,700	2,231,016,700	187,600,000	468,089,400		5,357,965,800	14,679,400	41.09	16.34	40.
1882	3,935,490,600	1,358,543,700			357,334,700	4,936,699,600	13,525,200	40.29	15.05	37.
1883	4,731,227,700	162,381,800	1,245,100,000		334,400,000	3,314,089,500	9,079,700	31.20	10.11	32.
Averages . . .	5,288,124,300	2,247,749,800				7,093,555,900	19,423,800	48.03	21.18	44.1

¹ Observation of rainfall at Lake Cochituate commenced 1852, and these observations are assumed as correct for the whole district.

² Lake raised two feet.

Statement showing Amount of Water drawn from Mystic Lake; Amount wasted; Amount of Rainfall collected in Lake; Percentage of Rainfall collected, etc., 1876 to 1883; Water-shed of Lake, 17,200 acres.

YEAR.	Amount of Water drawn from Lake. <i>Gallons.</i>	Amount of Water wasted from Lake. <i>Gallons.</i>	STORAGE.		Total amount of Rainfall collected in Lake. <i>Gallons.</i>	Daily average amount of Rainfall col- lected in Lake. <i>Gallons.</i>	Rainfall. <i>Inches.</i>	Rainfall collected. <i>Inches.</i>	Percentage of Rainfall collected.
			Gain.	Loss.					
			<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>					<i>Per cent.</i>
1876	3,230,101,300	6,389,774,700		32,583,000	9,567,293,000	26,140,100	47.00	20.49	43.6
1877	3,069,554,800	7,250,223,500		16,291,400	10,303,486,900	28,228,700	43.095	22.06	51.2
1878	3,354,371,200	8,714,479,600		28,672,900	12,040,177,900	32,986,800	54.065	25.79	47.7
1879	3,736,107,800	4,625,691,800		233,944,900	8,127,854,700	22,268,000	35.30	17.61	49.9
1880	3,692,195,700	2,158,761,200		113,500,000	5,737,456,900	15,676,100	34.42	12.28	35.7
1881	2,815,579,900	5,395,200,000	371,200,000		8,582,000,000	23,512,300	41.91	18.37	43.8
1882	2,570,896,700	4,444,668,000	15,000,000		7,030,564,700	19,261,800	39.165	15.05	38.4
1883	2,664,514,000	2,034,685,000		347,600,000	4,551,600,000	11,922,300	31.22	9.34	29.91
Averages	3,141,665,200	5,124,185,500			8,217,554,300	22,498,400	40.77	17.62	43.2

Statement of Operations at the Highland Pumping-Station for the Year 1883.

1883.	WORTHINGTON ENGINE.		ENGINES NOS. 1 AND 2.			Total amount pumped.	Gallons.	Daily average amount pumped.	Total amount of coal consumed.	Lbs.	Daily average amount of coal consumed.	Lbs.	Amount ashes and clinkers.	Per cent. ashes and clinkers.	Quantity pumped per lb. of coal.	Feet.	Ft.-Lbs.	Duty in ft. lbs. per 100 lbs. of total coal.	
	Total amount pumped.		Total pumping-time of each engine.	Hrs.	Min.														Gallons.
	Hrs.	Min.																	
January	654	. . .	. . .	. . .	97,913,500	3,158,500	203,100	6,552	25,785	12.7	482.1	116.19	46,717,400						
February	588	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	86,629,509	3,093,911	179,100	6,396	22,700	12.7	483.7	116.19	46,872,300					
March	650	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100,393,500	3,238,500	220,500	7,113	29,370	13.3	455.3	118.73	45,085,600					
April	. . .	. . .	717	. . .	88,482,200	88,482,200	2,949,407	243,300	8,110	29,665	12.2	363.7	114.11	34,611,300					
May	538	30	97	. . .	12,172,295	95,515,795	3,081,155	187,700	6,055	21,295	11.3	508.9	112.50	47,743,900					
June	628	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	98,192,500	3,273,083	183,200	6,107	22,230	12.1	536.0	114.81	51,320,100					
July	640	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	101,711,000	3,281,000	187,000	6,032	23,150	12.4	543.9	116.19	52,707,500					
August	623	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	98,208,000	3,168,000	183,600	5,923	23,850	13.0	534.9	115.04	51,319,400					
September	536	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	76,167,000	2,638,900	146,000	4,866	19,180	13.1	521.7	114.35	49,750,500					
October	608	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	72,292,000	2,332,000	126,000	4,065	15,995	12.7	573.7	111.11	53,167,100					
November	615	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,463,000	2,348,767	119,100	3,970	13,620	11.4	591.6	109.26	53,912,400					
December	651	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	74,353,500	2,398,500	130,200	4,200	14,815	11.4	571.1	108.57	51,709,000					
Totals	6,731	30	814	. . .	100,654,495	1,060,321,495	2,904,990	2,108,800	5,778	261,655	12.4	502.8	113.92	47,771,400					

Statement of Operations at the Mystic Pumping-Station during 1883.

1883.	ENGINE NO. 1.			ENGINE NO. 2.			ENGINE NO. 3.			Total amount pumped.	Gallons.	Daily average amount coal consumed.	Lbs.	Per cent. ashes and cinders.	Quantity pumped per lb. coal.	Average lift in ft.	Ft. lbs.	Duty in ft. lbs. per 100 lbs. of total coal.
	Pumping time.		Amount pumped.	Pumping time.		Amount pumped.	Pumping time.		Amount pumped.									
	Hrs.	Min.	Gallons.	Hrs.	Min.	Gallons.	Hrs.	Min.	Gallons.									
January	. . .	. . .		247	. .	45,056,588	699	. .	214,198,272	259,254,860	8,383,060	20,639	8.8	405.2	150.07	50,715,709		
February	. . .	. . .		69	45	12,817,786	660	. .	202,873,344	215,691,130	7,703,255	18,750	8.1	410.8	149.84	51,341,300		
March	. . .	. . .		114	15	19,572,318	736	45	220,299,264	239,871,582	7,737,793	19,397	8.6	398.9	149.77	49,828,600		
April	. . .	. . .		. . .	. . .		635	15	185,279,488	185,279,488	6,175,983	15,166	8.4	407.2	149.45	50,754,900		
May	. . .	. . .		. . .	. . .		659	45	195,907,072	195,907,072	6,319,583	15,081	8.7	419.0	149.58	52,276,700		
June	. . .	. . .		. . .	. . .		676	. .	207,173,120	207,173,120	6,905,771	15,867	8.3	435.2	149.68	54,332,100		
July	139	30	25,668,792	182	. .	34,063,184	541	30	166,917,120	226,649,096	7,311,261	17,660	7.6	414.0	149.99	51,784,300		
August	27	15	4,730,226	66	. .	11,223,528	699	. .	209,210,368	225,164,122	7,263,359	17,290	8.4	420.1	150.50	52,727,500		
September	28	45	4,983,000	126	45	24,295,900	525	15	145,587,200	174,866,100	5,828,870	14,550	8.5	400.6	151.46	50,604,100		
October	253	15	42,053,500	703	. .	128,999,300	. . .	. . .		171,052,800	5,517,832	15,000	8.3	367.9	151.59	46,506,500		
November	129	45	21,502,400	258	. .	46,251,300	387	30	110,208,000	177,961,700	5,932,057	15,800	8.4	375.4	151.80	47,532,000		
December	. . .	. . .		98	45	17,214,000	682	15	192,384,000	209,598,000	6,761,226	17,726	8.5	381.4	152.27	48,439,500		
Totals	578	30	98,637,918	1865	30	339,493,904	6,902	15	2,050,037,248	2,488,469,070	6,817,723	16,910	8.4	403.0	150.5	50,597,800		

Rainfall on Lake Cochituate Water-shed for the Year 1883.

1883.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
1.												
2.							0.30			1.14	0.09	0.14
3.		1.10										
4.						0.03	0.22					
5.					0.10		0.07		0.03			
6.	0.17		0.41			0.17						
7.		0.85				0.48						
8.				0.25			0.50					0.06
9.											0.21	
10.	0.68		0.70								0.07	
11.		0.67		0.14	0.30	0.10					0.04	
12.										0.20		
13.				1.12		0.11	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.08		
14.	0.37									0.68		
15.		0.33			0.68		0.04			0.12		
16.								0.12				
17.	0.34					0.08	0.46		0.17			0.50
18.		0.08						0.11				0.08
19.	0.15											0.40
20.		0.15	0.51	0.48	0.02	0.03				0.32		
21.	0.69					0.05						0.38
22.					2.15							
23.					0.56			0.06			0.09	
24.				0.24					0.89	1.40	0.10	0.40
25.		0.34										0.38
26.										0.10		
27.			0.06		0.14						1.46	0.80
28.	0.28	0.07		0.04		0.40	0.82					
29.						0.32	0.33			1.12		
30.			0.08			0.04			0.19			
31.	0.20						0.07					
Total .	2.88	3.59	1.76	2.27	3.95	1.81	2.88	0.39	1.31	5.16	2.06	3.14

Total rainfall during year 31.20 inches.

*Rainfall in inches and hundredths on the Sudbury-River Water-shed, for
the Year 1883.*

1883.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1. . . .	0.005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. . . .	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	0.015	...	1.195	...	0.14
3. . . .	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...
4. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0.035	0.33	...	...	...	...	...
5. . . .	...	...	...	...	0.065	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.01
6. . . .	0.265	...	0.435	...	...	...	...	...	0.015	...	...	...
7. . . .	...	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.065
9. . . .	...	...	...	0.295	...	...	0.465	...	...	...	0.235	...
10. . . .	0.048	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.075	0.01
11. . . .	...	0.81	...	0.06	0.10	0.225	...	...	...	...	0.015	...
12. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. . . .	...	...	...	0.79	...	...	0.115	0.36	0.14	...	...	...
14. . . .	0.385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	1.445	0.01	...
15. . . .	...	0.37	...	...	0.59	...	0.035	...	...	...	...	...
16. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...
17. . . .	0.360	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	0.105	...	...	0.735
18. . . .	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.265	0.215	...	...	...	0.10
19. . . .	0.165	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.005	...	...	...	0.535
20. . . .	...	0.095	0.475	0.405	0.015	0.145	...	...	...	0.12	...	...
21. . . .	0.660	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.18	...	0.685
22. . . .	...	...	...	0.01	1.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. . . .	...	...	...	...	1.60	...	...	0.06	...	...	0.035	...
24. . . .	...	...	...	0.23	0.225	...	...	...	1.00	1.38	0.12	0.425
25. . . .	...	0.315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.295
26. . . .	...	...	...	...	0.055	...	...	...	...	0.085	...	...
27. . . .	...	...	0.055	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	1.32	0.55
28. . . .	0.285	0.055	...	0.055	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. . . .	...	...	...	...	0.025	0.325	0.995	...	...	0.57	...	...
30. . . .	...	...	0.115	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.61	...	...
31. . . .	0.180	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.115	...	...	0.015	...	...
Total .	2.81	3.865	1.78	1.845	4.185	2.40	2.68	0.735	1.52	5.60	1.81	3.55

Total rainfall during year. 32.78 inches.
Being an average of two gauges, located at Framingham and Southboro'.

Rainfall in Inches and Hundredths on the Mystic-Lake Water-shed for the Year 1883.

1883.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.05	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
2. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.20	. . .	0.01	1.295	. . .	0.23
3. . . .	. . .	1.10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
4. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.02	0.215	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.055	. . .	. . .	0.02	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.025
6. . . .	0.28	. . .	0.67	. . .	0.055	0.23	0.01	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.025
7. . . .	. . .	0.715	. . .	. . .	0.03	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
8. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.21	. . .	0.37	0.385	. . .	0.055	. . .	. . .	0.085
9. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.21	. . .
10. . . .	0.27	. . .	0.77	. . .	0.02	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.035	0.005
11. . . .	. . .	0.675	. . .	0.085	. . .	0.23	0.02	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.035	. . .
12. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.155	. . .	0.055	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
13. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.45	. . .	0.085	0.12	0.185	. . .	0.135	. . .	. . .
14. . . .	0.25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.03	0.795	. . .	. . .
15. . . .	0.015	0.195	. . .	. . .	0.715	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.265	. . .	. . .
16. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.05	. . .	. . .	0.18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
17. . . .	0.28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.05	0.46	. . .	0.225	. . .	. . .	0.68
18. . . .	. . .	0.03	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.02	. . .	0.43	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19. . . .	0.115	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.07	. . .	0.015	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.485
20. . . .	. . .	0.02	0.62	0.40	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.03	. . .	0.17	. . .	. . .
21. . . .	0.78	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.025	0.025	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.01	0.275
22. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.08	0.145
23. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.875	. . .	0.135	0.03	. . .	1.05	. . .	0.23
24. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.175	0.405	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.865	0.33	0.08	0.095
25. . . .	. . .	0.285	. . .	0.04	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.25
26. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.225	1.525	0.085
27. . . .	. . .	. . .	0.115	. . .	0.17	. . .	0.25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.205
28. . . .	0.30	0.045	. . .	0.055	0.045	0.475	0.835	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.175
29. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.04	0.01	. . .	. . .	0.135	1.165	. . .	. . .
30. . . .	. . .	. . .	0.045	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.175	. . .	0.005	. . .
31. . . .	0.38	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.08	. . .	. . .	0.02	. . .	. . .
Totals .	2.67	3.065	2.22	2.47	3.585	1.635	2.785	0.87	1.495	5.45	1.98	2.995

Total rainfall during year 31.22 inches.

Being an average of two gauges, located at Mystic Lake and Mystic Station.

Monthly Rainfall in Inches for 1883 at various places.

PLACE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Lake Cochituate	2.88	3.59	1.76	2.27	3.95	1.81	2.88	0.39	1.31	5.16	2.06	3.14	31.20
Framingham	2.85	3.61	1.69	1.98	3.83	2.02	2.76	0.54	1.51	5.81	1.90	3.45	31.95
Westboro'	2.77	4.12	1.87	1.71	4.54	2.78	2.60	0.93	1.53	5.39	1.72	3.65	33.61
Chestnut Hill	3.12	3.32	1.70	2.26	4.25	2.56	2.41	0.28	1.31	5.33	2.01	3.24	31.79
Mystic Lake	2.65	3.08	2.25	2.52	3.62	1.63	2.73	0.86	1.52	5.38	1.98	2.63	30.85
Mystic Station	2.69	3.05	2.19	2.42	3.55	1.64	2.84	0.88	1.47	5.52	1.98	3.36	31.59
Mystic Engine-House	2.91	2.97	1.76	2.24	3.58	1.56	2.63	0.51	1.44	5.38	1.99	2.54	29.51
Cambridge Observatory	2.86	3.84	2.05	2.40	3.63	2.73	2.63	0.43	0.98	5.57	1.95	3.58	32.65
Waltham (Boston Manufacturing Co.)	2.58	3.00	1.48	2.48	4.20	1.84	2.84	0.00	1.08	5.04	2.18	2.60	29.32
Lowell (Locks & Canals Co.)	2.933	3.405	1.885	1.895	4.64	2.036	3.583	0.909	1.487	5.292	1.73	2.623	32.418
Lowell (Merrimac Manufacturing Co.)	3.40	3.86	2.18	2.68	5.21	2.91	4.54	1.52	1.86	5.88	2.00	3.80	39.84
Boston (Superintendent of Sewers)	4.04	3.55	2.14	2.95	3.94	2.57	2.51	0.34	1.38	6.34	2.07	3.73	35.56
Boston (U. S. Signal Service)	3.59	2.74	2.33	2.83	5.11	2.07	2.73	0.39	1.50	6.40	2.08	3.71	35.48
Boston Pipe Yard	3.13	3.08	1.73	2.72	3.85	2.41	2.36	0.31	1.32	5.22	1.93	2.34	30.40
Totals	42.40	47.21	27.02	33.35	57.90	30.57	40.04	8.29	19.70	77.72	27.58	44.39	456.17
Averages	3.03	3.37	1.93	2.38	4.14	2.18	2.86	0.59	1.41	5.55	1.97	3.17	32.59

Table showing the Temperature of Air and Water at different Stations on the Water Works.

1883.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.									TEMPERATURE OF WATER.	
	Mystic Pumping-Station.			Chestnut Hill Reservoir.			Parker-Hill Reservoir.			Brookline Reser'r.	Mystic Eng. Ho.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.
January .	46.	-1.5	22.2	44.	-5.	21.7	44.	0.	21.	37.8	37.8
February .	52.	1.	25.9	50.	2.	25.8	49.	7.	26.6	37.6	36.8
March . .	55.	. . .	28.6	55.	-2.	28.2	58.	4.	29.2	37.7	36.6
April . .	68.	21.	43.5	67.	21.	43.6	65.	20.	43.	45.2	42.7
May . . .	83.5	28.5	55.	85.	29.	56.7	80.	34.	55.6	56.7	56.
June . . .	86.5	41.	68.7	91.	43.	69.8	85.	49.	68.5	70.	71.5
July . . .	96.	51.	71.7	94.	51.	72.	91.	45.	71.	75.	75.4
August . .	91.	41.5	68.3	92.	41.	. . .	. . .	42.	. . .	72.	72.6
September	83.	37.	60.3	79.	37.	. . .	80.	40.	61.5	65.6	65.1
October .	79.	24.	48.3	78.	24.	47.7	77.	29.	48.4	54.6	54.5
November	66.	15.	41.3	67.	16.	41.2	65.	12.	42.9	44.6	44.9
December	55.	-13.	27.4	55.	-11.	27.1	53.	-14.	28.1	36.9	37.2

REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR

OF THE

SUDBURY AND COCHITUATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR, CITY HALL,

BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS, *Chairman of the Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,—In compliance with section thirteen of the ordinance regulating this department the Water Registrar herewith submits his annual report for the year ending April 30, 1884.

The total number of water-takers now entered for the year 1884 is 54,168,—being an increase of 1,351 over the previous year.

The total number of cases where the water has been turned off for non-payment of rates is 592; of this number 499 have been turned on, leaving a balance of 93 remaining off.

The total revenue from the sale of water during the financial year of 1883-84 is	\$1,092,290 84
Received from the sale of water furnished in previous years	107,366 26
Received for turning on water in cases where it had been turned off for non-payment of rates, ...	956 00
Received for summonses	1,702 25
Received from all other sources, including elevator, motor, and fire pipes	14,058 79
	<u>\$1,216,374 14</u>

The estimated income from the sale of water during the year 1884-85 is	\$1,260,000 00
Off and on water for non-payment, and fees, ...	2,800 00
Off and on for repairs	2,500 00
Sundry receipts from service, fire, and elevator pipes	13,500 00
	<u>\$1,278,800 00</u>

The expenditures of my department during the year 1883 (including service-pipe branch since July 1) have been \$33,723 43

The total number of meters now applied to the premises of water-takers is 2,298.

Of this number 1,431 are $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, 198 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 521 1-inch, 31 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 78 2-inch, 19 3-inch, and 14 4-inch, size. There are also 217 elevators and 50 motors, with indicators attached to register the quantity of water consumed.

There are 53 drinking-fountains established within the city limits. Those marked * are arranged for continuous flow of water. The balance have automatic fixtures, operating the flow of water when required.

City Proper.

* Boston Common (6).

North square.

Washington street, opposite Blackstone square.

Atlantic avenue, junction Commercial street.

“ “ head of Rowe's wharf.

Atlantic avenue, near N.Y. & N.E. R.R. freight-house.

Haymarket square.

Causeway street, at Boston and Lowell R.R. depot.

“ “ junction Merrimac street.

Charles street, opposite the Jail.

“ “ between Boylston and Beacon streets.

“ “ near Boylston street.

Beacon street, near Charles street.

Tremont street, near Clarendon street.

Albany street, opposite water-works, pipe-yard.

Mt. Washington avenue, near the drawbridge.

East Boston.

Maverick square.

Central square.

Bennington street, junction Chelsea street.

South Boston.

Foundry street, opposite First street.

Fourth street, near Foundry street.

“ “ junction Emerson street.

“ “ corner of Q street.

Telegraph Hill.

Sixth street, near P street.

Washington Village, junction Dorchester avenue and Dorchester street.

Roxbury.

Albany street, junction Dearborn street.
Beacon street, junction Brookline avenue.
* Eliot square.
Eustis street, near Washington street.
Heath street, near Tremont street.
Pynchon street, near Roxbury street.
Tremont street, junction Cabot street.

West Roxbury.

Centre street, junction Day and Perkins streets.
Centre and LaGrange streets, West Roxbury village.
Morton street, junction South street.
Roslindale, Taft's Hotel.
Washington street, near Williams street.

Dorchester.

Commercial street, opposite Beach street.
Neponset avenue, corner Walnut street.
Upham's Corner.
Glover's Corner.
Grove Hall.

Brighton.

Barry's Corner.
Market street, Cattle-fair Hotel.
Union square.
Western avenue, Charles-river Hotel.
Washington street, Oak square.

There are 20 stand-pipes now located for street-sprinkling purposes, as follows:—

Tremont street and Hammond park.
Clay street, corner Tremont street.
Eliot square.
Brookline avenue, corner Longwood avenue.
St. James street, corner Warren street.
Blue Hill avenue, between Waverley and Clifford streets.
Warren street, corner Gaston street.
Egleston square, corner Walnut avenue.
Upham's Corner.
Field's Corner.
Dorchester avenue, near Savin Hill avenue.
Dorchester avenue, at Old Boston line.

Beach street, Harrison square. .
 Union square, Brighton.
 Washington street, corner Winship street, Brighton.
 Chestnut Hill avenue, corner of South street.
 Dudley street, opposite Howard avenue.
 Paris street, corner of Meridian street.
 Corner Munroe, Walnut avenue.
 Near Francis, Tremont street.

Statement showing the number of houses, stores, steam-engines, etc., in the City of Boston, supplied with water to the 1st of January, 1884, with the amount of water-rates received for 1883:—

35,228	Dwelling-houses (54,082 families)	.	\$510,809	61
1,786	Model-houses (8,361 tenements)	.	44,557	30
13	Boarding-houses	.	741	00
11	Lodging-houses	.	272	00
8	Hotels	.	405	00
5,101	Stores and shops	.	50,069	37
259	Buildings	.	11,699	50
662	Offices	.	5,710	30
26	Public halls	.	312	50
1	Theatre	.	32	50
28	Private schools	.	579	25
30	Asylums	.	1,924	58
5	Hospitals	.	275	00
155	Churches	.	2,308	70
3	Market-houses	.	527	00
75	Greenhouses	.	1,041	00
56	Cellars	.	340	08
132	Restaurants	.	2,835	90
997	Bars and saloons	.	12,892	41
10	Club-houses	.	350	46
20	Photographers	.	518	33
1	Gymnasium	.	37	50
2	Laboratories	.	112	56
49	Packing-houses	.	1,481	50
2,028	Stables	.	13,825	28
24	Factories	.	564	75
2	Bleacheries	.	32	50
140	Bakeries	.	1,658	94
10	Freight-houses	.	145	00
3	Gasometers	.	47	00
1	Cemetery	.	60	50
<i>Amount carried forward</i>				\$666,167 32

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$666,167 32
6 Armories	.	.	.	113 13
119 Laundries	.	.	.	2,066 25
23 Railroad-stations	.	.	.	344 30
1 Ice Co. (washing ice)	.	.	.	15 00
5 Ship-yards	.	.	.	70 00
1 Ship-yard and engine	.	.	.	40 00
2 Dry-docks and engine	.	.	.	50 00
111 Shops and engines	.	.	.	4,659 85
13 Factories and engines	.	.	.	617 05
8 Printing and engines	.	.	.	361 00
17 Stationary engines	.	.	.	719 25
54 Discharging and pile-driving engines	.	.	.	640 00
9 Pumping-engines	.	.	.	90 00
2,068 Hand-hose	.	.	.	10,350 00
10 Fountains	.	.	.	155 00
19 Tumbler-washers	.	.	.	285 00
70 Beer-water pressures	.	.	.	347 50
7 Aquariums	.	.	.	50 00
9 Motors	.	.	.	45 00
Steam and tug-boats	.	.	.	6,680 45
Street sprinkling	.	.	.	1,963 34
Building purposes	.	.	.	3,921 00
Filling gasometers	.	.	.	284 00
Fire Department	.	.	.	87,055 00
Street Department	.	.	.	6,492 60
Health Department	.	.	.	1,790 75
School Department	.	.	.	1,130 00
Directors of Public Institutions	.	.	.	401 00
Committee on Common and Squares	.	.	.	385 00
Paving Department	.	.	.	268 50
Police Department	.	.	.	260 00
Common Sewer Department	.	.	.	256 00
Public and Branch Libraries	.	.	.	236 00
Committee on Public Buildings	.	.	.	136 00
Committee on Bridges	.	.	.	80 00
City Hospital (shop, stable, hose)	.	.	.	75 00
Quincy Market (public urinals and closets)	.	.	.	67 50
Committee on Armories	.	.	.	35 00
Lamp Department	.	.	.	20 00
Office (City Surveyor)	.	.	.	12 50
Metered Water (9 months)	.	.	.	276,928 63
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	42 00

\$1,075,705 92

The following table exhibits the yearly increase of water-takers since January 1, 1850 : —

				Takers.	Increase.
From January 1, 1850, to January 1, 1851,				13,463	
"	"	1851,	"	1852, 16,076	2,613
"	"	1852,	"	1853, 16,862	786
"	"	1853,	"	1854, 18,110	1,308
"	"	1854,	"	1855, 19,193	1,023
"	"	1855,	"	1856, 19,998	805
"	"	1856,	"	1857, 20,806	808
"	"	1857,	"	1858, 21,602	796
"	"	1858,	"	1859, 22,414	812
"	"	1859,	"	1860, 23,271	857
"	"	1860,	"	1861, 24,316	1,045
"	"	1861,	"	1862, 25,486	1,170
"	"	1862,	"	1863, 26,289	803
"	"	1863,	"	1864, 26,851	562
"	"	1864,	"	1865, 27,046	195
"	"	1865,	"	1866, 27,489	443
"	"	1866,	"	1867, 27,754	265
"	"	1867,	"	1868, 28,104	350
"	"	1868,	"	1869, 29,738	1,634
"	"	1869,	"	1870, 31,500	1,762
"	"	1870,	"	1871, 36,132	4,632
"	"	1871,	"	1872, 38,716	2,584
"	"	1872,	"	1873, 40,688	1,972
"	"	1873,	"	1874, 42,345	1,657
"	"	1874,	"	1875, 44,676	2,331
"	"	1875,	"	1876, 46,885	2,209
"	"	1876,	"	1877, 48,328	1,443
"	"	1877,	"	1878, 49,970	1,642
"	"	1878,	"	1879, 51,523	1,553
"	"	1879,	"	1880, 52,268	745
"	"	1880,	"	1881, 53,254	986
"	"	1881,	"	1882, 53,655	401
"	"	1882,	"	1883, 52,817	
"	"	1883,	"	1884, 54,168	1,351

The following table exhibits the yearly revenue from the sale of Cochituate water since its introduction into the city, October 25, 1848 : —

Received by Water Commissioners, as per Auditor's report in 1848				\$972 81
From January 1, 1849,	to January 1, 1850	.		71,657 79
"	" 1850,	" 1851	.	99,025 45
"	" 1851,	" 1852	.	161,052 85
"	" 1852,	" 1853	.	179,567 39
"	" 1853,	" 1854	.	196,352 32
"	" 1854,	" 1855	.	217,007 51
"	" 1855,	" 1856	.	266,302 77
"	" 1856,	" 1857	.	282,651 84
"	" 1857,	" 1858	.	289,328 83
"	" 1858,	" 1859	.	302,409 73
"	" 1859,	" 1860	.	314,808 97
"	" 1860,	" 1861	.	334,544 86
"	" 1861,	" 1862	.	365,323 96
"	" 1862,	" 1863	.	373,922 33
"	" 1863,	" 1864	.	394,506 25
"	" 1864,	" 1865	.	430,710 76
"	" 1865,	" 1866	.	450,341 48
"	" 1866,	" 1867	.	486,538 25
"	" 1867,	" 1868	.	522,130 93
"	" 1868,	" 1869	.	553,744 88
"	" 1869,	" 1870	.	597,328 55
"	" 1870,	" 1871	.	708,783 68
"	" 1871,	" 1872	.	774,445 70
"	" 1872,	" 1873	.	862,704 08
"	" 1873,	" 1874	.	917,415 92
"	" 1874,	" 1875	.	977,020 48
"	" 1875,	" 1876	.	1,005,120 94
"	" 1876,	" 1877	.	1,029,643 70
"	" 1877,	" 1878	.	1,015,562 89
"	" 1878,	" 1879	.	1,010,584 30
"	" 1879,	" 1880	.	1,025,803 14
"	" 1880,	" 1881	.	1,039,896 17
"	" 1881,	" 1882	.	1,087,528 49
"	" 1882,	" 1883	.	1,127,982 32
"	" 1883,	" 1884	.	1,167,704 17
"	" 1884, to May 1,	1884	.	878,214 48

The following table exhibits the classes of premises to which meters are attached, the amount of water consumed, and the revenue received for the years 1882 and 1883.

CLASS OF PREMISES.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity used. Cubic feet.	Revenue received.	Quantity used. Cubic feet.	Revenue received.
Hotels	24,485,301	\$36,726 76	27,593,573	\$41,390 36
Boarding and Model Houses	2,021,091	3,031 20	6,567,065	9,850 60
Business purposes	31,636,454	47,524 10	52,614,059	78,921 08
Steam Railroads	22,862,737	34,293 79	26,489,786	39,734 68
Sugar Refineries	23,740,678	35,610 91	23,386,000	35,079 00
Factories and Machinists	18,333,023	27,497 27	19,760,772	29,641 15
Iron Works and Foundries	12,792,679	19,188 83	8,380,042	12,570 06
Mills and Engines	6,209,426	9,313 47	7,900,982	11,851 47
Marble and Stone Works	2,756,264	4,134 24	2,561,763	3,842 64
Gas Companies	7,100,885	10,651 21	8,323,522	12,492 78
Breweries	9,999,689	14,999 16	* 8,969,227	13,453 84
Oil Works	1,828,034	2,741 97	1,844,000	2,766 00
Chemical Works	2,997,126	4,495 54	3,386,531	5,079 80
Laundries	280,691	421 01	318,667	478 00
Restaurants	2,308,938	3,462 75	3,914,041	5,871 06
Stables	9,118,710	13,676 12	9,820,665	14,731 00
Theatres and Halls	222,015	332 95	706,000	1,059 00
Hospitals	1,960,844	2,941 16	2,065,928	3,098 89
Schools	1,276,994	1,915 18	1,891,075	2,836 61
City, State, and Government Buildings .	9,341,694	14,012 31	10,401,903	15,602 85
Steamers and Shipping	2,981,399	4,596 10	4,963,444	7,565 44
Elevators and Motors	16,671,397	25,005 59	13,859,038	20,788 56
Miscellaneous	2,550,244	3,213 80	1,776,174	2,370 34
Totals	213,526,313	\$319,785 42	247,499,257	\$371,075 21

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. DAVIS,
Water Registrar.

REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR OF THE MYSTIC DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MYSTIC WATER REGISTRAR, CITY HALL BUILDING,
CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,— I herewith submit the annual report of this department for the year ending April 30, 1884:—

The total number of water-takers now entered for the year 1884 is 17,579, distributed as follows: Charlestown District, 6,258; Somerville, 5,321; Chelsea, 4,929; Everett, 1,071.

The total amount of water-rates received during the financial year of 1883-84 is as follows:—

Charlestown District	\$116,996 92
Somerville	76,614 40
Chelsea	62,635 35
Everett	10,154 53

\$266,401 20

Paid the cities of Somerville,
Chelsea, and town of Everett,
as per contract . . . \$37,508 51

Received for water used in
previous years . . . 16,490 45

Received for water used during
the year . . . 212,402 24

\$266,401 20

Received for labor and material
furnished for work performed
outside this department, but
connected with the Water Works . . \$1,454 49

Sale of old material . . . 375 44

Off and on water for repairs . . . 272 00

Amounts carried forward, \$2,101 93 \$266,401 20

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,101 93	\$266,401 20
Fines, waste	254 00	
Fines, non-payment	222 00	
Fees, summons	212 00	
Maintaining meters	63 05	
		2,852 98
Total amount received during year,		\$269,254 18

The expenses of the office during the year ending April 30, 1884, including all charges for collection in Chelsea, Somerville, and Everett, were \$8,185.29.

Table showing the Number of Places turned off for Non-payment of Rates during the Year 1883, the Number turned on again, and the Number still remaining off.

	Number turned off.	Number turned on.	Number remaining off.
Charlestown District	47	46	1
Chelsea	90	77	13
Somerville	51	49	2
Everett	10	7	3
Totals	198	179	19

STAND-PIPES FOR STREET-WATERING.

The whole number in use in this department is 35, distributed as follows:—

Charlestown District.

Cambridge street, near Stickney & Poor's factory.
 “ “ Railroad.
 Rutherford avenue, “ City stables.
 “ “ Allen street.
 South Eden street, “ Main street.
 Prescott “ Harvard School building.
 Monument square, “ Laurel street.

Chelsea.

Cary square, corner Forsyth street.
 Broadway, near Stockton street.
 “ “ Cary avenue.

Somerville.

Washington street, corner Boston street.
 “ “ “ Myrtle street.
 “ “ near Union square.
 Summer street, “ Elm street.
 “ “ “ Laurel street.
 Somerville avenue, “ Poplar street.
 “ “ “ Cambridge line.
 “ “ “ Merriam street.
 “ “ “ Mossland street.
 Broadway, “ Franklin street.
 “ opposite public park.
 Somerville avenue, “ 439 Somerville avenue.
 Spring street, near “ “
 Beacon street, “ Cooney street.
 Pinckney street, “ Pearl street.
 Pearl street, “ Cross street.
 Highland avenue, corner Medford street.
 Main street, junction Broadway.
 Medford street, near Sycamore street.

Everett.

Broadway, near Engine-house.
 “ “ Pleasant street.
 “ “ Chandler's.
 Main street, “ Chelsea street.
 Chelsea “ “ Winter street.
 Ferry “ “ Nichols street.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.

The whole number in use in this department is 20, distributed as follows : —

Charlestown District.

City Square, corner Park street.	Automatic.
Bunker Hill street, corner Tufts street.	“
Canal street, “ South Eden street.	“
Main street, “ Hancock square.	“
“ near Tufts wharf.	“
Austin street, opposite Front street.	“

Chelsea.

Broadway square.	
“ near bridge.	Automatic.
Winnisimmet street, near Ferry.	
Pearl street, corner Marginal street.	
Eastern avenue, corner Crescent avenue.	

Somerville.

Union square.	Automatic.
Broadway, corner Walnut street.	
Highland avenue, corner Walnut street.	
Medford street, “ Central street.	
Davis square.	
“ “	Automatic.
Broadway, opposite public park.	
Somerville avenue, junction Washington street.	

Everett.

Main street, junction Broadway.	Automatic.
---------------------------------	------------

Table showing the Number and Kind of Water Fixtures contained within the Premises of Water-takers.

	Taps.	Sinks.	Wash-hand Basins.	Bath Tubs.	WATER-CLOSETS.					Shower Baths.	Urinals.	Wash-Tubs.	Private Hydrants.	Fire Hydrants.
					Pan.	Self-acting.	Hoppers.	Waste.	Stop Hoppers.					
Charlestown District	1,476	10,234	1,981	916	1,605	3,011	21	48	15	1	64	847	7	269
Chelsea	855	6,640	1,603	972	1,426	1,870	6	14	9	15	54	973	4	136
Somerville	1,375	6,959	2,009	1,385	1,849	1,869	16	36	20	4	47	1,014	9	297
Everett	278	973	181	153	143	53		2			4	84		68
Totals	3,994	24,806	5,774	3,426	5,023	6,803	43	100	44	20	169	2,918	20	770

The following Table exhibits the Classes of Premises to which Meters are applied, the Amount of Water consumed, and the Revenue received for the Year 1883:—

CLASS OF PREMISES.	Quantity used. Cubic feet.	Revenue received.
Steam Railroads	14,480,546	\$21,720 00
Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Co.	1,217,720	1,826 38
City and government buildings	3,273,696	4,910 54
Schools	1,652,654	2,478 78
Stables	3,094,032	4,640 85
Factories	6,446,120	9,668 68
Chemical works	2,232,001	3,348 00
Foundries	838,951	1,258 00
Breweries	745,423	1,118 00
Gas companies	239,725	359 89
Oil works	336,156	504 23
Mills and engines	1,537,001	2,305 50
Hotels	394,659	591 99
Model houses	715,754	1,073 63
McLean Insane Asylum	1,524,170	2,286 25
Slaughter-houses	3,153,507	4,730 00
Business purposes	1,203,651	1,805 40
Wharves	771,071	1,157 60
Laundries	462,048	693 07
Elevators and motors	145,854	218 78
Bakeries	276,987	415 48
Restaurants	243,107	364 66
Miscellaneous	428,299	642 44
Total	45,413,132	\$68,116 91

The quantity used through meters in the different districts was as follows:—

	Cubic Feet.	Revenue.
Charlestown	28,736,661	\$43,102 93
Somerville	10,020,303	15,030 31
Chelsea	5,389,919	8,084 33
Everett	1,266,249	1,899 34
Total	45,413,132	\$68,116 91

[illegible]

Referring to the above table, it will be observed that the water-rates are assessed in Charlestown and Somerville from January to January, and in Chelsea and Everett from July to July.

Statement showing the amount of water-rates received since the introduction of Mystic-pond water, November 29, 1865; also the amount paid by the several districts supplied under existing contracts: —

	Amount received.	Paid under contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract.	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
Charlestown, 1865	\$27,045 10		\$27,045 10			
“ 1866	47,247 16		47,247 16			
“ 1867	60,188 83		60,188 83			
“ 1868	68,815 32		68,815 32			
“ 1869	74,369 81		74,369 81			
“ 1870	82,230 79		82,230 79			
“ 1871	87,259 70		87,259 70			
“ 1872	97,727 36		97,727 36			
“ 1873	99,455 66		99,455 66			
“ 1874	111,420 30		111,420 30			
“ 1875	118,568 00		118,568 00			
“ 1876	116,271 17		116,271 17			
“ 1877	109,963 25		109,963 25			
“ 1878	104,174 76		104,174 76			
“ 1879	98,313 88		98,313 88			
“ 1880	102,590 50		102,590 50			
“ 1881	106,927 90		106,927 90			
“ 1882	109,921 18		109,921 18			
“ 1883	115,462 25		115,462 25			
“ May 1, 1884	78,194 56		78,194 56	\$1,816,147 48		\$1,816,147 48
East Boston, 1870	\$54,885 28	\$15,015 06	\$39,870 22			
“ 1871	63,371 71	18,348 73	45,022 98			
“ 1872	70,957 40	21,383 02	49,574 38			
“ 1873	77,480 79	23,992 38	53,488 41			
“ 1874	77,776 91	24,122 83	53,654 08			
“ 1875	70,256 26	21,102 53	49,153 73			
“ 1876	72,046 78	21,818 74	50,228 04			
“ 1877	66,637 43	19,655 03	46,982 40			
“ 1878	65,088 96	16,535 63	48,553 33			
“ 1879	56,165 94	32,139 10	24,026 84			
“ 1880	50,973 39	10,889 36	40,084 03	725,640 85	\$225,002 41	500,638 44
Amounts carried forward				\$2,541,788 83	\$225,002 41	\$2,316,785 92

	Amount received.	Paid under contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract.	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>				\$2,541,788 33	\$225,002 41	\$2,316,785 92
Chelsea, 1863	\$3,632 80	\$544 92	\$3,087 88			
(6 mos.) 1868-69	19,548 14	2,932 22	16,615 92			
" 1869-70	26,474 26	4,294 85	22,179 41			
" 1870-71	31,161 56	5,290 39	25,871 17			
" 1871-72	38,714 16	7,178 54	31,535 62			
" 1872-73	42,239 50	8,171 85	34,067 65			
" 1873-74	45,169 46	9,050 85	36,118 61			
" 1874-75	50,644 51	10,757 90	39,886 61			
" 1875-76	50,934 20	10,873 66	40,060 54			
" 1876-77	49,893 35	10,468 02	39,425 33			
" 1877-78	39,496 59	10,348 99	39,147 60			
" 1878-79	50,368 45	10,947 79	39,720 66			
" 1879-80	51,785 24	11,214 09	40,571 15			
" 1880-81	54,990 65	12,496 26	42,494 39			
" 1881-82	57,535 56	13,514 23	44,021 33			
" 1882-83	61,510 34	15,104 14	46,406 20			
" May 1, 1884	60,566 74	14,726 70	45,840 04			
				744,665 51	157,615 40	587,050 11
Somerville, 1869	\$6,572 62	\$985 89	\$5,586 73			
(6 mos.) 1870	13,189 89	1,978 49	11,211 40			
" 1871	20,029 68	3,005 94	17,023 74			
" 1872	25,275 13	4,055 02	21,220 11			
" 1873	30,930 81	5,232 70	27,698 11			
" 1874	37,325 96	6,831 48	30,494 48			
" 1875	47,912 43	9,873 73	38,038 70			
" 1876	49,798 55	10,423 08	39,320 47			
" 1877	49,873 19	10,461 97	39,411 22			
" 1878	53,581 31	11,932 52	41,648 79			
" 1879	54,329 13	22,231 65	42,097 48			
" 1880	56,988 65	13,295 45	43,693 20			
" 1881	65,394 32	16,657 73	48,736 59			
" 1882	69,656 63	18,362 65	51,293 98			
" 1883	72,872 23	20,048 89	53,823 34			
" May 1, 1884	60,518 15	14,707 26	45,810 89			
				715,193 68	160,084 45	555,109 23
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>				\$4,001,647 52	\$542,702 26	\$3,458,945 26

		Amount received.	Paid under contract.	Net amount.	Total amount received.	Total amount paid under contract.	Net amount to Mystic Water Works.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>					\$4,001,647 52	\$542,702 26	\$3,458,945 26
Everett,	1872-73	\$3,603 34	\$540 51	\$3,062 83			
"	1873-74	4,365 84	654 88	3,710 96			
"	1874-75	4,677 58	701 63	3,975 95			
"	1875-76	5,861 80	879 28	4,982 52			
"	1876-77	6,548 38	982 26	5,566 12			
"	1877-78	7,401 99	1,110 29	6,291 70			
"	1878-79	7,429 06	1,114 36	6,314 70			
"	1879-80	7,642 05	1,146 33	6,495 72			
"	1880-81	8,329 87	1,249 47	7,080 40			
"	1881-82	8,868 48	1,330 29	7,538 19			
"	1882-83	9,946 46	1,491 98	8,454 48			
"	May 1, 1884	9,678 80	1,451 83	8,226 97			
					84,353 65	12,653 09	71,700 54
Total to May 1, 1884					\$4,086,001 17	\$555,355 35	\$3,530,645 80

Respectfully,

JOSEPH H. CALDWELL,

Mystic Water Registrar.

ANNUAL REPORT SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN DIVISION.

CHESTNUT-HILL RESERVOIR, May 1, 1884.

HON. WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,—In compliance with a rule of the Board I submit herewith the annual report of the Western Division for the past official year, May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884.

SUDBURY-RIVER BASINS.

The water has been of the usual quality in these basins. On May 10 *algæ* appeared in Basin 3, and in a few days spread entirely through the water.

The year was begun with a very severe drought, which did not lessen as the season advanced, rendering the use of nearly all the water in store necessary before January 1, 1884. Basin 2 was first drawn from; and when it was emptied extensive work for the improvement of the borders was prosecuted. A certain amount of work was also undertaken at Basin 3 after it had been emptied.

The rainfall from May 1 to December 1 was one foot in depth less than the average for 32 years.

Something over a billion of gallons of the spring surplus from the Sudbury river was run into Lake Cochituate.

These are the principal facts in regard to the Sudbury supply. A more detailed account will be found under each basin.

BASIN 1.

On May 1, 1883, the surface of the water stood at elevation 157.48 above tide marsh, and water was running to waste. May 12 two sets of stop-planks were placed on the overflow, and on the 19th the water had reached high-water mark. On June 25 waste was stopped, and the water receded gradually until January 2, 1884, when it stood at grade 154.40,—the lowest point reached during the year. On January 30 the surface had risen to the top of the overflow, and waste began, which has continued to date.

The highest level during the year was 159.68, on May 23, 1883. Water was drawn from this basin for the use of the city from May 1 to May 10, and from February 1, 1884, to date. The one and one-half million gallons per day which is required by law to be run into the stream has been wasted at the dam during the whole year.

BASIN 2.

On May 1 this basin stood at elevation 166.04, and water was wasting over the dam. On May 7 the flash-boards were placed in position. On May 23 high-water mark was reached, and waste began, which continued until May 31, when the basin was drawn from for the use of the city. On July 28 the surface had fallen to 151.00, and it became evident that the work of filling up and excavating the shallow flowage might be proceeded with. The water was accordingly drawn down still further, to a height varying from grade 149.00 to 150.00, and thus confined to the bed of the original stream, leaving the whole bottom bare.

The following report, which was submitted to the City Engineer on the completion of the work, will give an idea of the number of cubic yards of material moved, and its distribution : —

“ WESTERN DIVISION BOSTON WATER WORKS, March, 1884.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, Esq., *Engineer Boston Water Board* : —

SIR, — Herewith you will please find my report on the ‘Shallow flowage of Basin 2.’

During the early part of the summer of 1883 the water in Basin 2, of the Sudbury-river system, was used for the supply of the city, and by the middle of July the surface had been drawn down below the old meadows bordering the original stream.

The season being extremely dry, the only water left was a small thread confined to the bed of the old Sudbury-river channel, and yielding on some days only 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of gallons.

After the water in the basin had receded, the sides drained rapidly, and were soon in a favorable condition to treat for shallow flowage. Stated briefly, this treatment, as recommended by the ‘Commissioners on Investigation of Water-Supply,’ was to fill up all the shallow places around the margin and excavate others, so as to leave nowhere less than 8 feet of water in the basin when full.

During the latter part of July, an accurate survey was

made of the work to be undertaken. Mr. E. C. Appleton, C.E., was appointed Assistant Engineer, with your concurrence, and remained until its completion. Mr. W. W. Castle was appointed general foreman, in charge of laborers and teams. On the 27th of July a small working force was organized, and set to work in advance of the engineering plans, in a place where it was obvious that the work could be done to advantage. On August 6 I was enabled to make a report, showing sections of the valley at the upper end of the basin, with the position of the loam and gravel to be moved, and its distribution.

The work at this time by day's labor was confined to that portion of the basin marked 'B' on the accompanying plan, and embraced both sides of the basin lying between the B. & A. R.R. on the north, and the highway between Ashland and Framingham on the south.

On August 13 the Boston Water Board employed Messrs. Munson & Co. to excavate 30,000 cubic yards of loam and gravel, in the section marked 'C,' at the cost of 28 cts. per cubic yard. On Sept. 17, this amount having been moved in a satisfactory manner, Munson & Co. were further employed by the Water Board to excavate 25,000 cubic yards additional, at the same price and under the same conditions. This work was prosecuted during the remainder of the season.

As the autumn ushered in a period of great drought, and the soil in every part of the basin was in a more favorable condition for working than could have been anticipated, the work on shallow flowage was laid out on a more comprehensive scale, embracing every portion of the basin. When the engineer corps were not occupied in the duties of estimating and laying out work they were directed to push on the cross-sectioning in the lower portions of the basin.

The excavations in Section 'B' proved to be more difficult than in any other portion. On the north bank of the main stream the deposits were almost wholly loam, which was very easily removed. On the southerly portion, however, and at the same level, was found cemented gravel with considerable rock. As this material lay above the shallow flowage line it had to be removed as well as the loam. The gravel was used for the facing, or water side of the embankments, and the loam was placed in the rear, as the accompanying representative sections will show, that portion shaded red in the drawing being the gravel dike. The red lines show the new grades formed by the process of excavating and filling, and the black line shows the old surface of the gravel. Near the site of the old mill, in the vicinity of the

Ashland road, was found a mass of solid rock, stumps, gravel, and loam, mixed in most curious confusion. The total number of cubic yards of excavation in Section 'B' was 17,584, of which 9,754 were loam, 4,200 cemented gravel, 2,010 loose rock, and 1,620 solid rock. In addition to this labor the wings of the stone arches under the railway had to be protected by heavy paving, and the embankment by riprap, placed by hand. The slopes adjoining the highway bridge were also paved for a distance of 100 feet from the bridge. There were laid 2,070 square yards of riprap, and 741 square yards of heavy stone paving, not less than 2 feet in thickness. South of the highway (section marked 'A' on plan) 200 cubic yards of sand, gravel, and boulders were excavated, and 237 square yards of riprap placed. When Section 'B' was completed, the force, consisting of about 100 men and 15 double teams, were moved down the valley to section 'D,' below the small dam.

The force employed by Munson & Co. in Section 'C' averaged 5 foremen, 71 men, and 15 double teams, for 75 days. Their work was faithfully executed, and the margin of profit must have been very small.

Adjoining the railway the bottom was taken out to grade 157.00, and near the small dam to 155.00; a uniform descending grade connected the two points. The average grade of the new bottom in this section being 156.00, and the water line of the overflow of the main dam 165.87, leaves, for the future, about 10 feet depth of water at this point.

The embankments were carried to grade 170.00. The annexed plan shows an average section. The total excavation was 53,867 cubic yards, composed of 33,085 cubic yards of loam, 10,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel, and 10,000 cubic yards of cemented gravel. In addition to these quantities there were moved 760 cubic yards of loose rock and 22 cubic yards of solid rock; and 1,195 square yards of riprap, 17 square yards of paving, and 111 cubic yards of box culvert masonry, were laid. The last three items were executed by the city.

In this portion of the basin there was an ample supply of excellent gravel, and the grades were so arranged as to include just enough of this material to form protecting dikes, with slopes of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical on the water front.

The section below the small dam, marked 'D' on plan, embraces that portion of the basin between the small dam and the old highway which crosses the valley in the neighborhood of Cutler's mill. This section was almost entirely devoid of gravel, necessitating the liberal use of paving and riprap to protect the sandy slopes.

The former muddy bottom was just below the limit fixed on for shallow flowage ; but as the material was of an objectionable nature, and it could be used to good advantage in filling a large shallow area near the railroad, it was decided to remove a certain portion, amounting to 13,066 cubic yards. In addition to this work the following amounts were excavated within the limits of shallow flowage, — 6,408 cubic yards of loam, 1,765 cubic yards of sand and gravel, 2,168 cubic yards of loose rock, and 505 cubic yards of solid rock. The total excavation in this section amounted to 23,912 cubic yards.

There were laid at this point 8,868 square yards of riprap and 248 cubic yards of culvert masonry. No other work than that by day's labor was done in this section, the uncertain nature of the material and the quantities rendering it more advantageous for the city to do the work. The force consisted of about 150 men and 20 double teams. It may be of interest to state here that the steep banks of the valley were sometimes found to be covered with several feet of loam, in places extending to the depth of 5 or 6 feet, notwithstanding the gravelly appearance on the surface caused by wave action. This loam was either removed to the gravel, or covered with better material and riprap.

The old highway at Cutler's mill was removed to the shallow flowage line. It is marked on plan 'Old Road.' From this road 1,620 cubic yards of sand and gravel, and 810 cubic yards of loose rock, were removed. Total excavation, 2,430 cubic yards.

The next section, marked 'E' on plan, extends from the old highway to the new road crossing the basin with an iron bridge. From the meadows on this section 15,965 cubic yards of muck and loam were excavated below the limits of shallow flowage ; of this 10,856 cubic yards were removed, at a cost of 35 cents per cubic yard, by Munson & Co., under an agreement with the Boston Water Board, dated Oct. 3. The force employed averaged 16 men and 12 double teams for 36 days.

The larger portion of this material was placed around the shallow margins of the small, isolated basin lying between the highway and the railroad at Park's corner. The average haul was 1,500 feet.

The quantities removed from Section 'E' within the limits of shallow flowage were 2,505 cubic yards of loam, 2,825 cubic yards of sand and gravel, and 420 cubic yards of loose rock. Total excavation, 21,715 cubic yards. In addition to these amounts 1,011 square yards of riprap were placed by hand.

As there was very little shallow flowage in this section the

work at this point consisted principally of trimming off the loamy slopes and removing stumps.

There remains below Section 'E' the large basin extending from the highway to the main dam. In this section, marked 'F' on plan, the bulk of shallow flowage was confined to the Nevins place, on the easterly side, and an extended area on the westerly shore, adjoining the dam. The latter portion was improved by Munson & Co., under an agreement with the Boston Water Board, dated Nov. 3, at a cost of 30 cents per cubic yard. The average force employed by Munson & Co. at this point was 28 men and 10 double teams for 25 days. The material removed consisted of 2,622 cubic yards of loam, 5,844 cubic yards of sand and gravel, making a total of 8,466 cubic yards. Besides this amount there were excavated in shallow flowage 4,355 cubic yards of loam, 9,226 cubic yards of sand and gravel, and 74 cubic yards of loose rock. Below shallow flowage grade 6,300 cubic yards of muck were removed. There is still left a limited amount of work to be done in this section, and it is believed that enough remains of the appropriation to complete it. With this exception the whole basin has been treated for shallow flowage.

The total quantity of material excavated in all the various sections amounts to 148,129 cubic yards of loam and gravel, and there have been laid 13,381 square yards of riprap, 758 cubic yards of stone paving, and 359 cubic yards of culvert masonry.

The whole cost of this work has been \$71,472.18, distributed as follows:—

139,640 cubic yards loam and gravel exc.,	
@ $33\frac{16}{100}$ c.	\$46,318 18
13,381 square yards riprap, @ \$1.00	13,381 00
6,342 cu. yds. loose rock, @ \$1.00	6,342 00
2,147 " " solid " @ \$2.00	4,294 00
758 sq. yds. heavy paving, @ \$1.50	1,137 00
Total	\$71,472 18

The appropriation by the City Council was \$80,000, leaving a balance of \$8,527.82 remaining, to be expended on Section 'F.'

It may be stated that the work already accomplished will give much more than the 8 feet of water originally contemplated in the scheme for removing the shallow flowage. The slopes, as a general rule, have been made of coarse gravel, with inclinations of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical. Points

especially exposed to wash have either been paved or ripped. Where stone excavation adjoined the new dikes the slopes were made of a steeper inclination, and protected with the stone.

Accompanying the report you will find a contour map of the valley, and sheets embracing sections, showing the former and present surfaces.

Very respectfully yours,

DESMOND FITZGERALD,

Resident Engineer and Superintendent."

Work done on Shallow Flowage Basin No. II. between August 1 and December 31, 1883.

Subdivision.	SHALLOW FLOWAGE.					Below Shallow Flowage, Loam.	Total Excavations.	Riprap.	Paving.	Culvert Ma-soury.
	Loam.	Sand and Gravel.	Cement-ed Gravel.	Loose Rock.	Solid Rock.					
	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Cu. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Cu. yds.
"A" "A"		100		100			200	237		
"B"	9,754		4,200	2,010	1,620		17,584	2,070	741	
"C"	33,085	10,000	10,000	760	22		53,867	1,195	17	111
"D"	6,408	1,765		2,168	505	13,066	23,912	8,868		248
"Old road"		1,620		810			2,430			
"E"	2,505	2,825		420		15,965	21,715	1,011		
"F"	6,977	15,070		74		6,300	28,421			
	58,729	31,380	14,200	6,342	2,147	35,331	148,129	13,381	758	359

On January 2, 1884, the basin began to rise rapidly, and before the end of the month water was wasting over the dam. The highest point reached during the year was 167.45, on May 24; and the lowest, 148.55, on October 2. Water has been drawn for the use of the city from this basin, from May 10, 1883, to February 1, 1884, without interruption.

The iron bridge on Fountain street has been thoroughly scraped and painted during the year.

A new road has been built, leading from the main highway to Dam 2, and during the period of low water the gates in the gate-house were painted.

BASIN 3.

On May 1, 1883, Basin 3 stood at elevation 175.43, and water was running over the dam. On July 13 waste was stopped, and the surface was maintained at the level of the overflow until July 19, when water was drawn for the use of the city. The surface then fell gradually until December 24, at which time it stood at 154.00, — the lowest point reached during the year. On January 9 no more water was drawn, and the surface then rose gradually until February 8, when water began to waste over the dam, which has continued to date in varying quantities. The highest point reached during the year was 175.98, on February 14. Water was used from this source for the supply of the city from July 19 to October 27, 1883, and from November 3 to January 9, 1884.

On May 10 *algæ* made their appearance, and spread rapidly. As a general rule the taste of the water was better at a distance of 5 or 6 feet from the surface than elsewhere. No complaint was heard from the use of this water in the city; in fact, it is probable that a large part of the *algæ* had been dissipated before reaching the city mains.

During the autumn a considerable amount of the upper portion of this basin was treated for "shallow flowage." The whole of one meadow was excavated, and embankments formed over the shallow portions, transforming what was rather a disagreeable marsh into a small basin, with nowhere less than 8 feet of water, and with gravelly sides and bottom. Owing to the impracticability of securing boarding-houses for the men sent to work at this point, a series of shanties were erected, with a common dining-room and kitchen in the centre, thus accommodating about 100 men.

The gates in the gate-house were overhauled and painted during the period of low water, and the stop-planks at all the basins have been rejointed and painted.

FARM POND.

The water in this pond has varied in quality according to the source from which the city was drawing. On July 12, some *spongilla lacustris* appeared on the screens, and more or less of this growth was found fastened to the fascines that were used to protect the water side of the embankment of the canal. On May 1 the pond stood at elevation 149.23, and was kept at this point until July 29, when it was lowered 2 feet to allow for the retaining of any surplus water from the basins in case of a heavy rain, and to avoid

interfering with work on Basin 2. Early in January the surface was allowed to rise again, since which time the pond has been kept practically full.

AQUEDUCT FROM DAM 1.

During the drought this aqueduct was cleaned for the first time since its construction. Its situation below the level of Farm pond renders it difficult of access. The brick-work was found covered with sponge.

LAKE COCHITUATE.

On May 1, 1883, the surface of the lake stood at elevation 133.71, — about 8 inches below high-water mark. The water having risen to 134.36, on the 24th, the stop-planks were removed from the dam, and the water was wasted until the 28th. The surface of the lake fell steadily during the summer, and by the middle of September it had reached the top of the aqueduct. On the 27th the pumps and boilers were removed from Chestnut-Hill reservoir, and taken to the lake, in anticipation of their use should the water recede much lower. In October, the drought still continuing, it became evident that pumping would have to be resorted to for filling the aqueduct; and, under the advice and direction of the City Engineer, the machinery was located on the platforms near the gate-house. Temporary houses were built over the pumps, engines, and boilers. On November 26 the machinery was started, and continued to supply the city until January 14, when the pumps were stopped.

The lowest point reached by the lake during the year was grade 124.07, on January 8, 1884, — 3 feet above the invert, or nearly 2 feet lower than the lowest point reached the preceding year.

Early in February, there being a large surplus of water flowing in the Sudbury river, it was decided by the City Engineer to fill the lake from the river, and the Sudbury was accordingly turned into Course brook to the extent of over 1,000,000,000 gallons. On March 7 the stop-planks were taken out of the dam, and waste was begun, which has continued in varying quantities to the present date, and has amounted to more than the whole amount turned in from the river.

The quality of the lake water has been excellent throughout the year. Analyses have been made from different points on the works, including the Sudbury and Cochituate watersheds, the aqueducts, reservoirs, and service-pipes. Samples

have been collected, and sent to Prof. E. S. Wood, of Harvard Medical College, who has made the analyses.

DUDLEY POND.

This pond, which stood 4 feet 11 inches below high-water mark, was turned into the lake on September 8. On November 5 flow from this source was stopped, the water then being 11 feet below high-water mark.

SUDBURY-RIVER AQUEDUCT.

This aqueduct has been in use throughout the entire year, except when shut off for cleaning. The amount of water run through has varied from 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons daily. Total for the year, 7,566,300,000 gallons. During the last week in May, 1883, this structure was cleaned its entire length, and again in February, 1884. A year is too long a time to allow to elapse between cleanings. Owing to the low stage of water last year the water for cleaning could not be spared.

In May a small amount of rock was removed from the Badger-Hill tunnel, and small patches of sponge were noticed at different points along the line. In the cleaning of February more sponge was found, and the brick-work was very dirty. From Rosemary brook easterly the brick-work is always cleaner than in a westerly direction. A fibrous growth, with mud, is found in patches between Farm pond and Rosemary brook, principally on embankments, where it clings to the sides with the greatest tenacity.

Some 15 tip-cart loads of stone were removed from the Beacon-street tunnel, and it is evident that a portion of the tunnel between Stations 801 and 803 will have to be arched.

An attempt has been made to systematize the work of cleaning, and some progress in this direction has been made during the year. It is found that an average day's work is 850 lineal feet of conduit, or 8,350 square feet of brick surface, swept three times per man. This estimate is formed on the present flow-line of water in the aqueduct. When the consumption increases materially, the lineal feet, but not the square feet, will decrease. It is found necessary to sweep only about a foot above the water-line. This estimate does not include the expelling of the dirt after it has been dislodged. Usually reliance has been made upon flushing to accomplish this end; but it is impossible to do this part of the work thoroughly in this manner. The following method has been found effective, but one require-

ing considerable time. The work of cleaning is carried on up stream. A greater head of water is then let on, amounting to 6,000,000 gallons per day, or about a foot in depth. The men then work down with the current, stirring up the deposits, and sweeping the invert clean. Experiments are now in progress for doing this portion of the work by a machine.

The *modus operandi* of cleaning is as follows: the water having been drained out during the night, the men enter in gangs of 7 the next morning, each man armed with a corn broom, rubber boots, and a tin reflector, holding two candles strapped to the thigh. Three men work on each side of the aqueduct. The seventh man works on the bottom, with a rattan broom. This triple sweeping leaves the brick-work of the sides clean, and the dirt dislodged from the bottom, at a cost of \$400.

During the season the concrete covering of the Waban and Charles-river bridges were coated with a one-half inch layer, to fill the cracks and make a new surface, at a total cost of \$1,350.

The grade of Leach's lane was raised during the year, occasioned by the laying of a water-pipe by the town of Natick.

Permanent iron ladders, of a special design, were provided for 5 of the manholes most frequently used. They do not interfere with the flow of the water. They were inserted at the following points: Leach's lane, Waban bridge, Wellesley town-farm, Charles-river bridge, and westerly end of Beacon-street tunnel.

A large amount of loam has been applied to the embankments during the past year. Trees have been set out on each side of the Waban embankment. The Conant farm shed has been removed to the westerly siphon chamber, where it is used for the storage of lumber and tools. About a mile of new fencing has been built.

COCHITUATE AQUEDUCT.

Five and one-half feet of water were run in this structure from May 1 to August 17, when the head was raised to 7 feet, or 8 inches over the top of the arch. This height was maintained until September 12, when the lake began to recede below this elevation, and, in consequence, the water in the aqueduct followed the level outside the gate-house. On November 26 about 4 feet of water were maintained by pumping, and on February 5, when the flow through the head gates had been resumed, and the lake had risen to a

sufficient height, 6 feet of water were run. This height has been maintained steadily until the present date.

Water has been shut off twice, during the year, for the purpose of cleaning. On May 31 and June 1 the whole length of the aqueduct was swept from the lake to Brookline reservoir. Considerable sponge was found growing in the upper portion, but it had attained a length of but one-half inch. The brick-work was quite dirty. The second cleaning occurred January 21, 22, and 23, 1884. There was about the same amount of dirt and sponge as was found in May. In the Brookline tunnel sewage was found leaking through the seams in the ledge, and it undoubtedly comes from adjoining estates. It is to be hoped that some action will be taken by the Board to stop this evil. The cleanings referred to were thoroughly done, but should be prosecuted once in 6 months to keep the brick-work clean.

The same methods of cleaning have been pursued as already described under the head of the Sudbury-river aqueduct. The average work of sweeping, per man per day, has been found to be 10,600 square feet of brick-work swept three times, or 600 lineal feet of conduit. The cost is about \$350.

Very little work has been done in the way of repairs during the year. On the exterior some of the manholes near the lake have been partially rebuilt, and protected against the action of frost. The whole line has been cleaned of bushes by mowing.

CHESTNUT-HILL RESERVOIR.

This reservoir has been in constant use throughout the year. The water has been quite evenly good. The usual meteorological and other observations have been made, and considerable work in the way of permanent improvement of the grounds has been accomplished. Some of the loam from Basin 4 has been used for the grading of a lawn near the stone stable. All the gate-houses, etc., are in excellent condition. A table of rainfall, showing the time of the beginning and ending of each rain or snow, is appended.

BROOKLINE RESERVOIR.

The grounds and structures connected with this reservoir are in good order. No new work has been done at this point during the year.

Very respectfully,

DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Superintendent.

Table of Rainfall at Chestnut-Hill Reservoir, for Year ending Dec. 31, 1883.*

Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.	Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.
Jan. 2	.03	Snow	during night.	April 5	.02	Show-ers	7.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
" 5	.47	"	10.30 p.m.	" 7	.31	Rain and Snow	5.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
" 6			to 5.00 a.m.	" 8			
" 7			3 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	" 11	.10	Show-ers	6.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.
" 10	.27	"	7.30 p.m. to 8 a.m.	" 12	1.11	Rain	7.45 p.m. to 5.00 a.m.
" 13	.32	Rain	3.00 to 10.00 p.m.	" 13			
" 14			1.30 to 8.30 p.m.	" 20	.38	"	9.15 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
" 17	.38	Rain & Snow	7.15 p.m. to 3.45 a.m.	" 23	.34	Rain and Snow	9.15 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.
" 19	.12	Snow	5.30 a.m. to 4 a.m.	" 24			
" 20	.80	Rain	12.05 to 4.00 p.m.	Total .	2.26		
" 21							
" 28	.26	"		May 5	.10	Rain	10.30 to 11.00 p.m.
" 29				" 11	.16	"	1.00 to 5.15 p.m.
" 31	.47	"		" 14	.80	"	9.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m.
Total .	3.12			" 15			
Feb. 3	1.00	Snow and Rain	5.25 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	" 22	2.28	"	6.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m.
" 4			10.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 23			
" 6	.79	Snow and Rain	12.15 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.	" 23	.06	"	12.05 to 1.30 p.m.
" 7			1.40 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.	" 23	.24	"	7.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m.
" 11	.57	Snow	6.20 to 9.30 a.m.	" 24			
" 15	.20	"	7.15 to 10.30 p.m.	" 27	.14	"	1.30 to 5.30 a.m.
" 18	.11	"	6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	" 31	.47	"	4.15 to 4.55 p.m.
" 20	.05	"	12.30 to 6.00 a.m.	Total .	4.25		
" 25	.54	Rain					
" 28	.06	Snow		June 6	.47	Rain	12.55 to 2.00 p.m.
Total .	3.32			" 6	.10	"	6.00 to 11.55 p.m.
March 6	.18	Snow	11.45 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.	" 7	.21	"	7.00 to 11.55 p.m.
" 10	.75	Rain	12.30 to 9.30 p.m.	" 11	.04	"	6.00 to 7.00 a.m.
" 20	.65	"	3.50 to 7 a.m.	" 11	.25	"	5.00 to 5.35 p.m.
" 27	.06	Snow	7.45 to 11.45 p.m.	" 13	.16	"	3.05 to 8.30 p.m.
" 30	.06	"	during night.	" 17	.08	"	7.30 to 9.45 a.m.
Total .	1.70			" 19	.12	"	5.15 to 9.45 a.m.
				" 21	.05	"	2.45 to 3.15 p.m.

* Gauge 14.85 inches in diameter 2½ ft. above ground.

Table of Rainfall at Chestnut-Hill Reservoir. — Concluded.

Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.	Date.	Inches.	Snow or rain.	Duration.
June 27	.49	"	3.00 p.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Oct. 13	.89	"	7.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
" 28				" 14			
" 29	.59	"	4.30 to 5.05 p.m.	" 20	.19	"	6.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Total .	2.56			" 23	1.65	"	9.30 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
				" 24			
July 2	.29	Rain	6.00 to 8.30 p.m.	" 26	.15	"	12.45 to 4.50 p.m.
" 4	.08	"	8.00 to 11.10 p.m.	" 29	1.11	"	3.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.
" 5	.02	Show-ers		" 30			
" 8	.51	Rain	11.30 a.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Total .	5.33		
" 13	.25	"	3.30 to 4.30 a.m.				
" 15	.03	Show-ers	8.45 to 10 p.m.	Nov. 9	.21	Rain	1.50 to 4.10 p.m.
" 18	.28	Rain	3.30 to 5.00 a.m.	" 10	.03	"	4.50 to 8.00 p.m.
" 28	.20	"	3.30 to 6.15 a.m.	" 11	.04	"	6.30 to 9.30 p.m.
" 28	.75	"	10.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m.	" 16	.02	Snow	8.15 to 9.50 a.m.
" 29				" 23	.10	Rain	5.00 to 7.30 a.m.
Total .	2.41			" 24	.10	"	3.00 to 5.00 p.m.
				" 26	1.51	"	5.30 p.m. to 2.45 a.m.
				" 27			
Aug. 13	.07	Rain	7.00 to 8.10 p.m.	Total .	2.01		
" 16	.17	"	12.30 to 7.00 p.m.				
" 23	.04	"	8.30 to 9.15 p.m.				
Total .	.28			Dec. 2	.01	Snow	In morning.
				" 2	.17	Rain	9.15 a.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Sept. 5	.03	Rain	7.15 to 7.30 a.m.	" 5	.02	"	6.30 to 8.30 a.m.
" 9	.04	"	8.00 to 9.15 a.m.	" 8	.05	"	8.30 to 9.30 p.m.
" 13	.05	Show-ers	during day.	" 16	.85	Snow	6.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.
" 17	.08	Rain	6.45 to 9.50 p.m.	" 17			
" 24	.77	"	4.00 p.m. to 12.45 a.m.	" 18	.05	"	8.00 to 11.30 a.m.
" 25				" 19	.43	"	8.00 a.m. to 9.15 p.m.
" 29	.03	"	8.45 to 9.30 p.m.	" 21	.55	"	4.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
" 30	.31	"	9.45 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.	" 24	.44	Snow and Rain	1.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
Total .	1.31			" 25	.33	Snow	6.00 to 11.15 p.m.
				" 27	.34	Rain	10.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
				" 28			
Oct. 2	1.24	Rain	9.45 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Total .	3.24		
" 12	.10	"	6.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.				

Total for year 31.79 inches.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

W. A. SIMMONS, ESQ., *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,— My report for the year ending with April 30th, I herewith respectfully submit. Beyond the usual work of laying main-pipes by petitions, introducing new service-pipes by application, and the general maintenance of the whole during the season, there have been laid 2,183 feet of 48-inch main from the four corners on Beacon street through new Commonwealth avenue to West Chester park (its terminus for the present); 609 feet of 30-inch in West Chester park, connecting this main with the 40-inch on Beacon street; 4,429 feet of 24-inch through said park, connecting the 48-inch with the 36 and 30-inch on Tremont street.

Since these connections were made the pressure throughout the city has been greater than at any time since the introduction of the water. Also laid a new 20-inch main the entire length (1,398 feet) of the new Warren bridge. This is a great improvement. The old pipes, by being imperfect in their construction, made the maintenance very troublesome and expensive.

MAIN-PIPE.

The whole length of main-pipe of the different sizes laid and relaid from the commencement of the works to the present time is $425\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole number of feet laid and relaid during last year is 67,056 feet, or about 13 miles.

The whole length now in service is 377.86 miles.

SERVICE-PIPES.

Whole number put in past season	1,130
Length in feet	30,284
Total number to date	49,290

Of the relaying of enlarged sizes the following table shows the change in sizes:—

Street.	Between what Streets.	Size now.	No. of Feet.	Size formerly.
Tremont	Dover and Dwight	12-in.	227	6
First	M and P	"	1,592	6
P	First and Sixth	"	1,838	6
Dorchester ave. .	Second and Foundry	"	372	6
Condor	Brooks and Glendon	"	687	6
Glendon	Condor and Eagle	"	325	6
Eagle	Chelsea and Princeton	"	261	6
Chelsea	Saratoga and Curtis	"	1,247	6
State	Commercial and Atlantic ave. .	8-in.	720	6
East	South and Tufts	"	18	6
South	East and Summer	"	586	6
Avon	Chauncy and Washington . . .	6-in.	451	4
Cove Place	Cove and Furnace	"	85	4
Bennington	R.R. Crossing and Swift	"	85	4
La Grange	Washington and Tremont	"	492	4

TAKEN UP AND ABANDONED.

24-inch iron pipe	135 feet.
20-inch "	1,420 "
6-inch "	7,873 "
4-inch "	1,113 "
1½-inch "	326 "

CHANGED.

One 1-inch taken out, and one 2-inch put in.
 One 1-inch taken out, and one 1½-inch put in.
 Two 1-inch taken out, and two 1¼-inch put in.
 One ¾-inch taken out, and one 1-inch put in.
 One ½-inch taken out, and one 1½-inch put in.
 Fifteen ¾-inch taken out, and fifteen 1-inch put in.
 Six ½-inch taken out, and six ¾-inch put in.
 Eleven ½-inch taken out, and 11 ¾-inch put in.

Statement of Location, Size, and Number of Feet of Pipe laid in 1883.

NOTE.—B. indicates Boston; S.B. South Boston; E.B. East Boston; B.H. Boston Highlands; D. Dorchester; W.R. West Roxbury; Brl. Brighton.

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.
Beacon	Commonwealth ave. and Brookline	B.	48	302
Commonwealth ave. . .	Beacon and West Chester park	"	"	1,881
	Total 48-inch			2,183
West Chester park . .	Beacon and Commonwealth ave.	B.	30	609
	Total 30-inch			609
West Chester park . .	Tremont and Commonwealth ave.	B.	24	4,429
Warren Bridge	Under the draw	"	"	135
	Total 24-inch			4,564
Warren Bridge	Causeway and Fitchburg R.R.	B.	20	1,398
	Total 20-inch			1,398
Huntington ave.	Parker and West Chester park	B. & B. H.	16	1,942
	Total 16-inch			1,942
Gloucester	Newbury and Boylston	B.	12	230
West Chester park . .	Westland and Boylston	"	"	262
Tremont	Dover and Dwight	"	"	261
Westland	Parker and West Chester park	"	"	116
East Newton	Washington and Harrison ave.	"	"	631
B.	First and Congress	S. B.	"	501
First	M and P	"	"	1,606
P	First and Sixth	"	"	1,838
H.	Emerson and Broadway	"	"	10
Swett	Ellery and Boston	"	"	131
Dorchester ave.	Second and Foundry	"	"	456
Condor	Brooks and Glendon	E. B.	"	1,575
Glendon	Condor and Eagle	"	"	450
Eagle	Glendon and Chelsea	"	"	1,297
Swift	Saratoga and Bennington	"	"	49
Chelsea	Saratoga and Curtis	"	"	1,247
Blue Hill ave.	Hayward and Devon	B. H.	"	548
	Carried forward			11,208

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — Continued.

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			11,208
Elm Hill ave.	Crawford and Northrup	B.H.	12	258
Crawford	Elm Hill ave. and Nasby	"	"	276
Norfolk	Nelson and Walk Hill	Dor.	"	1,976
Robinson	Adam and Draper	"	"	317
Boston	Dorset and Washburn	"	"	675
Milton ave.	Prospect and Armadine	"	"	280
Erie ave.	Merritt and New Seaver	"	"	109
Centre	Washington and Allston	"	"	556
Washington	Wells ave and Roslin	"	"	555
Commercial	Preston and the Bridge	"	"	156
La Grange	Dent and Newton line	W. R.	"	137
Park	Rutledge and Anawam ave.	"	"	707
Dudley ave.	From Washington	"	"	531
Washington	Albano and Dudley ave.	"	"	176
Brown ave.	Poplar and Ashland	"	"	197
Cambridge	North Harvard and Cambridge line	Bri.	"	68
Nonantum	Washington and Newton	"	"	590
Everett	North Beacon and B. & A. R. R.	"	"	101
Allston	Washington and Warren	"	"	1,366
	Total 12 inch			20,239
State	Commercial and Atlantic ave.	B.	8	720
Garrison	Huntington ave. and Providence R.R.	"	"	407
Camden	" " " "	"	"	503
East	South and Tufts	"	"	18
South	East and Summer	"	"	586
Allston	Mellville ave. and Centre	Dor.	"	564
Mellville ave.	Allston and O. C. & N. R. R.	"	"	114
Hartford	Howard ave. and Sargent	"	"	97
Rosseter	Union ave. and Eldon	"	"	94
Eldon	Rosseter and Bowdoin ave.	"	"	194
Stanwood ave.	From Columbia	"	"	618
Templeton	" Adam	"	"	514
Park	Standish ave. and Cemetery	"	"	324
Alban	Ashmont and Welles ave.	"	"	126
	<i>Carried forward</i>			4,879

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			4,879
Torrey	Washington and Withington	Dor.	8	39
Glen Road	Sigourney and Walnut	W. R.	"	155
Brown ave.	Ashland and Gardner	"	"	1,172
Albano	Washington and Kittridge	"	"	118
Kittredge	Albano and Clarendon	"	"	208
St. John	From Centre	"	"	396
Sedgwick	Elm and South	"	"	63
Cottage ave.	From Centre	"	"	679
Union	Washington and Nantasket ave.	Bri.	"	196
Summit ave.	Allston and Mass. ave.	"	"	373
Bennett	From Parson	"	"	175
	Total 8 inch			8,453
Tremont	Mason and Boylston	B.	6	150
Parker	Boylston and Westland	"	"	428
Avon	Chauncy and Washington	"	"	451
Claremont park	Columbus ave. and Providence R.R.	"	"	36
East Concord	Albany and Harrison ave.	"	"	198
Otis place	Brimmer and Mt. Vernon	"	"	70
Ivanhoe	Fabin and West Canton	"	"	144
Fabin	From Ivanhoe	"	"	26
Baldwin	Camden and Northampton	"	"	393
Commonwealth ave.	West Chester Park and Beacon	"	"	202
Oxford terrace	From Huntington ave.	"	"	339
Lagrange	Washington and Tremont	"	"	492
Montgomery	Clarendon and Tremont	"	"	308
Kemp	From Dorchester ave.	S. B.	"	25
Granite	Richards and Sugar Refinery	"	"	164
A court	From H street	"	"	191
Pickering court	" Fifth	"	"	129
Vale	" Lowland	"	"	503
Princeton	Eagle and Prescott	E. B.	"	18
Bennington	Swift and R.R. Crossing	"	"	596
Orleans	Maverick and Decatur	"	"	168
Putnam	Chelsea and Bennington	"	"	242
	<i>Carried forward</i>			5,273

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	. . .	. . .	5,273
Ray	Hurlbert and Regent	B.H.	6	60
Georgia	Hartwell and Montana	"	"	526
Gilbert	Centre and Hoffman	"	"	598
Blue Hill ave.	Woodbine and Southwood	"	"	217
Binney	Peabody and Smyrna	"	"	119
Peabody	Binney and Brookline ave.	"	"	155
Sterling	Shawmut ave. and Westminster	"	"	25
Minden	Ulmer and Walden	"	"	221
Regent	Dale and Hurlbert	"	"	283
Blue Hill ave.	Alaska and West Cottage	"	"	116
Randlett	From Rand sq.	"	"	36
Langdon	George and Dudley	"	"	42
George	Langdon and Shirley	"	"	250
Waumbeck	Warren and Wabeno	"	"	804
Winthrop	Blue Hill ave. and Dennis	"	"	121
Mulvey ave.	From Heath	"	"	178
Norfolk	Nelson and Madison	Dor.	"	221
Rockwell	Milton ave. and Washington	"	"	203
Nixon ave.	Centre and Mather	"	"	137
Clifton	Cottage and Taylor	"	"	803
Evans	Thetford ave. and Nelson	"	"	1,096
Corbett	From Nelson	"	"	368
Nelson	From Norfolk	"	"	5
Houghton court	From Houghton	"	"	163
Ashland	Mill and Harrison ave.	"	"	276
Sayward	Bird and Columbia	"	"	286
Maxwell	Milton ave. and Capen	"	"	623
A court	Park and Clarence pl.	"	"	203
Fremont place	Fremont and Hopkin pl.	"	"	312
River View	From Adam	"	"	40
Hopkin place	From Fremont pl.	"	"	266
Greenwich place	Dorchester ave. and Commercial	"	"	727
Glendale	Glen and Payson	"	"	147
Carruth	Beaumont and Van Winkle	"	"	357
Fairfax	From Carruth	"	"	161
	<i>Carried forward</i>	. . .	. . .	15,418

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Continued.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			15,418
Bellevue	Trull and Quincy	Dor.	6	135
Cemetery	From Norfolk	"	"	32
Shamrock	Dorchester ave. and Commercial	"	"	689
Holmes place	From Mill st.	"	"	108
Frederika	Adam and New Minot	"	"	308
New Minot	Frederika and Adam	"	"	274
Jackson place	From School	"	"	352
Fuller	Milton ave. and Capen	"	"	124
Milton ave.	Norfolk and Prospect ave.	"	"	11
A new street	Clifton and Shirley	"	"	758
Harrison ave.	Ashland and Green Hill	"	"	187
Harrison	Harrison ave. and Green Hill	"	"	190
Bodwell park	Columbia and Bird	"	"	393
Fuller	Dorchester ave. and Washington	"	"	73
Selden	Milton ave. and Capen	"	"	100
Elmo	Erie ave. and N. Y. & N. E. R.R.	"	"	28
Harbor View	Dorchester ave. and Newport	"	"	184
Skinner	From South	W. R.	"	551
Story place	From Greenough	"	"	214
Ashland	Albion and Sheldon	"	"	200
Alden place	From Green	"	"	50
Prospect ave.	Brown ave. and Sheldon	"	"	609
Hancock	Gardner and Ashland	"	"	492
Sheldon	Ashland and Prospect ave.	"	"	203
Keyes	Washington and Meehan	"	"	55
Newberne	John A. Andrew and Carolina ave.	"	"	24
Chapin ave.	From La Grange	"	"	235
Woodside ave.	Washington and Forest Hill	"	"	181
A.	Boylston and Spring Park	"	"	143
Jamaica place	From Jamaica	"	"	101
Child	Call and Lee	"	"	153
Harvard place	From Washington	Bri.	"	311
Farrington ave.	Lincoln and Harvard	"	"	250
Parson	Washington and Bennett	"	"	640
Nantasket ave.	From Union	"	"	191
	<i>Carried forward</i>			23,967

Statement of Location, Size, etc. — *Concluded.*

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Lengths.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	. . .	. . .	23,967
Ashford	Chester and Mr. Spaulding's house	Bri.	6	435
Waverley	From Western ave.	"	"	95
Mansfield	Cambridge and Hill ave.	"	"	425
Holbrook place	From North Beacon	"	"	156
Saunders	From Cambridge	"	"	187
Church	Washington and Mt. Vernon	"	"	552
A new street	From Western ave.	"	"	354
Hill ave.	Franklin and Mansfield	"	"	370
Madison ave.	From Washington	"	"	205
Adam	From Everett	"	"	366
	Total 6 inch	. . .	. . .	27,112
Pelham court	From Pelham	B.	4	24
Wendell	Preble and Hyde	S.B.	"	42
Lark	Eighth and Ninth	"	"	86
Texas Court	From Texas ave.	B.H.	"	156
Court	From River	Dor.	"	248
	Total 4 inch	. . .	. . .	556

**Statement of Location, Size, and Number of Feet of Pipe
Relaid and Abandoned in 1883.**

In what Street.	Between what Streets.	District.	Size.	Length.	Size of Pipe as relaid.
Warren bridge	Under the Draw	B.	24	135	24
Warren bridge . . .	Causeway and Fitchburg R.R. crossing	"	20	1,420	20
Tremont.	Dover and Dwight	"	12	34	12
East Newton	Washington and Harrison ave. . .	"	12	631	12
				665	
Oak	Albany and Albany R.R.	"	6	100	6
State	Commercial st. and Atlantic ave. .	"	"	720	8
West Chester Park . .	Columbus ave. and Providence R.R. bridge	"	"	89	6
East	South and Tufts	"	"	18	8
South	East and Summer	"	"	586	8
First	M and P	S.B.	"	1,592	12
P	First and Sixth	"	"	1,838	"
Dorchester ave.	Second and Foundry	"	"	372	"
Condor	Brooks and Glendon	E.B.	"	687	"
Glendon	Condor and Eagle	"	"	325	"
Eagle	Chelsea and Princeton	"	"	261	"
Chelsea	Saratoga and Curtis	"	"	1,247	"
				7,835	
Avon	Chauncey and Washington	B.	4	451	6
Cove place	Cove and Furnace	"	"	85	6
Lagrange	Washington and Tremont	"	"	492	6
Bennington	R.R. Crossing and Swift	E.B.	"	85	6
				1,113	
	RAISED.				
Albany	Broadway and Lehigh	B.	12	200	
Way	Albany and Harrison ave.	"	"	200	
Marlborough	Hereford and W. Chester park . .	"	6	50	
	LOWERED.				
Wyoming	Warren and Wabon	B.H.	6	250	
Jerome	Cushing ave. and Everett ave. . .	Dor.	8	288	

Table Showing the Length of Supply and Distributing Mains laid during the Year 1883-84, and the Length Connected with the Sudbury and Cochituate Works, May 1, 1884.

DIAMETER OF PIPE IN INCHES.													Totals.	
	60	48	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	10	8	6	4	
EASTERN DIVISION.														
Length in use, May 1, 1883.	.....	23,638	23,166	20,255	31,518	26,417	44,868	47,777	531,941	16,200	172,475	835,782	141,092	1,915,159
Stopcocks in same.	.....	1	7	9	14	25	30	30	766	6	310	1,927	584	3,762
Length laid or relaid during the year.	.....	2,183	.....	.....	609	4,564	1,398	1,942	20,239	.....	8,453	27,112	556	67,956
Stopcocks in same.	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	4	29	.....	18	113	13	186
Length abandoned during the year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	1,420	.....	34	.....	.....	7,573	1,113	10,575
Stopcocks in same.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16
Length in use May 1, 1884.	.....	25,721	23,166	20,255	32,127	30,976	44,846	49,719	252,146	16,200	180,928	855,021	140,535	1,971,040
Stopcocks in same.	.....	1	7	12	15	30	30	87	795	6	328	2,025	596	3,932
WESTERN DIVISION.														
Length in use May 1, 1884.	266	16,051	1,435	1,166	2,140	.....	.....	20	2,043	.....	.....	360	.....	23,481
Stopcocks in same.	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	16
Total length connected with works { May 1, 1884	266	41,772	24,601	21,421	34,267	30,976	44,846	49,739	254,189	16,200	181,928	855,381	140,535	1,995,121 ft. equal to 377.86 miles.
Length of Hydrant, Blow-off, and Fire Reservoir Pipe, May 1, 1884.														
											4 inches.		Totals.	
											6 inches.		28,587	
											9 inches.		1,249	
											12 inches.		1,098	
											16 inches.		684	
													29,173	
Length in use May 1, 1883.											14,641		28,587	
Length laid or relaid during year.											71		1,249	
Length abandoned during year.											634		663	
Total length in use May 1, 1884.											14,078		29,173	

Repairs of Pipes during the Year 1883.

WHERE.	Diameter of Pipes in Inches.																			Total.
	48	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	8	6	4	3	2	1½	1¼	1	¾	½	¼	
Boston		2	1	2	4	15	1	15	2	25	38	4	5	29	5	9	5	281	8	451
South Boston								5		5	7		1	1				84	10	113
East Boston						5				14	2					1	1	107	7	137
Boston Highlands						1		5		7	2		4			1		131	2	153
Dorchester							1	2	5	1	2							41		52
West Roxbury								2										29		31
Brighton	1							1										14		16
Totals	1	2	1	2	4	21	1	29	4	56	50	6	10	30	5	11	6	687	27	953

Of the leaks that have occurred on pipes of 4 inches and upwards: joints, 96; settling of earth, 23; defective pipe, 22; defective packing, 16; defective stopcock, 8; struck by pick, 1; by blasting, 1; by frost, 3. Total	170
Stoppages by frost	1
Of 3-inch and on service-pipes: joints, 19; settling of earth, 173; settling at boxing, 1; settling of wall, 2; defective pipe, 104; defective packing, 19; defective coupling, 15; defective faucet, 11; stiff connections, 29; pulled out by parties unknown, 1; by sewer diggers, 6; faucet loose at main, 1; gnawed by rats, 13; struck by pick, 46; by nail, 1; by blasting, 4; burnt off at wall, 1. Total	446
Stoppages by fish, 62; rust, 221; dirt, 18; solder, 2; gasket, 7; frost outside, 21; frost inside, 5. Total	336
Total	953

Statement of Leaks and Stoppages 1850-1883.

YEAR.	DIAMETER OF.		Totals.
	Four inches and upwards.	Less than four inches.	
1850	32	72	104
1851	64	173	237
1852	82	241	323
1853	85	260	345
1854	74	280	354
1855	75	219	294
1856	75	232	307
1857	85	278	363
1858	77	324	401
1859	82	449	531
1860	134	458	592
1861	109	399	508
1862	117	373	490
1863	97	397	494
1864	95	594	489
1865	111	496	607
1866	139	536	675
1867	122	487	609
1868	82	449	531
1869	82	407	489
1870	157	767	926
1871	185	1,380	1,565
1872	188	1,459	1,647
1873	153	1,076	1,229
1874	434	2,120	2,554
1875	203	725	928
1876	214	734	948
1877	109	801	910
1878	213	1,024	1,237
1879	211	995	1,206
1880	135	929	1,064
1881	145	833	1,028
1882	170	1,248	1,248
1883	171	782	953

HYDRANTS.

During the year 205 hydrants have been established, and 69 abandoned.

	ESTABLISHED.					ABANDONED.					Total Difference.
	Boston Lowry.	Post.	Lowry.	Boston.	Total.	Boston Lowry.	Post.	Lowry.	Boston.	Total.	
Boston	11	26	18	2	57	2	..	1	25	28	29
South Boston	4	8	10	1	23	..	..	..	13	13	10
East Boston	2	16	5	..	23	1	..	..	12	13	10
Boston Highlands	6	6	2	3	17	..	1	2	3	6	11
Dorchester	19	13	1	14	47	1	..	1	5	7	40
West Roxbury	10	3	..	6	19	..	1	..	..	1	18
Brighton	6	4	1	8	19	..	..	..	1	1	18
	58	76	37	34	205	4	2	4	59	69	136

Total number up to May 1, 1884.

	Boston Lowry.	Boston Y.	Post.	Lowry.	Boston.	Total.
Boston	45	..	77	475	772	1,369
South Boston	14	1	33	143	327	518
East Boston	5	..	31	112	170	318
Boston Highlands	18	..	40	651	125	834
Dorchester	53	..	89	564	79	785
West Roxbury	30	..	201	91	51	373
Brighton	9	..	145	59	38	251
Deer Island	..	..	16	..	..	16
Brookline	..	..	..	5	3	8
Chelsea	..	..	..	..	7	7
	..	..	..	..	..	4,479

92 hydrants have been taken out and replaced by new or repaired ones, and 263 boxes have been taken out and replaced by new ones. The hydrants have had the usual attention paid them.

STOPCOCKS.

186 new stopcocks have been established this year. 146 boxes have been taken out and replaced by new ones. The stopcocks have had the proper attention paid them.

E. R. JONES,
Superintendent Eastern Division.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MYSTIC DEPARTMENT.

MYSTIC DEPARTMENT;

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, May 1, 1884.

HON. WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,—The annual report of the Mystic Department for the year ending April 30 is herewith submitted:—

MYSTIC LAKE.

The water the past year has been good, and there has been no complaint. During the fall and winter the lake was very low, and arrangements were made to start the temporary pumps; but the early snow and rain filled the lake, so that after getting the pumps ready we had no occasion to use them. Among the improvements at the lake are new buildings, taking the place of the temporary structures formerly used to store the pumps and engines, and a coal-shed. The borders of the lake were thoroughly cleansed last season, and the river from the lake to Whitney's dam was also cleaned. I propose to clean above Whitney's this year.

MYSTIC-VALLEY SEWER.

The works connected with the sewer, and the sewer itself are in good condition; but the increase of business done by tanneries makes double the work that was contemplated when the sewer was built. If the sewer works are to be continued I would recommend that a right of way from the works to the lake (through the old canal), and thence to the road, be obtained either by purchase or rental.

CONDUIT.

The repairs upon the conduit have been completed, and it is now in as good condition as when built. It has been cleaned twice the past year, and the improvement is so great that I shall in future clean it fall and spring. I would recommend that more manholes be built, so that access may be made easier.

RESERVOIR.

The basins are now being drawn off for the purpose of cleaning the reservoir. On examination I find that some pointing to the mason-work will be necessary. The concrete walks, banks, and grounds are in a fair condition; the grass has been allowed to run out, and it will require considerable work and manure to put them in the shape they should be. I expect to have money enough this year to thoroughly top-dress all the land connected with the reservoir, and with a little re-sodding I think will bring it out all right.

PUMPING SERVICE.

This department is in good condition. August 28, 1883, the engineer reported that the low-pressure cylinder to No. 3 pump had given out. On examination there was found a crack in the rim. Another cylinder was ordered of Messrs. Worthington, and they were instructed to repair the old, which they did, so that it has run since that time. The new cylinder is now at the engine-house, for use when needed. The contract for new boilers having been given to Messrs. Kendall & Roberts they are now engaged in setting the same. Considerable work will have to be done in the fire-room, and a new tin roof is needed. This work is all under way.

ROADS AND GROUNDS.

This part of the works has received considerable attention the past year. The road from the engine-house to the reservoir has been graded. The stone-wall mentioned in the last report has been built; also a wall on one side of the railroad track. I find the same trouble with the grass-land here that I did with the reservoir grounds. It has been allowed to run out for want of care and manure. We do not raise hay enough to keep our horses, when we should, and have some to sell. It will be my endeavor to bring the land up to proper shape, so that in the future we shall not buy hay.

DISTRIBUTION-PIPES.

These pipes have been extended by the addition of 264 feet 6-in. pipe. There have been 5,672 feet of cement pipe replaced with cast-iron. There was one break on the force main, caused by settling of the earth under the pipe, and 52 breaks and leaks in the others. The following tables show the number, and also the extension and relaying:—

Breaks and Leaks.

Size of Pipe.	30 in.	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.	3 in.	2 in.	Total.
Number	1	2	3	1	4	6	26	1	8	52

Extension of Distribution-Pipes.

Location.	SIZE OF PIPE.			Total feet.
	6 inch.	4 inch.	All sizes.	
Dunstable street	228 ft.			228
Alford street	36			36
Everett		48		48
Somerville			6,411	6,411
Totals				6,723

Distribution-Pipes relaid 1883-84.

Location.	Original Size.	4 inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	16 inch.	Total ft.
	Inches.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Eden street	6	6	160			166
Concord avenue	4	156				156
Fitchburg Railroad	6		48			48
Main street	16		8	34	1,680	1,722
Wall street	6		492			492
Cordis street	6		504			504
Forbush court	4	19				19
Middlesex street	6		288			288
Mystic place	4	120				120
Lawrence street	6		264			264
Austin street	6			972		972
Decatur court	4	144				144
Bunker Hill street	8		156	576		732

Making a total of 5,627 feet relaid.

Summary of Pipes, Gates, and Hydrants, connected with the Works, May 1, 1884.

Pipes.		36 inch.	30 inch.	24 inch.	20 inch.	16 inch.	12 inch.	10 inch.	8 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.	2 inch.
Iron, feet		974	7,354	16,867	200	17,608	11,551	8,253	18,278	36,854	16,432	22,032	666
Cement, feet			17,515		3,980	3,820	12,042	20,483	60,272	176,845	284,807	31,207	9,465
Total feet		974	24,869	16,867	4,180	21,428	23,593	28,736	78,550	213,699	301,239	53,239	10,131
Aggregate		{ 777,445 feet, or 147 miles 1,285 feet.											

Gates.		30 inch.	24 inch.	20 inch.	16 inch.	12 inch.	10 inch.	8 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.	Total.
Number		11	7	4	21	43	41	114	389	508	67	1,205

Hydrants.		Charlestown.				Somerville.	Chelsea.	Everett.	Medford.	Total.
Lowry		184				3		1		188
Flush		31				25	4		5	65
Post		54				269	135	68	5	131
Totals		269				297	139	69	10	784

SERVICE-PIPES AND BOXES.

81 new Services have been laid the past year.

Size.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	1 inch.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	2 inch.	Total No.	Total Feet.
Number	3	65	3	7	2	1	81	1,989

There have been repaired and relaid 114 service-pipes in which there were used 1,370 feet lead pipe; 46 alterations were made, 2 were frozen, 25 tin-lined relaid with lead, 24 were stoppages by eels, 14 were stoppages by rust, 3 were stoppages by moss. 287 service-boxes have been replaced by 154 iron and 133 wood; 4 fire-pipes have been placed in private buildings.

HYDRANTS AND GATES.

2 additional hydrants have been placed by this department, 1 post on Main street, 1 Boston Lowry on Wall street, 3 post-hydrants have been changed for Boston Lowry's, and 1 old post at engine-house grounds for 1 taken from this district.

12 rotten hydrant-boxes have been replaced. In Somerville, there have been placed 4 post-hydrants.

There have been added 2 new gates in this department and 14 in Somerville; there have been 2 16-inch gates replaced by new ones; 32 gate-boxes have been replaced.

Summary of Services connected with the Works, May 1, 1884.

	Charlestown.	Somerville.	Chelsea.	Everett.	Total.
Services	5,541	3,838	4,312	762	14,453
Feet	148,591	125,206	116,399	17,295	407,491

Aggregate 407,491 feet, or 77 miles 931 feet.

Yours most respectfully,

J. HENRY BROWN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METER DIVISION.

BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,—The annual report of the Superintendent of Meter Division for the year ending April 30, 1884, is herewith submitted:—

This department was organized and began operations July 1, 1883.

At that time there was applied to the Cochituate works 2,245 meters, 228 elevators, and 38 motors with indicators attached.

Of these meters 1,555 were $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 525 1 in., 15 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 72 2 in., 21 3 in., and 12 4 in.

In the Mystic Department, which includes Charlestown District, the cities of Chelsea and Somerville, and town of Everett, there were applied 405 meters and 4 motors; of these 246 were in the Charlestown District, viz., 90 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 56 1 in., 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 33 2 in., 6 4 in., and 2 motors.

In Chelsea, 79, of which 26 were $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 19 1 in., 6 2 in., 1 3 in., 1 4 in., and 2 motors.

In Somerville, 73, of which 22 were $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 25 1 in., 11 2 in., 1 3 in., and 1 4 in.

Everett, 5, viz., 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 1 in., and 1 4 in.; making a total of 2,916 in the whole works. During the year 41 have been discontinued in the Cochituate Department and 31 in the Mystic. In the same time there have been applied to Cochituate works, by especial order, 133; and by general orders, applying meters to tenement houses, etc., there have been 316; making the total distribution of this branch to date 2,653 meters.

In the Mystic works 123 have been added; making the total in this department to date, 497, and of the whole works 3,150.

406 exchanges have been made for different causes. During the cold weather of the past winter, notwithstanding precautionary measures were taken to prevent, 39 meters were frozen and burst. Many tenements where meters are, and

are now being applied, are constructed with little regard to protecting their water-fixtures from frost.

The occupants generally are negligent, and needlessly expose them; for these reasons a large number of this class have to be metered from the street, considerably increasing the expense both in time and material.

39 meters were damaged by hot water, having been located near hot-water or steam boilers without check-valves to prevent the back pressure. Only meters constructed with vulcanized rubber piston are affected in this way.

53 decayed street boxes have been replaced with new ones, and 25 have been repaired.

Of the different devices applied to elevators for registration 55 are ratchets, and are reliable and satisfactory; 165 operate with cord and pulley. This arrangement I am not favorably impressed with, and consider the city is not properly protected in the use of them. 169 have 1 index each, 54 have 2, and 5 have 6. These complications have a tendency to confuse and render the inspection a delicate duty.

From July to October but little activity was manifest in the department, occasioned by delay in procuring the necessary machinery to manufacture the meters to be delivered as per contract.

During this delay some 250 meters of the smaller sizes were removed, having done a long term of service; of this number 140 proved, on test, to be unreliable. Appended to this report is a list in tabular form giving the result of those tests.

December 15 the Tremont Meter Co. had so far perfected facilities to manufacture as to enable the delivery of 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch on that date.

The quantities furnished since that time have steadily increased, and at the present time they are furnishing about 300 per month. They propose to still add machinery sufficient to enable them to manufacture and deliver 800 to 1,000 per month, provided such quantities should be required.

In order to dispose of the increasing numbers as fast as received, and perform the duties of maintenance, the working force is being gradually increased, and at the present time it consists of 1 assistant superintendent, 3 inspectors, 2 writers, 6 plumbers and helpers, 2 machinists, 1 tester, 2 carpenters, 4 teamsters, and 12 laborers with 4 single-horse teams. This force will, of a necessity, have to be immediately increased.

The meters are now being delivered 100 at a time; they are received by their designated numbers, each being subjected to a proper test, as near as possible to the condition in which it may be placed. These tests are for accuracy, etc., etc.

Having passed successfully the test they are sealed, and a record is made of the same. Should any one fail in the test it is immediately returned to the factory "rejected." There are but very few, however, returned on this account; the registration is generally very correct.

At the present time there are being 12 to 20 new meters applied daily, and it is anticipated before July next we shall increase to 25 or 30 per day, and by early fall have added 3,000 to the distribution.

This increase will require a corresponding increase in the inspection force, the duties of which are to record monthly the statement of each meter, and report the condition of any found needing repairs. These duties require especial qualifications to insure successful inspectors.

The records of all meters placed; locality; size and style of each; repairs or alterations done; change of register; record of duty performed, together with the monthly statement of each, are recorded at this office, — and a daily report of all made to the Water Registrar. This detail must be carefully attended to.

Those furnished are generally doing good service; the exceptions are cases incidental to the circumstances, viz., a new concern adapting itself to a new business.

In conducting some experiments certain alterations have been suggested, and when accomplished as contemplated it is believed will prove a decided benefit.

The cost of placing is materially increased above the estimates, occasioned by the absence of any shut-off in a large proportion of the localities, obliging the department to dig up the street stop. In many instances we are not very successful in our search for them. These vexatious delays, together with cost of inserting a shut-off on such premises, occasions a considerable extra expense.

Respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CUTTS,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION AND WASTE DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION AND WASTE,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 1, 1884.

WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, Esq., *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

SIR,—The following report of the progress made by this division, with the results attained, since its formation in July, 1883, is respectfully submitted.

The house-to-house inspection begun July 16, was finished the 19th of last February, and the general inspection at present in progress was commenced February 20. Up to the date of this report about half the Cochituate division has been inspected, and the results for assessing next year's water-rates passed to Registrar Davis.

As the first inspection was principally to check waste, it may be *apropos*, notwithstanding that some of the information can be found tabulated in the report of the Engineer of the Board,—but in different form,—to give here figures that will show the saving of water effected by the work of the division.

In the Cochituate Department the daily average consumption, owing to unchecked waste, reckless use of water, and increase of population, had for years been steadily increasing. In 1876 the average daily consumption was 20,237,700; in August of last year it had reached the maximum of 37,141,000 gallons. In that month, the inspection being vigorously pushed, repairs of defective fixtures began to be made, illegal use of hand-hose, and waste by other methods, was stopped, so that as the inspection progressed, and the law was enforced, the consumption sensibly decreased.

From January to September, 1883, the daily consumption in the Cochituate Department, as compared with that of 1882 and previous years, considerably increased; but, when the waste began to be checked, it fell from 37,141,000 gallons in August to 33,645,000, in September; 29,575,800, in October, and 28,839,300, in November. The greatest reduction occurred in February, March, and April of the present year; it

being for February, 24,598,000, March, 21,862,600, and April, 21,460,700 gallons.

The following daily average consumption in the Cochituate division, from January, 1883, to April, 1884, inclusive, before and after the house-to-house inspection began, will show the rate of increase up to August, with the remarkable decrease from that date. It will be observed from the figures that after the first month's inspection, and the notices issued by the Board, the steady reduction continued, except during January and February, when faucets are generally kept open to prevent freezing:—

			Consumption. Gallons.
Before inspection,	1883,	January,	34,715,500
“ “	“	February,	32,690,700
“ “	“	March,	34,110,700
“ “	“	April,	30,617,600
“ “	“	May,	32,169,500
“ “	“	June,	33,419,200
“ “	“	July,	36,774,000
“ “	“	August,	37,141,000
During progress of inspection,	“	September,	33,645,000
“ “ “	“	October,	29,575,800
“ “ “	“	November,	28,839,300
“ “ “	“	December,	30,174,200
“ “ “	1884,	January,	32,162,300
“ “ “	“	February,	24,598,000
After close of first inspection,	“	March,	21,862,600
“ “ “	“	April,	21,460,700

The following table gives the average daily saving effected in the Cochituate Department during the progress of the inspection, from September, 1883, to May 1, 1884, as compared with the consumption of the same months of the previous year: —

BEFORE INSPECTION.		AFTER INSPECTION.		Average Daily Saving.	Per cent. Saved.	Consump- tion per Head of Population.
Average Daily Consumption.		Average Daily Con- sumption.				
	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.		
Aug., 1882						103.2
Sept., “	31,691,600	1883	33,645,000			93.2
Oct. “	31,563,800	“	29,575,800	1,988,000	6.3	81.9
Nov., “	31,318,700	“	28,839,300	2,479,400	7.92	79.6
Dec., “	32,352,800	“	30,174,200	2,178,600	6.73	83.0
Jan., 1883	34,715,500	1884	32,162,300	2,553,200	7.35	88.4
Feb., “	32,690,700	“	24,598,000	8,092,700	24.78	67.5
Mar., “	34,110,700	“	21,862,600	12,248,100	35.9	65.0
Apr., “	30,617,600	“	21,460,700	9,156,900	29.9	58.8
Averages	32,481,400		26,953,271	5,528,128	16.93	74.8

The effectiveness of the division in checking waste is amply proved by the above figures, which give the consumption per head of the population last August as 103.2 gallons, showing a gradual decrease for the 8 months until last month (April), when it was reduced to 58.8 gallons.

If this reduction can be accomplished without the aid of the Deacon meters and Church stopcocks great results may reasonably be anticipated when those appliances are in effective service.

The following table gives the average daily consumption in the Mystic division for the eight months after the inspection began, with the saving effected, as compared with the figures for the same months for the previous year : —

BEFORE INSPECTION.		AFTER INSPECTION.		Average Daily Saving.	Per cent. Saved.	Increased Consump- tion.
Average Daily Consumption.		Average Daily Con- sumption.				
	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.		
Sept., 1882	5,964,100	1883	5,846,300	117,800	1.97	353,200
Oct., "	6,011,300	"	5,497,250	514,050	8.55	
Nov., "	5,557,400	"	5,930,600			
Dec., "	6,877,600	"	6,771,500	106,100	1.54	
Jan., 1883	8,369,600	1884	8,019,100	350,500	4.3	
Feb., "	7,714,650	"	6,341,500	1,373,150	17.8	
Mar., "	7,737,300	"	6,337,200	1,400,100	18.1	
Apr., "	6,171,150	"	5,242,100	829,050	15.1	
Averages	6,802,887		6,248,187	670,107	9.62	

The smallness of the saving in the Mystic, as compared with the Cochituate division, is accounted for by the fact that nearly the entire of the former was inspected after the middle of last January ; the Charlestown District and Chelsea being the last places visited ; so that while the Cochituate Division has in the returns the benefit of an entire inspection, and about half of the one now in progress, the Mystic division is credited with but one inspection. *

In the following schedules the work of the first and second inspections is given separately, in order that the results of the first or complete inspection, and the progress made in the second, may be more clearly defined and understood.

FIRST INSPECTION.

The following tables give the work of each Inspector for the period during the first house-to-house inspection, viz., from July 16, 1883, to February 19, 1884, inclusive.

Division 1.—E. A. Nichols, Chief Inspector, from July 16 to September 13, 1883.

George E. Raymore, from September 13 to Dec. 15, 1883.

J. H. McGuire, from December 15, 1883, to the end of inspection.

INSPECTOR.	Date of Appointment.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Retriminations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
J. B. Hassett	1883. July 16.	2,354	578	575	532	6	1	1	
R. E. Maguire	"	2,336	476	475	517	35	2	2	1
R. J. Murray	"	2,428	391	390	387	27	4	4	1
C. F. Sweeny	"	2,292	664	666	670	41	4	4	3
J. J. Strange, made Chief, Jan. 5, '84. }	"	1,853	415	414	526	40	1	1	
J. F. Daly, transferred to } Div. 2, Jan. 1, 1884. }	Aug. 18.	1,382	185	183	181	8			
Geo. E. Raymore, made Chief, Aug. 18, '83. }	July 16. 1884.	362	82	82	80				
J. L. Quigley	Jan. 1.	554	105	105	88				
J. J. Dunn	Jan. 14.	475	85	84	70	1	4	4	
J. B. Neagle	"	399	96	94	60		1	1	
Total		14,435	3,077	3,068	3,111	158	17	17	5

Division 2. — P. D. Dwyer, Chief Inspector, from July 16, 1883, to January 1, 1884.

J. B. Maguire, from January 1, 1884, to end of inspection.

INSPECTOR.	Date of Appointment.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
J. B. Maguire made Chief Jan. 1, 1884. }	1883. July 16.	1,617	301	301	278	10	0	0	0
George F. Ross	"	2,640	408	405	383	16	3	3	0
John McNamara	"	2,224	260	251	238	2	3	3	0
J. A. Haley	"	2,502	638	634	689	9	0	0	0
J. J. Corbett	"	2,573	433	426	422	5	0	0	0
J. F. Daly, from Jan. 1, 1884 }	Aug. 18.	598	113	115	129	5	1	1	0
Chas. McCarron, and sub- stitute, to Jan. 1, 1884. }	July 16.	1,045	172	172	169	4	0	0	0
J. A. Connolly	1884, Jan. 1.	579	102	102	88	3	0	0	0
T. McCarthy, Jr.	Jan. 14.	457	92	92	69	0	0	0	0
W. B. Wood	"	450	72	70	83	0	0	0	0
Total		14,685	2,591	2,568	2,548	54	7	7	0

Division 3. — W. P. Carroll, Chief Inspector, from July 16, 1883, to end of inspection.

INSPECTOR.	Date of Appointment.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.		Willful Waste.	
			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.		Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Fines for illegal Use of Hose.	
L. P. Furlong	1883. July 16.	2,435	442	430	423	7	3	3	0
E. Ready	"	2,247	467	463	569	26	1	1	0
J. H. Toland	"	2,442	304	301	242	4	0	0	0
J. J. McAuliffe	"	2,597	466	465	416	5	0	0	0
J. F. Desmond	"	2,371	278	269	232	10	1	1	0
M. Edmonds	"	2,589	356	353	335	8	0	0	0
J. J. Murphy	1884. Jan. 14.	465	76	70	46	0	0	0	0
B. F. McKenna	"	531	58	57	46	1	1	1	0
Total		15,677	2,447	2,408	2,309	61	6	6	0

Division 4. — D. A. McCarty, Chief Inspector, from July 16 to January 5, 1884.

J. J. Strange, from January 5, 1884, to end of inspection.

INSPECTOR.	Date of Appointment.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.		Willful Waste.	
			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.		Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Fines for illegal Use of Hose.	
J. F. Cullen	1883. July 16.	2,246	539	534	586	82	3	3	0
M. F. Cassidy	"	2,432	575	566	521	13	5	5	4
Wm. Kilduff	"	2,335	433	430	359	30	0	0	0
J. J. Quigley	"	1,741	331	327	536	4	1	1	0
W. F. Butler	"	1,878	280	275	231	15	5	5	1
T. F. Murray	"	2,010	341	344	335	19	1	1	2
P. J. Smith	1884. Jan. 1.	547	136	131	55	5	6	6	0
D. A. Finnigan	Jan. 14.	550	82	79	40	1	0	0	0
Total		13,739	2,717	2,686	2,663	169	21	21	7

Business done on reports received from other Departments.

DEPARTMENT.	Total Reports Received.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine Notices Issued.		Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.		Reports Received.	Fine Notices Issued.	Reports Received.	Fine Notices Issued.	
Engineer's Dept.	1,080	622	427	434	446	19	30	30	1	
Mystic Registrar's Office, Charlestown	31	0	33	37	45	4	1	1	0	
"Off and On" Dept.	158	0	121	121	261	10	0	15	37	
Police Dept.	137	0	84	0	0	0	6	0	47	
Total	1,406	622	665	592	752	33	37	46	85	

Summary of the First Inspection.

DIVISION.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine Notices Issued.	
One	14,435	3,077	3,068	3,111	158	17	17	5
Two	14,685	2,591	2,568	2,548	54	7	7	0
Three	15,677	2,447	2,408	2,309	61	6	6	0
Four	13,739	2,717	2,686	2,663	169	21	21	7
Total	58,536	10,832	10,730	10,631	442	51	51	12
Other Departments	622	665	592	752	33	37	46	85
Total	59,158	11,497	11,322	11,383	475	88	97	97

The above summary gives for each of 188 working days covered by the foregoing report the following averages : —

Number of premises inspected each day, $311\frac{1}{3}$.

Number of premises having defective fixtures reported each day, $57\frac{1}{2}$.

Number of notices to repair issued each day, 57.

The above comprise only the business done through the regular inspectors.

During this inspection the water was cut off from 70 premises, and let on again to 69.

There have been 117 fines collected for non-repairs of fixtures, 40 for wilful waste, and 37 for illegal use of hand-hose.

There were also 77 fines abated for non-repairs of fixtures, 22 for wilful waste, and 22 for illegal use of hand-hose.

The amount of cash collected for fines, and turned over to the Mystic and Cochituate Water Registrars respectively, is : —

Mystic	\$67 00
Cochituate	490 00
Total	\$557 00

The total of 59,158 "premises inspected" does not mean the total number of water-takers in the Cochituate and Mystic divisions, for the reason that, owing to the lateness of the season when the inspection began, large numbers of citizens were at the beaches and travelling, and their houses, being locked up, could not be reached before the second general inspection was commenced.

SECOND INSPECTION.

The following tables give the work of each division from the commencement of the second inspection, February 20, to May 1, 1884:—

Division 1. — J. H. McGUIRE, Chief Inspector.

*Inspectors marked thus * transferred to the divisions indicated, from other divisions, March 21.

†Inspectors marked thus † transferred from the division indicated, to other divisions, March 21.

INSPECTOR.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
J. B. Hassett	1,073	17	18	20	0	0	0	0
J. L. Quigley	1,129	32	32	32	0	0	0	0
J. J. Dunn	1,193	17	18	29	0	6	6	0
†C. F. Sweeney	301	30	31	19	2	0	0	0
†J. F. Cullen	380	48	49	25	0	0	0	0
†J. B. Neagle	320	29	31	12	0	0	0	0
†R. J. Murray	283	10	10	2	0	0	0	0
†R. E. Maguire	303	30	29	134	2	0	0	0
*Geo. F. Ross	918	0	5	12	0	0	0	0
*L. P. Furlong	737	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
*D. A. Finnigan	675	2	3	10	0	0	0	0
*J. H. Toland	701	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
*J. J. McAuliffe	776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,789	222	232	300	4	6	6	0

Division 2. — J. B. MAGUIRE, Chief Inspector.

INSPECTOR.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Ret examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
John McNamara	1,064	21	21	47	0	0	0	0
J. F. Daly	1,228	29	29	39	0	0	0	0
J. A. Connolly	1 049	28	25	52	0	1	1	0
T. McCarthy, Jr.	1,175	62	62	86	0	0	0	0
J. A. Haley	1,388	70	72	79	1	1	1	0
†W. B. Wood	387	31	33	29	0	0	0	0
†J. J. Corbett	390	21	20	40	0	9	0	0
†Geo. F. Ross	395	50	46	54	0	0	0	0
*C. F. Sweeny	816	29	29	36	0	0	0	0
*J. F. Desmond	693	17	17	15	0	0	0	0
Total	8,584	358	354	477	1	2	2	0

Division 3. — W. P. CARROLL, Chief Inspector.

INSPECTOR.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
Edw. Ready	950	127	127	127	5	0	0	0
B. F. McKenna	1,152	56	57	93	4	1	1	0
†J. J. Murphy	395	39	45	32	1	0	0	0
†L. P. Furlong	352	20	21	19	0	2	2	0
†M. Edmonds	387	21	21	15	0	0	0	0
†J. F. Desmond	334	25	27	74	0	0	0	0
†J. H. Toland	387	35	35	27	0	0	0	0
†J. J. McAuliffe	342	8	8	49	2	0	0	0
*R. E. Maguire	830	37	39	31	0	0	0	0
*W. F. Butler	767	29	26	24	0	0	0	0
*M. F. Cassidy	468	57	57	77	0	0	0	0
*P. J. Smith	778	133	135	122	0	5	5	0
*J. J. Quigley	743	17	17	22	0	0	0	0
*J. J. Corbett	760	39	41	38	0	0	0	0
Total	8,645	643	656	750	12	8	8	0

Division 4. → J. J. STRANGE, Chief Inspector.

INSPECTOR.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.	
T. T. Murray	1,080	53	54	42	0	0	0	0
Wm. Kilduff	1,184	56	59	37	3	0	0	0
*M. Edmonds	614	6	6	8	0	0	0	0
†W. F. Butler	407	30	32	7	0	3	3	0
†D. A. Finnigan	405	36	38	72	3	1	1	0
†M. F. Cassidy	295	39	42	153	3	1	1	0
†J. J. Quigley	362	26	28	21	0	0	0	0
†P. J. Smith	399	72	75	49	2	4	4	0
*J. F. Cullen	782	5	5	8	0	0	0	0
*R. J. Murray	792	2	2	18	0	0	0	0
*J. J. Murphy	763	31	31	18	1	0	0	0
*W. B. Wood	535	9	9	10	1	0	0	0
*J. B. Neagle	646	12	12	32	0	0	0	0
Total	8,264	377	393	475	13	9	9	0

Total Work done by each Inspector.

INSPECTOR.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fix- tures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Re- ceived.	Notices to Re- pair issued.			Reports Re- ceived.	Fine-Notices Is- sued.	
C. F. Sweeny	1,117	59	60	55	2	0	0	0
J. F. Cullen	1,162	53	54	33	0	0	0	0
J. B. Neagle	966	41	43	44	0	0	0	0
R. J. Murray	1,075	12	12	20	0	0	0	0
R. E. Maguire	1,133	67	68	165	2	0	0	0
W. B. Wood	922	40	42	39	1	0	0	0
J. J. Corbett	1,150	60	61	78	0	0	0	0
Geo. F. Ross	1,313	50	51	66	0	0	0	0
J. J. Murphy	1,158	70	76	50	2	0	0	0
L. P. Furlong	1,089	25	25	20	0	2	2	0
M. Edmonds	1,001	27	27	23	0	0	0	0
J. F. Desmond	1,027	42	44	89	0	0	0	0
J. H. Toland	1,088	37	37	31	0	0	0	0
J. J. McAuliffe	1,118	8	8	49	2	0	0	0
W. F. Butler	1,174	59	58	31	0	3	3	0
D. A. Finnigan	1,080	38	41	82	3	1	1	0
M. F. Cassidy	763	96	99	230	3	1	1	0
J. J. Quigley	1,105	43	45	43	0	0	0	0
P. J. Smith	1,177	205	210	171	2	9	9	0
J. B. Hassett	1,073	17	18	20	0	0	0	0
J. L. Quigley	1,129	32	32	32	0	0	0	0
J. J. Dunn	1,193	17	18	29	0	6	6	0
Edw. Ready	950	127	127	127	5	0	0	0
B. F. McKenna	1,152	56	57	93	4	1	1	0
John McNamara	1,064	21	21	47	0	0	0	0
J. F. Daly	1,228	29	29	39	0	0	0	0
J. A. Connolly	1,049	28	25	52	0	1	1	0
T. McCarthy, Jr.	1,174	62	62	86	0	0	0	0
J. A. Haley	1,388	70	72	79	1	1	1	0
T. F. Murray	1,080	53	54	42	0	0	0	0
Wm. Kilduff	1,184	56	59	37	3	0	0	0

Summary of Second Inspection to May 1, 1884.

DIVISION.	Premises Inspected.	Defective Fixtures.		Re-examinations Made.	Fine-Notices Issued.	Wilful Waste.		Fines for illegal Use of Hose.
		Reports Received.	Notices to Repair Issued.			Reports Received.	Fine-Notices Issued.	
One	8,789	222	232	300	4	6	6	0
Two	8,584	358	354	477	1	2	2	0
Three	8,645	643	656	750	12	8	8	0
Four	8,264	377	393	475	13	9	9	0
Total	34,282	1,600	1,635	2,002	30	25	25	0
Engineer's Department . . .	0	48	50	55	0	4	4	0
Police Department	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	34,282	1,666	1,685	2,057	30	31	29	0

The above summary gives for each of the 61 working-days, covered by the second inspection, the following averages:—

Number of premises inspected each day	562
Number of premises having defective fixtures reported each day	26
Number of notices issued to repair	26

The above comprise only the business done through the regular inspectors.

During this inspection the water was cut off from 43 premises, and let on again to 43.

There have been 40 fines for non-repairs of fixtures collected, 39 for wilful waste, and 2 for illegal use of hand-hose.

There were also 54 fines for non-repairs of fixtures abated, 26 for wilful waste, and 2 for illegal use of hand-hose.

The amount of cash collected for fines, and turned over to the Mystic and Cochituate Water Registrars respectively, is:—

Mystic	\$44 00
Cochituate	82 00
Total	\$126 00

It will be observed from the returns that the average daily number of premises inspected during the time of the first inspection was $311\frac{1}{3}$, while the number credited to the second inspection is 562 per day. This large increase of work is owing to the appointment of seven additional inspectors, January 14, 1884; and to the fact that, as the men became familiar with their duties, they performed more work, and, I may add, of a better quality.

Of the general house-to-house inspection, at present in progress, about half the districts comprising the Cochituate division is done. This section includes South Boston, and the greater portion of the city proper, with parts of Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Dorchester. The entire of the inspection I expect will be finished by the end of August.

During the progress of both inspections many citizens, especially in the Back Bay District, refused admission to the inspectors; but on receiving a circular letter from the office, explaining the law in reference to, and the necessity for the inspection, they readily consented to have their premises examined.

That the revenue from the water-rates will be materially increased by means of the inspections I have no doubt. Water Registrars Wm. F. Davis and Jos. H. Caldwell have so expressed themselves to me, their opinions being based on the returns of extra fixtures, model houses, etc., chargeable with water-rates received from this division. The fact that Registrar Davis, in his report to the Water Board up to January 1, 1883, returns 1,772, as the number of model houses in his district, and that up to date, on the second inspection, I have furnished him with returns of 2,640 of that class of buildings, amply proves that the income from that source alone will be considerably increased.

Very respectfully,

D. B. CASHMAN,

Superintendent.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE WATER WORKS, FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT TO MAY 1, 1884.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

NATHAN HALE, JAMES F. BALDWIN, THOMAS B. CURTIS. From May 4, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

ENGINEERS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

JOHN B. JERVIS, of New York, Consulting Engineer. From May, 1846, to November, 1848.

E. S. CHESBROUGH, Chief Engineer of the Western Division. From May, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

WILLIAM S. WHITWELL, Chief Engineer of the Eastern Division. From May, 1846, to January 4, 1850.

CITY ENGINEERS HAVING CHARGE OF THE WORKS.

E. S. CHESBROUGH, Engineer. From November 18, 1850, to October 1, 1855.

GEORGE H. BAILEY, Assistant Engineer. From January 27, 1851, to July 19, 1852.

H. S. MCKEAN, Assistant Engineer. From July 19, 1852, to October 1, 1855.

JAMES SLADE, Engineer. From October 1, 1855, to April 1, 1863.

N. HENRY CRAFTS, Assistant Engineer. From October 1, 1855, to April 1, 1863.

N. HENRY CRAFTS, City Engineer. From April 1, 1863, to November 25, 1872.

THOMAS W. DAVIS, Assistant Engineer. From April 1, 1863, to December 8, 1866.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, Resident Engineer at C. H. Reservoir. From February 14, 1866, to November, 1870.

A. FTELEY, Resident Engineer on construction of Sudbury-river works, from May 10, 1873, to April 7, 1880.

JOSEPH P. DAVIS, City Engineer. From Nov. 25, 1872, to March 20, 1880.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN, City Engineer. From April 5, 1880, to present time.

After January 4, 1850, Messrs. E. S. CHESBROUGH, W. S. WHITWELL, and J. AVERY RICHARDS, were elected a Water Board, subject to the direction of a Joint Standing Committee of the City Council, by an ordinance passed December 31, 1849, which was limited to keep in force one year; and in 1851 the Cochituate Water Board was established.

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

Presidents of the Board.

THOMAS WETMORE, elected in 1851, and resigned April 7, 1856†	Five years.
JOHN H. WILKINS, elected in 1856, and resigned June 5, 1860†	Four years.
EBENEZER JOHNSON, elected in 1860, term expired April 3, 1865†	Five years.

OTIS NORCROSS, elected in 1865, and resigned January 15, 1867†	One year and nine months.
JOHN H. THORNDIKE, elected in 1867, term expired April 6, 1868†	One year and three months.
NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, elected April, 6, 1868, and resigned January 4, 1871	Two years and nine months.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, elected January 4, 1871, to May 4, 1873	Two years and four months.
JOHN A. HAVEN, elected May 4, 1873, to Dec. 17, 1874†	One year and seven months.
THOMAS GOGIN, elected Dec. 17, 1874, and resigned May 31, 1875	Six months.
L. MILES STANDISH, elected August 5, 1875, to July 31, 1876	One year.

Members of the Board.

THOMAS WETMORE, 1851, 52, 53, 54, and 55†	Five years.
JOHN H. WILKINS, 1851, 52, 53, *56, 57, 58, and 59†	Eight years.
HENRY B. ROGERS, 1851, 52, 53, *54, and 55	Five years.
JONATHAN PRESTON, 1851, 52, 53, and 56	Four years.
JAMES W. SEAVER, 1851†	One year.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, 1851†	
JOHN T. HEARD, 1851†	One year.
ADAM W. THAXTER, Jr., 1852, 53, 54, and 55†	Four years.
SAMPSON REED, 1852 and 1853†	Two years.
EZRA LINCOLN, 1852†	One year.
THOMAS SPRAGUE, 1853, 54, and 55†	Three years.
SAMUEL HATCH, 1854, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 61	Six years.
CHARLES STODDARD, 1854, 55, 56, and 57†	Four years.
WILLIAM WASHBURN, 1854 and 55	Two years.
TISDALE DRAKE, 1856, 57, 58, and 59†	Four years.
THOMAS P. RICH, 1856, 57, and 58†	Three years.
JOHN T. DINGLEY, 1856 and 59†	Two years.
JOSEPH SMITH, 1856†	Two months.
EBENEZER JOHNSON, 1857, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64†	Eight years.
SAMUEL HALL, 1857, 58, 59, 60, and 61†	Five years.
GEORGE P. FRENCH, 1859, 60, 61, 62, and 63†	Five years.
EBENEZER ATKINS, 1859†	One year.
GEORGE DENNIE, 1860, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65	Six years.
CLEMENT WILLIS, 1860	One year.
G. E. PIERCE, 1860†	One year.
JABEZ FREDERICK, 1861, 62, and 63†	Three years.
GEORGE HINMAN, 1862 and 63	Two years.
JOHN F. PRAY, 1862	One year.
J. C. J. BROWN, 1862	One year.
JONAS FITCH, 1864, 65, and 66†	Three years.
OTIS NORCROSS, *1865 and 66†	Two years.
JOHN H. THORNDIKE, 1864, 65, 66, and 67†	Four years.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, 1866, 67, and 68	Three years.
WILLIAM S. HILLS, 1867	One year.
CHARLES R. TRAIN, 1868	One year.
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, 1868, and 69	Two years.
BENJAMIN JAMES, *1858, 68, and 69	Three years.
FRANCIS A. OSBORN, 1869	One year.
WALTER E. HAWES, 1870†	One year.
JOHN O. POOR, 1870	One year.
HOLLIS R. GRAY, 1870	One year.
NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71	Nine years.

GEORGE LEWIS, 1868, 69, 70, and 71	Four years.
SIDNEY SQUIRES, 1871†	One year.
CHARLES H. HERSEY, 1872	One year.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, 1869, 70, 71, and 72	Four years.
ALEXANDER WADSWORTH, *1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 72	Seven years.
CHARLES R. McLEAN, 1867, 73, and 74†	Three years.
EDWARD P. WILBUR, 1873 and 74	Two years.
JOHN A. HAVEN, 1870, 71, 72, 73, and 74†	Five years.
THOMAS GOGIN, 1873, 74, and 75*	Three years.
AMOS L. NOYES, 1871, 72, and 75	Three years.
WILLIAM G. THACHER, 1873, 74, and 75†	Three years.
CHARLES J. PRESCOTT, 1875	One year.
EDWARD A. WHITE, 1872, 73, 74, 75, and 76†	Five years.
LEONARD R. CUTTER, 1871, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76†	Six years.
L. MILES STANDISH, 1860, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 74, 75, and 76†	Ten years.
CHARLES E. POWERS, *1875 and 1876†	Two years.
SOLOMON B. STEBBINS, 1876†	One year.
NAHUM M. MORRISON, 1876†	One year.
AUGUSTUS PARKER, 1876†	One year.

*Mr. John H. Wilkins resigned Nov. 15, 1855, and Charles Stoddard was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Henry B. Rogers resigned Oct. 22, 1865. Mr. Wilkins was re-elected Feb., 1856, and chosen President of the Board, which office he held until his resignation, June 5, 1860, when Mr. Ebenezer Johnson was elected President; and July 2 Mr. L. Miles Standish was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins. Otis Norcross resigned Jan. 15, 1867, having been elected Mayor of the City. Benjamin James served one year, in 1858, and was reelected in 1868. Alexander Wadsworth served six years, 1864-69, and was reelected in 1872. Thomas Gogin resigned May 31, 1875. Charles E. Powers was elected July 15, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gogin.

† Served until the organization of the Boston Water Board.

‡ Deceased.

BOSTON WATER BOARD, *Organized July 31, 1876.*

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, from July 31, 1876, to May 5, 1879; and from May 1, 1882, to May 4, 1883.

LEONARD R. CUTTER, from July 31, 1876, to May 4, 1883.

ALBERT STANWOOD, from July 31, 1876, to May 7, 1883.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, from May 5, 1879, to May 1, 1882.

WILLIAM A. SIMMONS, from May 7, 1883, to present time.

GEORGE M. HOBBS, from May 4, 1883, to present time.

JOHN G. BLAKE, from May 4, 1883, to present time.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD FOR YEAR 1883-84.

Chairman.

WILLIAM A. SIMMONS.

Clerk.

WALTER E. SWAN.

City Engineer and Engineer of the Board.

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN.

Water Registrar of the Cochituate Department.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

Water Registrar of the Mystic Department.

JOSEPH H. CALDWELL.

Superintendent of the Eastern Division of Cochituate Department.

EZEKIEL R. JONES.

Superintendent of the Western Division of Cochituate Department.

DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Superintendent of Mystic Department.

J. HENRY BROWN.

Superintendent of Meter Division.

HIRAM CUTTS.

Superintendent of Inspection and Waste Division.

D. B. CASHMAN.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE WATER BOARD	1-21
Present condition of the service	2
Prevention of waste	2-11
Daily and per capita consumption, 1882-84	4-5
Complaints	11
Prevention of pollution	12-14
Work upon the reservoirs	14
High-service	14
Jamaica Pond aqueduct	15
Water-rates	15
General statistics	16
Earnings and expenditures, loans, etc.	17-21
REPORT OF THE CLERK	22-29
Receipts and expenditures, etc.	22-27
Cost of works	27-29
REPORT OF THE ENGINEER	30-57
Sudbury-river reservoirs, and Lake Cochituate	30-33
Farm Pond conduit	33
Aqueducts and distributing reservoirs	34
Highland high-service works	34
Cost of pumping	35
Necessity for new works	35
Mystic lake	36
Mystic-valley sewer	36
Mystic conduit and reservoirs	37
Mystic pumping works	38
Cost of pumping	38
New boilers	38
Consumption	39
Waste	39
Quality of water	40
Distribution	41
General condition and requirements of works	42
Tables : —	
Daily average consumption of Cochituate and Mystic works, 1877-83	44
Diversion of Sudbury River water, 1878-83, ...	45
Average monthly and yearly heights of Reservoirs, 1882-83	46

	PAGE
Yield of Sudbury-river water shed, rainfall, etc., 1875-83	47
“ “ Lake Cochituate “ “ “ “ 1852-83	48
“ “ Mystic Lake “ “ “ “ 1876-83	50
Monthly amounts pumped, coal used, etc., at Highland station, 1883	51
Monthly amounts pumped, coal used, etc., at Mystic station, 1883	52
Daily rainfall at Lake Cochituate, 1883	53
“ “ on Sudbury River water shed, 1883	54
“ “ “ Mystic Lake “ “	55
Monthly rainfall at various places, 1883	56
“ temperatures of air and water, 1883	57
REPORT OF WATER REGISTRAR OF THE SUDBURY AND COCHITUATE	
DEPARTMENT	58-65
Number of water-takers	58
Revenue for year 1883-84	58
Number and size of meters in use	59
Location of public drinking-fountains	59, 60
Classes of takers supplied, and revenue received from each	61, 62
Number of water-takers, 1850-83	63
Yearly revenue from water rates, 1849-84	64
Quantity used, and revenue received from different classes of metered takers, 1882-83	65
REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR OF THE MYSTIC DEPARTMENT . 66-76	
Number of water-takers	66
Revenue received during 1883-84	66
Location of stand-pipes and drinking-fountains	67-69
Number and kind of water-fixtures in use	70
Quantity used, and revenue received from different classes of metered takers	71
Classes of takers supplied, and revenue received from each	72, 73
Yearly revenue from water-rates, 1865-84	74-76
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN DIVISION 77-90	
Sudbury-river basins	77-84
Report on shallow flowage of basin 2	78-83
Farm Pond	84
Lake Cochituate	85
Dudley Pond	86
Sudbury-river aqueduct	86
Cochituate aqueduct	87
Chestnut Hill and Brookline reservoir	88
Table of rainfall at Chestnut Hill reservoir	89, 90
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EASTERN DIVISION 91-105	
Main pipe and services laid and relaid during year	91, 92
Table of location, size, and length of pipe mains laid during 1883	92-98
Table of location, size, and length of pipe mains relaid and abandoned during 1883	99
Table showing length of mains laid during 1883, and total length in use, May, 1884	100

	PAGE
Table showing number, and length of service-pipes laid in 1883, and total number May, 1884	101
Repairs of pipes	102
Table showing number of leaks and stoppages, 1850-83	103
Number of hydrants established in 1883, and total in use	104
“ “ stopcocks “ “ “ “	105
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MYSTIC DEPARTMENT	106-110
Mystic Lake	106
Mystic-valley sewer	106
Conduit	106
Reservoir	107
Pumping-service	107
Roads and grounds	107
Distribution-pipes	107
Number of breaks and leaks	108
Tables showing length of pipes laid and relaid	108
Summary of pipes, gates, and hydrants connected with works	109
“ “ “ services connected with works	110
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METER DEPARTMENT	111-113
Number of meters in use, etc.	111
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION AND WASTE DEPARTMENT	114-129
Results accomplished by inspection	114-117
First inspection	117
Tables showing work done by each inspector	118-120
Summary of the first inspection	121, 122
Second inspection	123
Tables showing work done by each inspector	123-127
Summary of second inspection to May 1, 1884	128
CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE WATER WORKS, 1846-84	130-133

Brought

Names of persons who it is reported partook of lemonade, refreshments, and cigars, at the meeting of the Common Council, held on June 19, 1884:—

President Lee; Councilmen Albree, Barry, Bigelow, Blume, Bond, Brady, Brigham, Bromwich, Brown, Burk, Burke, Cassidy, Collison, Connell, Curry, Denney, Doherty, Donovan, Donnelly, Farmer, Farrar, Finnerty, Fisk, Fitzgerald, Foster, Fraser, Freeman, Gallagher, Goodman, Graham, Green, Harding, Hathorne, Hichborn, Horgan, Kearins, Kelley, Kilduff, Lappen, Lombard, J. E. and M. G. Lynch, Mackin, Maguire, Marley, McKee, McNelley, F. J. and J. A. Murphy, Murray, Oakman, O'Flynn, Osborne, Parkman, Reagan, Rosnosky, Sullivan, Thomes, Weld, Wharton, Whitcomb, White, Wise, Clerk and Assistant Clerk, Common Council, Gregg and O'Kane; City Messenger and Assistants, Peters, Spurr, Silloway, Osborn; Reporters Robson, Hutchins, Smart, Bacon, Harlow, Lovell, Baker; Lieutenants Tracy and Winn.

GALLAGHER AND MAGUIRE.

Common Council:—

May 23. To dinner and cigars, P. L. Cassidy,	4 00
	\$392 60

J. E. MAYNARD.

Common Council:—

May 30. To 4 carriages, — Donnelly, Barry, Blume, White, Silloway, Osborn	\$32 00
June 16. Carriage, — Reagan	6 00
Carriage, — Barry	6 00
Carried forward	\$44 00
	\$392 60

	Carriage, — Donnelly	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Denney	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Lappen	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Rosnosky	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Blume	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Kilduff	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Gallagher	. 5 00	
	Carriage, — Wakefield	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Peters	. 2 50	
	Carriage, — Hichborn	. 1 50	
	Carriage, — Fraser	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Brady	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Tracy and Winn	. 6 00	
17.	Carriage, — Peters	. 2 00	
	Carriage, — Lee	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Barry	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Albree	. 1 50	
	Carriage, — Denney	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — J. F. Murphy,	10 00	
	Carriage, — Gallagher	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Osborn	. 1 50	
	Carriage, — Peters	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Tracy, Winn,	6 00	
	Carriage, — Farrar	. 10 00	
	Carriage, — Brady	. 8 00	
	Carriage, — Silloway	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Donnelly	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Denney	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Hichborn	. 6 00	
	Carriage, — Rosnosky	. 10 00	
		—————	\$252 00

T. & J. SULLIVAN.

Common Council:—

May 16.	Carriage, — Burke and Murray	. \$5 00
23.	Carriage, — Horgan and Donnelly	. 5 00
30.	Carriage, — D. Horgan	. 8 00
	Carriage, — Visit to Brighton, Murray	. 8 00

Carried forward . . . \$26 00 \$252 00 \$392 60

<i>Drugs</i>	
June 16. Carriage, — Murray	8 00
Carriage, — P. F. Cassidy,	8 00
Carriage, — J. A. Murphy	10 00
17. Carriage, — J. A. Murphy	10 00
Carriage, — Murray	8 00
Carriage, — Ed. Lappen,	10 00
Carriage, — P. F. Cassidy,	8 00
19. To 2 Carriages, Murphy, Brady, Graham, McGuire	16 00
	104 00

SINNOTT & Co.

Common Council:—

June 16. Carriage, — Kearins,	\$10 00
17. Carriage, — Kearins	10 00
16. Carriage, — Reagan	5 00
Carriage, — Reagan	10 00
17. Carriage, — Reagan	10 00
19. Carriage, — Gallagher & Reagan	6 00
16. Carriage, — McNelley	10 00
17. Carriage, — McNelley	10 00
19. Carriage, — McNelley	6 00
	77 00

WM. S. & GEO. OTIS WILEY.

Common Council:—

May 30. Carriage to Brighton, — Brown	\$7 00
June 16. Carriage, — Brown	10 00
17. Carriage, — Brown	10 00
17. Carriage, — Brigham, Goodman, Graham	6 00
17. Carriage, — Bromwich	6 00
17. Carriage, — F. W. Curry,	6 00
19. To 2 Barouches, — Lee, Horgan, Globe Reporter	16 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$61 00 \$433 00 \$392 60

...ing, etc., 2

horses . . . 1 00

62 00

P. KILROY.

Common Council:—

May 22.	Carriage to Roxbury,—	
	Finnerty . . .	\$5 00
30.	Carriage to Brighton and	
	return,— Finnerty .	10 00
30.	Carriage,— Finnerty .	8 00
June 5.	Carriage,— Finnerty to	
	Brighton and return .	6 00
16.	Carriage,— Finnerty,	
	visit to Charlestown .	7 00
17.	Carriage,— Finnerty,	
	visit to Charlestown .	8 00
		44 00

J. P. BARNARD.

Common Council:—

June 12.	Carriage,— Peters, Sillo-	
	way . . .	\$6 00
12.	Carriage,— O'Kane .	4 00
12.	Carriage,— Rosnosky,	
	Hichborn, Barry .	5 00
12.	Carriage,— Wakefield,	
	Wise, Blume, Winn .	8 00
12.	Carriage,— Goodman,	
	Farmer, Graham, Con-	
	nell . . .	8 00
17.	Carriage,— Blume .	10 00
17.	Carriage,— Blume .	2 00
		43 00

THOMAS RYAN.

Common Council:—

June 3.	Carriage,— Dennis A.	
	Horgan . . .	\$5 00
16.	Carriage,— Horgan .	8 00
17.	Carriage,— Horgan .	8 00

\$21 00

Carried forward \$582 00 \$392 60

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

UPON THE

EXPLOSION IN HANOVER STREET,

January 18, 1884.

OLD STATE-HOUSE, Aug. 1, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston: —

GENTLEMEN, — By the Acts of 1871, Sect. 9, Chap. 280, it is made the duty of this department to make a thorough examination of all buildings damaged by fire or accident, and duly record the result of such examinations; and, further, to include in said report the probable cause of such fire or accident, and all facts connected therewith, relating to ownership, occupancy, and damage to persons and property.

In reply to the order of your honorable body, of Jan. 31, 1884, that the Inspector of Buildings report to the City Council his opinion as to the cause of the recent explosion on Hanover street, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report: —

On the receipt of the order of your honorable body I decided, in conjunction with the Joint Standing Committee on the Survey and Inspection of Buildings (in addition to the examinations made, and reports submitted and filed, touching these premises), to institute a careful inquiry of all

parties who might be possessed of any facts or knowledge of the explosion, or of anything relating thereto, realizing that this order of the City Council called for a thorough investigation relating to this explosion.

I therefore notified the owners, occupants, and their employés, members of the Police and Fire Departments, and all other parties who had, or thought they had, any facts to communicate, as to the cause of the explosion, to meet the Committee on the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, at the office of the Inspector, Old State-House, March 14, at 3 o'clock P.M.

At the meeting Alderman Nugent presided.

The department was represented by the Inspector, the Boston Gas Light Co. by Mr. C. P. Greenough, and the owners of the several estates by Mr. Hutchins, of the law-firm of Hutchins & Wheeler.

There were twenty-two present.

After a session of three hours the chairman adjourned the hearing until March 20, 2 o'clock P.M.

Much of the testimony was immaterial and unreliable, the result of imagination or hearsay.

The testimony submitted by the occupants was as to the condition of the premises on the day and evening previous to the explosion, and as to the material and merchandise used and stored therein; other testimony taken related to the premises at the time of, or immediately after, the explosion. There were many theories presented by these gentlemen as to the probable cause of the explosion, and each theory presented was duly considered, and thoroughly investigated. The most prominent were illuminating gas, naphtha, powder, and sewer or marsh gas.

The condition of the ruins, by the action of the Fire Department in overhauling the débris, in the extinguishment of the fire, rendered it difficult to locate the point where the explosion occurred.

This department, in its search for the cause, gave the street and sidewalk contiguous to these buildings a thorough examination, to ascertain if there were any upheavals on the line of gas-supply pipes, or sewer entrances, made by the explosion, as it was sworn to by witnesses that there was a severe vibration of the street and sidewalk at the time of the explosion.

The examination showed conclusively that there were no fractures on these lines, and that the street and sidewalk were intact.

The cellars of premises were examined, and no signs of fracture of the walls below grade of street appeared. If the

explosion had taken place in the cellar, the result would have been a fracture of the upper side of girder, and floor-joists of the first or ground floor; but the ends of these girders and joists were secure in the wall, and not moved from their bed, and no signs of fracture appeared.

A thorough search for the cause was made in the first story of the buildings (161 to 163 and 157 to 159) Hanover street, from which I was enabled to note the following facts. The rupture took place on the line of these floors, and extended around the same, with exception of the party-wall, forming a right angle, which resisted the explosive pressure.

These buildings were occupied by Samuel Orr, hatter, and Chas. A. Barrett, gents' furnishing goods, on first story, and above by other tenants, and were respectively owned by W. F. Weld's heirs and Otheman's heirs. These two buildings were each constructed of brick, three stories and French roofs.

These buildings were lifted by the force of the explosive power from their foundations, at the point herein before described, and dropped into their own cavity, a heap of ruins.

Having the point of rupture located, I then carefully considered the probable cause.

Naphtha (one of the theories presented) was ascertained, by the evidence, to have been insufficient in quantity to possess explosive power to produce such result.

The question of powder was duly considered. There was no evidence that would warrant the statement of the possibility, much more the probability, of its being the result of powder, inasmuch as there was an absence of any preparation to produce results as accomplished in this place, and therefore it could not have been the cause of this explosion.

Marsh or sewer gas was next considered in all its aspects as to its liability to be present, as well as its explosive powers and properties when present. Marsh gas is generated in stagnant water, where decaying vegetable matter is present; when pure is almost odorless, and when present in quantities, say of ten per cent., is one of the most violent of gas explosives known.

It is heavier than ordinary illuminating gas, and, under certain circumstances, is found clinging to the ground, and when chlorine is present in combination violent explosions occur. It is present in sewers and abandoned cesspools, and wherever vegetable matter is found in a state of decomposition, often in combination with carbonic-acid gas.

In explosions that have hitherto taken place its power and violence have been the result of the rapid decomposition of the producing compounds or mixtures.

Explosions of sewer or marsh gas have occurred by sym-

pathetic vibration produced in the immediate vicinity, and when exploded from such cause it seems to possess much greater violence than when exploded in any other manner. In order to ascertain whether such an explosive power could be present I made careful and thorough research and inquiry as to the condition of the sewers and cesspools in that immediate vicinity, and their connection with the exploded premises.

It was stated that at certain times there was a peculiar odor about these premises, which was unlike any other that the witnesses had known; in fact, an indescribable smell. This was sworn to by the occupants and the police-officers, and was noticeable when the atmosphere was light, and preceding a storm.

On North Centre street there is an old, disused sewer, and also a private sewer on Hanover street. In following this sewer-gas theory I was unable to find any outlet from premises exploded to these abandoned sewers, or to unused cesspools; if I had, its presence, as an explosive force, could be reasonably accounted for.

Sewer gas generates rapidly, fills the sewer or cesspool, and is forced forward, according to the pressure of air upon it, through the outlets of the sewer and conduits into the buildings, where the proper conditions of air would create the properties for a terrific explosion. These conditions being just right, the rolling of a heavy team, or the passing of horse-cars on the street contiguous to these buildings, might cause an explosion.

While many citizens claim the explosion to be the cause of sewer or marsh gas, I am not convinced that such is the case, from the fact that there was no decaying matter about the premises, and no connection with the sewers that were abandoned.

As to whether the buildings were exploded by illuminating gas, I start on the premises that they were piped in the usual manner, and supplied with the said gas for illuminating purposes.

In this connection I briefly considered the explosive properties of illuminating gas, known ordinarily as olefiant gas. The more olefiant gas a given sample of illuminating gas contains the more readily will it explode, which is, in fact, the light-giving principle of ordinary gas, as now used for lighting purposes. As this increases so the liability to form an explosive mixture increases; but before an explosion can take place the air must be charged with at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ordinary illuminating gas. It is also true that illuminating gas strongly tends to settle in the upper parts of rooms, if not

ventilated, and when collected in sufficient quantities, gives rise to explosions ; but I am unable to find any record of such explosion without its presence being positively known by its odor. Hydrogen when present in any explosive is one of the most powerful agents in producing its ultimate effects ; for, by its ignition and subsequent combustion, heat is developed, and heat thus generated expands other liberated gases, and the effect produced is vastly superior to the primary rupture.

That there was on the premises an explosive power equal to the result experienced we must admit ; but, in this connection, I am led to inquire how it could be possible for the proper conditions to be obtained without notice ; for it was stated by the occupants and employés that there was no odor of leaking gas up to the time of the closing of these stores.

It is also stated by the police, firemen, and citizens, who had occasion to pass these premises up to the time of the explosion, that there was no perceptible odor noticed by them, as of escaping gas ; and as the three-thousandth part is perceptible by its odor, it is but reasonable that its presence would have been detected long before it could form an explosive mixture, and this, too, when we consider its specific gravity.

With the point of rupture clearly defined and located as referred to, and as the only explosive agent known to be present was illuminating gas, yet from the testimony taken I would not dare say that illuminating gas was the cause of the explosion.

Illuminating gas, on being exploded, will enlarge its volume equal in every direction, until relieved by space of the pressure required by the generation of heat at the moment of the explosion.

The party-wall, resisting this internal pressure, gave direction to the air-wave driven upward and eastward ; hence follows the large amount of damage in this direction. The windows in the buildings on this line were invariably drawn in, while on the south-east side they were drawn out. This was caused by the vacuum thus created.

After a careful survey of the premises, and a careful consideration of all the facts as presented by competent witnesses, previous to the explosion, and at the time of the explosion, I am unable to satisfy my own mind, beyond reasonable doubt, as to the cause, and therefore submit to this Honorable Council that I am unable to form at present an opinion as to what the direct cause of this explosion was.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DAMRELL,
Inspector of Buildings.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 11, 1884.

Sent up.

JOHN H. LEE,
President.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 15, 1884.

Ordered printed and placed on file.

C. V. WHITTEN,
Chairman.

A true copy.

Attest :

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 19.

CONCERNING

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOUNT
WASHINGTON-AVENUE BRIDGE.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in section one, in the clause relating to the Superintendent of Mount Washington-Avenue Bridge, by striking out of the second line of said clause the words "two thousand nine," and inserting the words "three thousand one" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 16, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, September 11, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved September 13, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

NINETY-EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Sept. 15, 1884.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to change the location of their tracks in Causeway street, between Canal and Portland streets, having considered the matter, respectfully recommend the passage of the following order.

For the Committee,

C. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

Ordered, That, in addition to the rights heretofore granted the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to change the location of their tracks in Causeway street, between Canal street and Portland street, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by Arthur Hodges, dated April 26, 1884, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Passed.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR

AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

BASIN NO. 4 OF THE SUDBURY-RIVER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WATER BOARD,
BOSTON, Sept. 20, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

The Boston Water Board respectfully calls the attention of the City Council to the annexed statement of the Engineer of the Board in regard to the expenditures, present condition of the appropriation, and estimated cost of completion of the Dam and Basin No. 4 of the Sudbury-river works. The statement of the Engineer shows an apparent balance of \$20,000; but this sum will be exhausted before October 15.

If it is desired by the City Council to take all of the loam or muck out of certain areas comprising three or four acres, at the upper end of the basin, the appropriation must be increased by \$10,000, making the sum to be appropriated \$160,000. It is the opinion of Engineer Wightman that these areas can be so covered by gravel that no injury will result to the water supply; and, therefore, if the City Council concur in his opinion, the extra \$10,000 will not be required.

The original estimates made by the engineer were based upon labor at the price of \$1.50 per day. The amount paid by the Board in excess of this rate aggregates nearly \$50,000.

The work has been efficiently and economically done, and the basin, when finished, will be altogether the best in the supply. It is necessary that action should be taken before October 15, or the work must be suspended. We therefore respectfully ask your immediate attention to the matter.

BOSTON WATER BOARD,

by W. A. SIMMONS,

Chairman.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1884.

HON. WM. A. SIMMONS, *Chairman Boston Water Board*:—

DEAR SIR,—I transmit, in accordance with your request, the following statement of expenditures on Dam and Basin 4, from the commencement of the work to September 12, 1884; the present condition of the appropriations, and also an estimate in detail of the cost of the completion of the said dam and basin.

EXPENDITURES ON DAM.

Pumping, drainage, and protective work	\$7,276 13
Removing soil and muck from site of dam	13,883 82
Earthwork in embankment	128,254 34
Excavation of trench for concrete centre-wall, including sheeting, back-filling, etc.	38,935 61
Concrete centre-wall of dam	97,707 87
Plastering the up-stream face of the concrete- wall with Portland cement	5,338 96
Waste-way earthwork	2,135 56
“ masonry	16,586 51
Gate-house masonry, and piping	31,785 06
Supplying water for use on the dam	4,629 08
Riprapping slope of embankment	3,233 63
Engineers and office expenses	10,883 02
Railroad, cost and maintenance	5,271 82
Plant, inc. cost of buildings and roadways	16,158 49
Miscellaneous labor, tools and supplies	13,759 72
“ items, as per account of Clerk of	
Water Board	4,028 30
Cement on hand	300 00
Total expended on dam	\$400,167 92

EXPENDITURES ON BASIN.

Pumping and drainage	\$7,642 05
Grubbing, stump-pulling and disposal of rubbish	11,541 15
Removing loam and muck	160,268 86
Deepening the basin near the edges	8,770 10
Gravel-filling	6,649 07
Engineer's and office expenses	4,538 41
Railroad, cost and maintenance	15,815 48
Steam excavator	3,800 00
Miscellaneous labor, tools, and supplies	8,255 83
" items, as per account of clerk of	
Water Board	2,416 98
Total expended on basin	<u>\$229,697 93</u>

SUMMARY.

Total expended on dam	\$400,167 92
" " " basin	<u>229,697 93</u>
Total cost of work done, exclusive of out- standing bills	<u>\$629,865 85</u>

CONDITION OF APPROPRIATION.

Total amount appropriated for construction of dam and basin	\$650,000 00
Total amount expended to Sept. 12, 1884, as per above statement	<u>629,865 85</u>
Balance unexpended to date	<u>\$20,134 15</u>

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF COMPLETING DAM AND BASIN
No. 4, ASHLAND.*Dam.*

Embankment	\$41,000 00
Concrete centre-wall	21,000 00
Paving and riprapping the basin slope of the dam	<u>19,000 00</u>
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$81,000 00</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$81,000 00
Soil dressing on dam	2,800 00
Outlet and waste-way channels	3,000 00
Supplying water for use on the dam, drainage, and protective work	3,500 00
Gate-house superstructure, including sluice- gates, etc.	8,000 00
Miscellaneous work, such as levelling spoil- banks, clearing grounds, etc.	9,000 00
Total for dam	\$107,300 00

Basin.

Gravel embankments at waste-dumps	\$10,000 00
Grubbing easterly slope	6,000 00
Highway bridge	1,000 00
Maintenance and removal of railroad	4,000 00
Deepening shallow flowage	5,000 00
Pulling and removing stumps, and disposal of muck already excavated	2,500 00
Total for basin	\$28,500 00
Total for dam	107,300 00
	\$135,800 00

Add for engineering, superintendence, and contingencies 10 per cent.	13,580 00
Total estimate of cost	\$149,380 00
Say	\$150,000 00

Yours respectfully,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer, and Engineer of Boston Water Board.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL :—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of Sept., 1884, and for the financial year 1884–85, ending April 30, 1885, to that date, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, Aug. 31, 1884 \$1,448,831 31

RECEIPTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$275,527 34	
From City Collector, on County Account . .	178 57	
		275,705 91
Temporary Loan for 1884-85		1,000,000 00
City 4% Loan—Improved Sewerage . .		97,000 00
From Sinking Fund Commissioners, for payment of Debt		17,000 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		3,471 63
Interest on Bank Deposits		1,998 29
		<u>\$2,844,007 14</u>

PAYMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$566,866 50
“ “ special drafts	664,061 77
	<u>\$1,230,928 27</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	25,680 36
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	4,498 71
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	2,842 94
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	1,756 75
Old Claims, Mayors Drafts of 1883-84, etc.,	133 33
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street	50 15
	<u>\$1,265,890 51</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, Aug. 31, 1884	\$1,448,831 31
Receipts during Sept., 1884	1,395,175 83
	<u>\$2,844,007 14</u>
Payments during Sept., 1884	1,265,890 51
	<u>\$1,578,116 63</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$20,000.

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1884,
inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884 . . . \$4,034,199 35

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account . . .	\$1,889,669 02	
From City Collector, on County Account . . .	24,632 52	
		1,914,301 54
Temporary Loan, 1884-85 . . .		1,800,000 00
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners,—		
For payment of Debt . . .		195,000 00
City 4% Loan—Improved Sewerage . .		97,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits . . .		27,853 70
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		13,880 87
Cochituate Water 4% Loan,—		
Additional Supply of Water . . .		9,500 00
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street . . .		50 15
		<u>\$8,091,785 61</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general drafts . . .	\$2,590,578 42
“ “ special drafts . . .	3,550,608 89
	<u>\$6,141,187 31</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	151,784 46
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts . . .	125,596 00
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance . . .	72,450 84
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	11,321 09
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84 . .	7,000 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$6,509,339 70</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$188,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . .	\$6,509,339 70
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . .	3,318 91
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School .	500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	460 22
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street	50 15
	<u>\$6,513,668 98</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts	4,057,586 26
	\$8,091,785 61
Payments	6,513,668 98
Balance, September 30, 1884	<u>\$1,578,116 63</u>

Balance, September 30, 1884, as per preceding statements,
as follows:—

Merchants' National Bank	\$849,477 93
National Bank of Redemption	158,616 12
Howard National Bank	159,631 77
Globe National Bank	175,769 01
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account	6,473 22
	\$1,349,968 05
Cash and cash vouchers in office	228,148 58
	<u>\$1,578,116 63</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, October 3, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, October 1, 1884, including the October draft, — being six months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn October 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expend- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$133 01	\$1,345 70	\$154 30	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,232 22	6,845 28	7,154 72	
Armories	..	..	25,350 00	25,350 00	5,825 86	12,157 31	13,142 69	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	6,688 95	70,438 59	34,561 41	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,559 00	8,998 16	8,501 84	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:—	..	..						
Board of Health	..	..	69,800 00	69,800 00	5,376 10	35,464 37	34,335 63	
Evergreen Cemetery	..	\$173 00	1,500 00	1,873 00	204 10	1,321 50	551 50	
Public Baths	..	..	16,000 00	16,000 00	1,971 45	10,402 21	5,597 79	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	1,301 55	12,086 18	4,013 82	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	150 00	1,132 97	3,367 03	
Bridges:—	..	..						
New Bridge to Cambridge	1,000 00	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	7,109 75	37,103 90	32,896 10	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	..	1,000 00	288 92	288 92	711 08	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	77 80	77 80	4,422 20	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	35 27	35 27	5,964 73	
Warren Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	85 09	177 36	56,822 64	
Cedar Grove Cemetery	171,868 98	..	171,868 98	171,868 98	4,918 13	94,204 28	77,664 70	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	521 03	7,557 53	8,825 00	16,903 56	1,183 46	9,811 27	7,092 29	\$322,535 30
City Debt	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	405 92	1,663 02	1,336 98	
City Loans, Redemption of	..	..	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	..	789,498 00	
Received from Commissioners . \$195,000 00	..	195,000 00	..	195,000 00	..	195,000 00	..	
Carried forward	\$173,590 01	\$202,730 53	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,586,343 54	\$38,266 59	\$498,554 09	\$1,087,789 45	\$322,535 30

1 Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$3,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$173,590 01	\$202,730 53	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,586,343 54	\$38,266 59	\$498,554 09	\$1,087,789 45	\$322,335 30
Revenue								
Sinking Funds, ...								
Redemption of City Debt								
Proper					17,000 00			
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds								
City Hospital:—								
City Hospital			153,500 00	153,500 00	12,958 31	77,072 92	76,427 08	
Dormitory for nurses			40,000 00	40,000 00	1,076 60	1,076 60	38,923 40	
City Registrar's Department			12,300 00	12,300 00	687 50	4,506 90	7,793 10	
Collector's Department			52,400 00	52,400 00	4,250 89	24,833 72	27,566 28	
Common and Public Grounds:—								
Common, etc.			65,000 00	65,000 00	5,177 88	53,725 60	11,274 40	
Curb-stones, Copley Square	4,948 65			4,948 65		4,948 65		
Improvement of Independence Square			2,500 00	2,500 00		2,211 72	288 28	
Improvement of Mt. Bowdoin Square			5,000 00	5,000 00		2,422 96	2,577 04	
Contingent Funds, viz.:—								
Joint Committees			15,000 00	15,000 00	581 85	6,838 95	8,161 05	
Mayor			500 00	500 00	85 00	111 00	389 00	
Board of Aldermen			6,600 00	6,600 00	300 55	3,390 25	3,209 75	
Common Council			5,000 00	5,000 00		4,999 46	54	
County of Suffolk:—								
County of Suffolk			360,000 00	360,000 00	30,079 96	180,164 59	179,835 41	
County Court-House, Heating and Veni- lating			15,000 00	15,000 00	5,013 72	6,728 70	8,271 30	
Damages by dogs					25 00	48 00	(\$48 prov'd for.)	
Decds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	3,955 74	6,983 95		10,939 69	747 23	5,795 92	5,143 77	
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries			244,882 00	244,882 00	19,413 06	115,647 21	129,234 79	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$209,714 48	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,579,913 88	\$135,664 14	\$993,077 24	\$1,586,884 64	\$322,335 30

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								\$322,355 30
New Ferry Boat	\$182,494 40	\$209,714 48	\$2,187,705 00	\$2,579,913 88	\$135,664 14	\$993,077 24	\$1,586,884 64	49,998 89
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side	16,383 07			16,383 07		16,381 96	1 11	
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side			20,000 00	20,000 00			20,000 00	
New Tank, South Ferry			25,000 00	25,000 00			24,796 64	
Engineer's Department			3,000 00	3,000 00			1,500 00	
Fire Department:—			32,000 00	32,000 00			17,407 82	
Fire Department					2,511 60	14,592 18		
Fire Alarm Telegraph			675,000 00	675,000 00	43,444 33	337,538 65	317,461 35	
Health Department			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,710 38	14,222 91	17,777 09	
Improved Sewerage ¹			440,000 00	440,000 00	31,380 42	195,588 27	244,411 73	
Incidental Expenses	234,812 32	97,000 00		331,812 32	55,504 53	258,242 96	73,569 36	5,079,430 64
Inspection of Buildings			60,000 00	60,397 41	776 66	41,241 37	19,156 04	
Interest			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,383 84	20,605 41	24,394 59	
Lamp Department			1,592,578 00	1,592,578 00	121,210 68	482,050 56	1,110,327 44	
Law Department			500,000 00	500,000 00	37,744 57	206,380 92	293,669 08	
Liquor License Expenses			23,000 00	23,000 00	1,858 00	11,281 96	11,708 04	
Police Commissioners		510,548 00		510,548 00		139,062 53	371,485 47	
City Clerk's Department					2,180 57			
Collector's Department					37 50			
Treasurer's Department								
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 125,596 00 } Markets					1,756 75			
Mount Hope Cemetery			9,800 00	9,800 00	884 18	4,743 19	5,116 81	
Northampton-street District	1,897 35	8,617 22	15,000 00	23,514 57	3,112 44	23,214 95	2,299 62	
Old Claims	19,108 57			19,108 57	4 00	4 00	19,104 57	
Overseers of the Poor			2,000 00	2,000 00	133 33	460 22	1,539 78	558,895 43
Park Department:—			115,500 00	115,500 00	4,910 90	30,856 42	84,643 58	
Park Department	3,416 87	5,748 36	5,000 00	14,165 23	972 80	7,245 92	6,919 31	
<i>Carried forward</i>								\$6,010,660 26
	\$458,112 58	\$832,025 47	\$5,782,643 00	\$7,072,781 05	\$451,812 59	\$2,818,454 98	\$4,254,374 07	

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,113,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$832,025 47	\$5,782,643 00	\$7,072,781 05	\$451,812 59	\$2,818,454 98	\$4,254,374 07	\$6,010,660 26
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—								
Land	30,598 15			30,598 15			30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc.	4,037 56		20,000 00	24,037 56	3,214 40	17,249 49	6,788 07	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00			175,513 00	500 00	500 00	175,013 00	124,987 00
Sea-wall, etc.			126,000 00	126,000 00		506 93	125,493 07	
City Point Park.	114,341 41			114,341 41			114,341 41	105,658 59
Marine Park, City Point.	175 52		24,000 00	24,175 52	3,023 84	6,979 91	17,195 61	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83			27,074 83	1,102 24	14,561 32	12,513 51	117,486 49
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84			1,177 84			1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01			144,447 01	1,418 88	1,418 88	143,028 13	56,971 87
Park Nursery, Audin Farm	250 36			250 36		75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21			21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43		150,000 00	173,741 43	17,635 35	96,894 19	76,847 24	960,852 76
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45			518,506 45		45,731 83	472,774 62	627,225 38
Care, etc.			24,000 00	24,000 00	2,782 72	5,609 22	18,390 83	
Wood Island Park	622 42		25,000 00	25,622 42	632 15	632 15	24,990 27	
Paving Department			1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	166,950 50	623,158 98	626,841 02	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16	600 00		6,158 16			6,158 16	
Police Department			972,616 00	972,616 00	80,607 32	471,556 44	501,059 56	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00		41,000 00	50,196 44	2,693 33	19,012 83	31,183 61	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	12,653 16	136,804 00	151,151 63	14,758 01	72,312 73	78,838 90	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5			12,000 00	12,000 00	2,374 39	4,043 71	7,956 29	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles- town District			32,000 00	32,000 00		11,000 00	21,000 00	
Fire Department, Repair Shop			40,000 00	40,000 00	2,491 30	6,817 74	33,182 26	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$846,725 07	\$8,676,063 00	\$11,058,314 52	\$751,096 52	\$4,216,516 33	\$6,841,846 19	\$8,602,518 50

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$846,725 07	\$8,676,063 00	\$11,058,314 52	\$751,096 52	\$4,216,516 33	\$6,841,846 19	\$8,602,518 50
Library Lot, Dartmouth Street and St. James Avenue	20,075 00	..	24,000 00	44,075 00	..	44,000 00	75 00	203,925 00
Police Station-House, Boylston Street	5,000 00	..	40,000 00	40,000 00	..	..	40,000 00	..
Repairing Engine-House No. 7	..	..	..	5,000 00	..	4,997 09	2 91	..
Public Institutions, viz. :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House of Industry	..	..	193,300 00	193,300 00	15,990 21	97,519 96	95,780 04	..
House of Correction	..	..	96,800 00	96,800 00	15,073 47	64,836 07	31,963 93	..
Lunatic Hospital	..	..	60,000 00	60,000 00	5,722 78	33,369 48	26,630 52	..
Marcella-street Home	..	..	45,000 00	45,000 00	3,217 45	18,482 47	26,517 53	..
Alms-house, Austin Farm	..	..	28,000 00	28,000 00	2,073 77	12,801 03	15,198 97	..
Alms-house, Charlestown	..	..	14,650 00	14,650 00	680 98	6,437 89	8,212 11	..
Pauper Expenses	..	..	171,000 00	171,000 00	4,014 72	68,653 08	102,346 92	..
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	..	..	15,500 00	15,500 00	1,176 50	10,370 27	5,129 73	..
Office Expenses	..	..	8,500 00	8,500 00	..	4,064 08	4,435 92	..
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry, Steam Heating, House of Industry	..	..	60,000 00	60,000 00	..	577 65	59,422 35	..
Dead House, House of Industry	..	..	15,000 00	15,000 00	4,536 03	14,836 92	163 08	..
Repeating House of Correction	..	..	1,500 00	1,500 00	..	..	1,500 00	..
Engine, etc., Austin Farm	..	..	2,000 00	2,000 00	..	..	2,000 00	..
Public Lands	..	..	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,472 31	3,711 11	1,288 89	..
Public Library	1,407 87	..	4,000 00	4,000 00	145 15	326 62	3,673 38	..
Record Commissioners	..	..	120,000 00	121,407 87	8,762 17	58,163 22	63,244 65	..
Record of Street Names	..	..	5,000 00	5,000 00	302 00	2,075 27	2,924 73	..
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses :—	800 00	..	..	800 00	..	200 00	600 00	..
Registration of Voters	..	..	26,500 00	26,500 00	..	10,503 67	15,996 33	..
Election Expenses	..	..	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,451 03	239 06	14,760 94	..
Reserved Fund ¹	..	..	167,943 84	167,943 84	..	..	167,943 84	..
Salaries	..	..	38,950 00	38,950 00	3,406 82	20,331 88	18,618 12	..
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$846,725 07	\$9,883,706 84	\$12,243,241 23	\$820,800 21	\$4,692,983 15	\$7,550,306 08	\$8,806,443 50

¹ Transferred to Board of Health, \$3,000.
Transferred to D-Street Extension, \$5,000.

Transferred to Harrison-Avenue Extension, \$17,810.46.
Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$846,725 07	\$9,838,706 84	\$12,243,241 23	\$820,800 21	\$4,692,983 15	\$7,550,306 08	\$8,806,443 50
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors			1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00	92,344 48	564,168 59	608,983 41	
Salaries Officers, School Committee			59,020 00	59,020 00	5,013 34	30,030 00	28,990 00	
School Expenses, School Committee			320,900 00	320,900 00	23,855 19	176,065 78	144,834 22	
Gibson School Fund, Income		107 00		2,251 75		221 42	2,030 33	
Manual Training School	2,144 75			2,500 00	154 00	1,388 47	1,111 53	
School-houses, Public Buildings	2,500 00		196,000 00	196,000 00	57,420 23	129,973 82	66,026 18	
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96			11,108 96	3,375 29	9,022 96	2,086 00	32,914 00
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00			2,000 00	147 35	933 85	1,066 15	
George Putnam School, completion of	868 10			869 10		837 27	31 83	14,968 17
Grammar School-house, Comins District:—								
Site								
Building								
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District, Site			101,000 00	101,000 00		21,000 00	80,000 00	
Grammar School-house, Hammond street			19,000 00	19,000 00		18,477 00	523 00	
Grammar School-house, Minot District:—	34,532 25		50,000 00	84,532 25	12,973 35	19,878 64	64,653 61	35,346 39
Site								
Building	8,200 00		40,000 00	48,200 00		7,877 00	40,323 00	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site								
Building	76,769 35			76,769 35	152 23	189 93	76,579 42	23,420 53
Primary School-house, Brighton District:—								
Site			7,600 00	7,600 00		1,500 00	6,100 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42		4,500 00	6,344 42	370 13	6,016 13	328 29	16,171 71
Furnishing								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$846,832 07	\$11,804,878 84	\$14,354,489 06	\$1,016,105 80	\$5,680,564 01	\$8,673,973 05	\$8,929,264 35

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$846,832 07	\$11,804,878 84	\$14,354,489 06	\$1,016,105 80	\$5,680,564 01	\$8,673,973 05	\$8,929,264 35
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue			50,000 00	50,000 00	905 99	1,882 79	48,117 21	
Primary School-house, Main street, Charles-town:								
Site	42,085 00			42,085 00			42,085 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, O st.:—								
Furnishing	24,658 96		4,000 00	28,658 96	1,152 07	18,030 20	10,628 76	47,371 24
Primary School-house, Parker street	30,000 00		10,000 00	40,000 00	4,100 00	12,480 05	27,519 95	
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue, ...			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	2,572 01	2,427 99	
Scales of Weights and Measures			9,160 00	9,160 00	840 38	4,781 25	4,378 75	
Sewer Department			300,000 00	300,000 00	60,228 03	214,145 96	85,854 04	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners			2,000 00	2,000 00	234 00	869 15	1,130 85	
Soldiers' Relief	69,011 66			69,011 66	7,589 00	46,017 72	22,993 94	
Stony Brook Improvement			35,000 00	35,000 00	4,487 01	14,263 07	20,736 93	318,441 47
Surveyor's Department			30,000 00	30,000 00	2,566 05	14,912 83	15,087 17	
Temporary Loan			92,000 00	92,000 00			92,000 00	
Treasurer's Department			23,500 00	23,500 00	2,408 77	14,547 44	13,952 56	
Water Works:								
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	231,654 48		440,912 87		486,434 33	(\$45,521.46 provided for.)	
Running expenses					38,697 63			
Interest					49,479 38			
Sinking-Fund								
Additional Supply of Water ¹	389,515 69	9,500 00		399,015 69	42,265 91	196,007 63	203,008 06	6,137,378 74
Introduction of Meters and Inspection:—								
Cochituate Water Works	274,654 36			274,654 36	9,829 97	80,310 18	194,344 18	
Mystic Water Works	11,541 27			11,541 27	559 34	3,725 12	7,816 15	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works								
Mystic Water Works	8,297 72			8,297 72			8,297 72	341,702 28
Running expenses	71,002 50	90,127 75		161,130 25		160,282 83	847 42	
Interest					9,182 03			
Proportions paid under contracts								
Sinking-Fund								
18,944 05								
71,002 50								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,178,114 30	\$12,371,538 84	\$16,382,456 84	\$1,251,631 36	\$6,951,826 57	\$9,476,199 73	\$15,774,158 03

¹ Total appropriations, \$6,357,886 80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,340,386 80.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Oct. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in September.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Oct. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$2,882,803 70	\$1,178,114 30	\$12,371,538 84	\$16,382,456 84	\$1,251,631 36	\$6,951,826 57	\$9,476,199 73	\$15,774,158 08
Mystic Sewer ¹	1,122 42		6,245 70	7,368 12		7,368 12		136,245 70
West Boston and other Bridges			12,000 00	12,000 00		5,627 00	6,373 00	
Widening and Extending Streets:—								
Widening Streets			50,000 00	50,000 00	3,185 95	9,526 05	40,473 95	
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Railing Grade.			100,000 00	100,000 00	21 15	21 15	99,978 85	
Broadway Extension	7,677 55			7,677 55		4,286 30	3,390 65	1,331,609 35
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	16,366 14			16,366 14		13,064 34	3,301 80	221,698 20
D Street Extension ²	16,438 37		5,000 00	21,438 37	4,900 00	13,628 90	7,809 47	62,190 53
Ferrin Street, Laying-out and Widening			12,000 00	12,000 00		6,993 00	5,007 00	
Harrison Avenue Extension ³	3,604 17		17,810 46	21,414 63	21,414 63	21,414 63		147,810 46
Huntington Avenue Extension	15,058 42			15,058 42		1,069 61	13,988 81	54,354 98
Camden st. to Parker st.								138,656 21
Parker st. to Tremont st.								
Linden Park Extension			17,000 00	17,000 00			17,000 00	
Massachusetts Avenue:—								
Land	30,200 00			30,200 00		5,462 00	24,738 00	30,262 00
Building Roadway			50,000 00	50,000 00		20 00	49,980 00	
Sterling Street Extension			14,000 00	14,000 00			14,000 00	
Tremont Street, widening at Parker Street			10,500 00	10,500 00	3,150 00	10,365 00	135 00	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00			24,303 00			24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	12,296 83			12,296 83			12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening Portland Street	42,350 83			42,350 83			42,350 83	257,649 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Kneeland Street	21,702 69			21,702 69			21,702 69	163,297 31
	\$3,023,924 12	\$1,178,114 30	\$12,666,095 00	\$16,868,133 42	\$1,237,026 09	\$7,050,673 27	\$9,863,029 61	\$20,451,332 16
						Less prov. for.	45,569 46	
							\$9,817,460 15	

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.² Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$5,000.³ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$17,810.46.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ORDINANCES OF 1884. — CHAPTER 20.

CONCERNING CLERK-HIRE IN THE CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in section two, by striking out of the clause relating to the City Registrar the words "five thousand three," and inserting the words "six thousand two" in place thereof.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Oct. 2, 1884.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Oct. 13, 1884.

Concurred.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

Approved, Oct. 14, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

BOSTON, Oct. 14, 1884.

To the City Council:—

The Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery beg respectfully to state that there will be required for the remainder of the financial year 1884–85 the additional sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars.

The amount appropriated by the City Council		
was	.	\$15,000 00
Balance from last year	.	1,897 35
Revenue	.	8,617 22
		\$25,514 57

EXPENDITURES.

Employés	.	\$18,331 16
Feed for horses and repairs of		
wagons:—		
Feed,	\$663.25; wagon,	
\$195.90; harness,	\$123.57;	
shoeing,	\$228.00	1,210 72
Seeds and plants	.	511 21
General repairs	.	465 75
Stone posts, and numbers	.	446 00
Tools and hardware	.	550 44

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		
	\$21,515 28	\$25,514 57

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$21,515 28	\$25,514 57
Furniture, Superintendent's			
house and office	277 00		
Fuel for greenhouse	217 50		
Sign-posts and painting	224 25		
Printing and stationery	203 38		
Decorations Army and Navy lot,			
May 30, 1884	175 00		
Manure	133 25		
Water-rates	107 25		
Flower-pots	98 00		
Advertising	77 32		
Telephone	50 00		
Carting	29 07		
Car-fares	20 40		
Expenses of Board of Trustees	87 25		
			23,214 95
Balance unexpended, Oct. 1, 1884			\$2,299 62

The amount asked for is designed for the following-named objects: —

For filling and grading on Walnut avenue, 2	
acres in extent	\$3,000 00
Excavating and completing pond	3,000 00
Enlarging city poor lot	1,500 00
Filling and grading a space near the front entrance of the cemetery	1,500 00
Improvements and care of various parts of the grounds	1,000 00
	\$10,000 00

The trustees would respectfully state that the number of laborers employed in the cemetery at the present time is far below what is required for the proper care and maintenance of the grounds. It was with great reluctance that they were compelled to suspend, at an earlier period than usual, work that it was desirable to carry forward, thus leaving it in an unfinished state, perhaps subject to a like embarrassment during the succeeding year. It is their desire to hasten forward these long-contemplated improvements, which the present season affords a favorable opportunity of completing.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Trustees,

E. F. LEIGHTON,

President.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

NINETY-NINTH AND ONE HUNDREDTH LOCATIONS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 20, 1884.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for leave to lay an additional track in Boylston street, and also a track in State street on the north side of the Old State House, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the following orders.

For the Committee,

C. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

NINETY-NINTH LOCATION.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down an additional track in Boylston street, to connect with suitable curves and connections the tracks already laid in Tremont and Washington streets said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by Arthur Hodges, dated September 20, 1884, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the

form of rail to be used; and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

ONE HUNDREDTH LOCATION.

Ordered, That in addition to the rights heretofore granted the Metropolitan Railroad Company to lay down tracks in the streets of the City of Boston, said company shall have the right to lay down a track in State street on the north side of the Old State House, to connect with suitable curves and connections the tracks already laid in State and Washington streets, said tracks and turn-outs being shown by red lines on a plan made by Arthur Hodges, dated September 20, 1884, and deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon condition that the whole work of laying the same, the form of rail to be used, and the kind and quality of material used in paving said tracks, shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them. Also upon condition that said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location, and shall agree, in writing, to comply with the conditions herein contained, and shall file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this order; otherwise it shall be null and void.

Passed.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1884.

To the City Council:—

The Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery beg respectfully to state that there will be required for the remainder of the financial year 1884–85 the additional sum of seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars.

The amount appropriated by the City Council		
was	.	\$15,000 00
Balance from last year	.	1,897 35
Revenue	.	8,617 22
		\$25,514 57

EXPENDITURES.

Employés	.	\$18,331 16
Feed for horses and repairs of		
wagons:—		
Feed, \$663.25; wagon,		
\$195.90; harness, \$123.57;		
shoeing, \$228.00	.	1,210 72
Seeds and plants	.	511 21
General repairs	.	465 75
Stone posts, and numbers	.	446 00
Tools and hardware	.	550 44

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$21,515 28	\$25,514 57
---------------------------------	-------------	-------------

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$21,515 28	\$25,514 57
Furniture, Superintendent's			
house and office	277 00		
Fuel for greenhouse	217 50		
Sign-posts and painting	224 25		
Printing and stationery	203 38		
Decorations Army and Navy lot,			
May 30, 1884	175 00		
Manure	133 25		
Water-rates	107 25		
Flower-pots	98 00		
Advertising	77 32		
Telephone	50 00		
Carting	29 07		
Car-fares	20 40		
Expenses of Board of Trustees .	87 25		
			23,214 95

Balance unexpended, Oct. 1, 1884 . . . \$2,299 62

The amount asked for is designed for the following-named objects:—

For filling and grading on Walnut avenue, 2	
acres in extent	\$3,000 00
Excavating and completing pond	
Enlarging city poor lot	1,500 00
Filling and grading a space near the front entrance of the cemetery	1,500 00
Improvements and care of various parts of the grounds	1,000 00
	\$7,000 00

The trustees would respectfully state that the number of laborers employed in the cemetery at the present time is far below what is required for the proper care and maintenance of the grounds. It was with great reluctance that they were compelled to suspend, at an earlier period than usual, work that it was desirable to carry forward, thus leaving it in an unfinished state, perhaps subject to a like embarrassment during the succeeding year. It is their desire to hasten forward these long-contemplated improvements, which the present season affords a favorable opportunity of completing.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Trustees,
E. F. LEIGHTON,
President.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDER

TO

RELEASE CERTAIN LANDS IN SETTLEMENT OF BACK-BAY BETTERMENTS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 20, 1884.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he hereby is, authorized in the name and behalf of the city, in a manner satisfactory to the City Solicitor, and upon the payment of one hundred thousand dollars to the city as consideration for this release and in settlement of certain betterments assessed on account of the construction of the Back Bay Park, so called, on lands now or late belonging to the Boston Water Power Company, to release unto George F. Richardson, Benjamin F. Brooks, and Grenville T. W. Braman, Trustees, under a certain indenture of trust dated June 1, 1874, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 1219, Fol. 156, any rights the city may have under Sect. 7 of an indenture dated December 31, 1864, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 854, Fol. 241, made between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the City of Boston, and the Boston Water Power Company, in and to three certain lots of land in Boston, in that part thereof known as the Back Bay, marked "reserved," on the plan referred to in the last-named indenture. The first of said "reserved" lots is situate partly on the north side and partly on the south side of Marlborough street extended, as shown on said plan, and between West Chester Park street and a street shown on said plan as run-

ning at a right angle to the mill-dam, and distant about four hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of West Chester Park street. The second of said "reserved" lots, shown on said plan as bisected by a passage-way, is situate between Commonwealth avenue extended and the location of the Boston and Albany Railroad on the north, and Newbury street extended on the south, as shown on said plan, the easterly boundary lines thereof being distant westerly about twelve hundred and fifty feet from the westerly line of that portion of West Chester Park street shown as running at a right angle to the mill-dam. The third of said "reserved" lots, also shown on said plan as bisected by a passage-way, is situate between Brookline avenue, Commonwealth avenue extended as shown on said plan, and the location of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Reserving, however, from such release so much of the first of said lots as lies within the location of Marlborough street as now laid out, and so much of the second of said lots as is situate within the location of the Back Bay Park, so called.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Oct. 23, 1884.

Assigned to the next meeting, at 9 P.M., and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF MILK AND VINEGAR

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF MILK,
1151 WASHINGTON ST., Oct. 30, 1884.

To the City Council:—

The Inspector of Milk and Vinegar begs, respectfully to state that there will be required for the remainder of his year of appointment the additional sum of at least three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for the efficient carrying on of his department.

The amount appropriated by the City Council
was \$400 00

EXPENDITURES.

Advertising of appointment, and of adulterated milk convictions	\$38 50
Rockwell & Churchill, printing and stationery	86 31
Jeneral printing accounts	6 53
J. O. Jordan, assistant in milk analysis	75 77
B. F. Davenport, for postage, stationery, and small bills	52 38
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$259 49</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$259 49	
F. O. H. Burnham, set of Mass. agricultural reports	14 00	
J. D. Dale, binding set of milk reports	1 00	
G. F. Ring & Merrill, 1 doz. 1 sh. jourls	3 00	
T. H. Metcalf & Co., chemicals	2 50	
J. L. Fairbanks & Co., stationery	3 83	
		\$283 82
Balance unexpended, Oct. 30, 1884,		\$116 18

The amount asked for is designed for the following-named objects:—

For apparatus, chemicals, and laboratory supplies already furnished to office	\$1,000 00	
Salary paid to a chemical assistant	196 00	
Salary paid to a collector of samples	95 20	
Expended in the purchase of samples, ...	10 00	
Fee of legal counsel engaged by the special request of a Court	10 00	
		\$1,311 20

The above amount has been disbursed by me personally, for which I hold proper vouchers.

For properly carrying on the work of the department for the remainder of the year it will be necessary to expend a further sum of \$1,662.70, as follows:—

Bill of a chemical assistant	\$18 00	
Advertising past convictions of adulterated milk	19 50	
Advertising future convictions of adulterated milk	200 00	
Purchase of further laboratory supplies	100 00	
Purchase of further office stationery and incidentals	100 00	
Salary of a collector of samples for the five remaining months, at \$45	225 00	
Salary of three chemical assistants of the five remaining months, at \$200, ...	1,000 00	
		1,662 50
Total		\$2,973 70

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. DAVENPORT,

Inspector.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

ON

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR

BUSSEY PARK AND ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston:—

In conformity with the rules and orders of the City Council, in relation to appropriations and expenditures, the Board begs leave to submit a statement of the expenditures already made, under the appropriation of \$20,000 for Driveways, Arnold Arboretum, and the necessity of further appropriations therefor, as follows:—

APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance unexpended, May 1, 1884	.	.	\$4,037 56
Appropriation for the financial year 1884-5	.	.	20,000 00
			\$24,037 56

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of construction:—		
Labor and materials	.	\$18,559 20
Materials of construction:—		
Freight and charges	.	1,068 72
Machinery, tools and implements,		1,055 03
Fuel, supplies, carting, etc.	.	529 53
Carried forward,		\$21,212 48

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$21,212 48	
Engineering expenses . . .	115 70	
Policing	39 00	
Balance unexpended, Nov. 3,		
1883	2,670 38	
		\$24,037 56

At the beginning of the year the Board recommended an appropriation of \$35,000 to continue the construction of the Driveways, and the City Council appropriated \$20,000, which is now so nearly expended that further appropriation is made necessary. To continue the work now in progress the Board recommends that a transfer be made from the appropriation for West Roxbury Park of \$8,000, which sum will not be required for use in that park during the present financial year, the plans not yet being completed.

Respectfully submitted for the Board,

CHARLES H. DALTON,

Chairman.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1884.

[DOCUMENT 137 — 1884.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of October, 1884, and for the financial year 1884–85, ending April 30, 1885, to that date, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury Oct. 31, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, Sept. 31, 1884 \$1,578,116 63

RECEIPTS IN OCTOBER, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$4,141,983 68	
From City Collector, on County Account	22,973 34	
		4,164,957 02
Cochituate Water 4% Loan — Additional Supply of Water		10,000 00
From Sinking Fund Commissioners, for payment of Debt		55,000 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		3,095 08
Interest on Bank Deposits		2,482 11
		<u>\$5,813,650 84</u>

PAYMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$584,819 56
“ “ special drafts	998,194 07
	* \$1,583,013 63
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	35,093 08
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	18,266 95
Police Charitable Fund	6,000 00
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	3,740 04
Ceder Grove Cemetery Trust Fund . .	2,000 00
Mount Hope “ “ “ . .	1,500 00
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	1,438 25
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund . .	500 00
Refunded Taxes, costs, interest, etc. . .	303 80
Old Claims, Mayors Drafts of 1883-84, etc.,	50 00
	<u>\$1,651,905 75</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, Sept. 30, 1884	\$1,578,116 63
Receipts during October, 1884	4,235,534 21
	\$5,813,650 84
Payments during October, 1884	1,651,905 75
Balance, Oct. 31, 1884	<u>\$4,161,745 09</u>

* Includes City Debt paid, \$55,000.

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884,
inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884 . . . \$4,034,199 35

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$6,031,652 70	
From City Collector, on County Account	47,605 86	
		6,079,258 56
Temporary Loan, 1884-85		1,800,000 00
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt		250,000 00
City 4% Loan — Improved Sewerage		97,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		30,335 81
Cochituate Water 4% Loan, —		
Additional Supply of Water		19,500 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		16,975 95
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street		50 15
		<u>\$12,327,319 82</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general drafts	\$3,175,397 98	
“ “ special drafts	4,548,802 96	
		<u>¹\$7,724,200 94</u>
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk		186,877 54
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts		127,034 25
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance		90,717 79
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters		15,061 13
Amount carried forward,		<u>\$8,143,891 65</u>

¹Includes City Debt paid, \$243,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i> . . .	\$8,143,891 65
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84 . . .	7,000 00
Police Charitable Fund . . .	6,000 00
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc. . .	3,622 71
Cedar Grove Cemetery, Trust Fund . . .	2,000 00
Mount Hope " " " . . .	1,500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc., . . .	510 22
Evergreen Cemetery, Trust Fund . . .	500 00
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School . . .	500 00
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street . . .	50 15
	<u>\$8,165,574 73</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884 . . .	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts . . .	8,293,120 47
	\$12,327,319 82
Payments . . .	8,165,574 73
Balance, October 31, 1884 . . .	<u>\$4,161,745 09</u>

Balance, October 31, 1884, as per preceding statements,
as follows:—

Merchants' National Bank . . .	\$2,502,731 29
National Bank of Redemption . . .	463,057 24
Howard National Bank . . .	452,264 69
Globe National Bank . . .	497,905 65
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account . . .	5,828 26
	\$3,921,787 13
Cash and cash vouchers in office . . .	239,957 96
	<u>\$4,161,745 09</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, November 4, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, November 1, 1884, including the November draft, —being seven months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn November 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$133 12	\$1,478 82	\$21 18	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,198 14	8,043 42	5,956 58	
Armories	..	..	25,300 00	25,300 00	1,801 37	13,458 68	11,841 32	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	8,230 73	78,669 32	26,330 68	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,597 55	10,595 71	6,904 29	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:—								
Board of Health ¹	..	..	69,800 00	69,800 00	6,057 07	41,521 44	28,278 56	
Evergreen Cemetery	..	..	1,500 00	1,938 50	151 85	1,473 35	465 15	
Public Baths	..	\$238 50	16,000 00	16,000 00	1,848 55	12,250 76	3,749 24	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	969 92	13,056 10	3,043 90	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	163 82	1,296 79	3,203 21	
Bridges:—								
New Bridge to Cambridge	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	6,311 87	43,415 77	26,584 23	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brigh- ton	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	200 60	489 52	510 48	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	96 16	173 96	4,326 04	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	91 22	126 49	5,873 51	
Warren Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	3,772 05	3,949 41	53,050 59	
Cedar Grove Cemetery	171,868 98	..	171,868 98	171,868 98	1,241 90	95,446 18	76,422 80	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	521 03	8,239 48	8,825 00	17,585 51	1,853 62	11,664 89	5,920 62	
City Debt	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	397 05	2,060 07	939 93	
City Loans, Redemption of, Received from Commissioners . \$250,000 00	..	250,000 00	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	..	789,498 00	
	..	..	..	250,000 00	..	250,000 00	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carried forward	\$173,590 01	\$258,475 98	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,642,088 99	\$35,616 59	\$589,170 68	\$1,052,918 31	\$323,577 20

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$3,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								\$323,577 20
Revenue	\$173,596 01	\$258,475 98	\$1,210,023 00	\$1,642,088 99	\$35,616 59	\$589,170 68	\$1,052,918 31	
Sinking Funds,								
Redemption of City Debt								
Proper								
Redemption of Mystic Water								
Debt								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds								
City Hospital:—								
Dormitory for nurses			153,500 00	153,500 00	13,739 43	90,812 35	62,087 65	
City Registrar's Department			40,000 00	40,000 00	6,744 54	7,821 14	32,178 86	
Collector's Department			12,300 00	12,300 00	934 50	5,441 40	6,858 60	
Common and Public Grounds:—			52,400 00	52,400 00	5,528 11	30,361 83	22,038 17	
Common, etc.			65,000 00	65,000 00	4,290 20	58,015 80	6,984 20	
Curb-stones, Copley Square	4,948 65			4,948 65		4,948 65		
Improvement of Chester Park			10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00	
Improvement of Independence Square			2,500 00	2,500 00		2,211 72	288 28	
Improvement of Mt. Bowdoin Square			5,000 00	5,000 00		2,422 96	2,577 04	
Contingent Funds, viz.:—								
Joint Committees			15,000 00	15,000 00	225 95	7,064 90	7,935 10	
Mayor			500 00	500 00		111 00	389 00	
Board of Aldermen			6,800 00	6,800 00	389 30	3,779 55	2,820 45	
Common Council			7,000 00	7,000 00	1,996 69	6,966 15	3 85	
County of Suffolk:—								
County of Suffolk			360,000 00	360,000 00	29,289 09	209,453 68	150,546 32	
County Court-House, Heating and Veni- lating			15,000 00	15,000 00	2,838 48	9,567 18	5,432 82	
Damages by dogs					401 00	449 00	(\$49 prov'd for.)	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.		7,020 95		10,976 69	477 50	6,273 42	4,703 27	
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries			244,882 00	244,882 00	28,205 21	143,852 42	101,029 58	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$265,496 83	\$2,199,705 00	\$2,647,036 33	\$185,676 59	\$1,178,753 83	\$1,469,391 50	\$323,577 20

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$10,000.² Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$2,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								
New Ferry Boat	\$182,494 40	\$265,496 93	\$2,199,705 00	\$2,647,696 33	\$185,676 59	\$1,178,753 83	\$1,409,391 50	\$323,577 20
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side	16,383 07			16,383 07		16,381 96	1 11	49,998 89
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side			20,000 00	20,000 00	77 60	77 60	19,922 40	
New Tank, South Ferry			25,000 00	25,000 00	2,224 20	2,437 56	22,562 44	
Engineer's Department			3,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	
Fire Department:—			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,409 38	17,001 56	14,998 44	
Fire Department			675,000 00	675,000 00	46,242 12	403,780 77	271,219 23	
Fire-Alarm Telegraph			32,000 00	32,000 00	2,387 48	16,610 39	15,389 61	
Health Department			440,000 00	440,000 00	42,724 76	238,313 03	201,686 97	
Improved Sewerage ¹	234,812 32	97,000 00		331,812 32	31,485 86	289,728 82	42,083 50	5,110,916 50
Incidental Expenses		397 41		60,397 41	3,778 51	43,019 88	15,377 53	
Inspection of Buildings			45,000 00	45,000 00	3,573 04	24,178 43	20,821 55	
Interest			1,592,578 00	1,592,578 00	266,862 50	748,913 06	843,664 94	
Lamp Department			500,000 00	500,000 00	39,734 17	246,065 09	253,934 91	
Law Department			23,000 00	23,000 00	1,857 88	13,149 84	9,850 16	
Liquor License Expenses		513,589 00		513,589 00		142,459 64	371,129 36	
Police Commissioners					1,958 86			
City Clerk's Department	\$15,084 38							
Collector's Department	319 41							
Treasurer's Department	21 60							
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 127,034 25								
Markets								
Mount Hope Cemetery	1,897 35		9,860 00	9,860 00	1,438 25	5,554 49	4,305 51	
Northampton-street District	19,108 57	10,439 67	15,000 00	27,337 02	2,459 85	25,674 30	1,662 22	
Old Claims			2,000 00	19,108 57		4 00	19,104 57	558,895 43
Overseers of the Poor			115,500 00	115,500 00	50 00	510 22	1,489 78	
Park Department:—					6,241 69	37,008 11	78,401 89	
Park Department	3,416 87	7,212 92	5,000 00	15,629 79	1,165 44	8,411 36	7,218 43	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$894,135 93	\$5,794,643 00	\$7,146,891 51	\$643,669 48	\$3,462,124 46	\$3,685,216 05	\$6,043,388 02

¹Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,113,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$894,135 93	\$5,794,643 00	\$7,146,891 51	\$643,669 48	\$3,462,124 46	\$3,685,216 05	\$6,043,388 02
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—								
Land	30,598 15			30,598 15			30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc.	4,037 56		20,000 00	24,037 56	4,117 69	21,367 18	2,670 38	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00			175,513 00		500 00	175,013 00	124,987 00
Sea-wall, etc.			126,000 00	126,000 00		506 93	125,493 07	105,658 59
City Point Park	114,341 41			114,341 41			114,341 41	
Marine Park, City Point	175 52		24,000 00	24,175 52	2,930 97	9,910 88	14,264 64	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83			27,074 83	2,708 39	17,269 71	9,805 12	120,194 88
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84			1,177 84			1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01			144,447 01	5,676 94	6,995 82	137,451 19	62,548 81
Park Nursery, Austin Farm	250 36			250 36		75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21			21,925 21		110,511 09	21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43		150,000 00	173,741 43	13,616 90		63,230 34	974,469 66
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45			518,506 45	8,750 00	54,481 83	464,074 62	635,975 38
Care, etc.			24,000 00	24,000 00	1,514 82	7,123 84	16,876 21	
Wood Island Park	622 42		95,000 00	25,622 42	97 85	730 00	24,892 42	
Paving Department			1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	183,369 34	806,328 32	443,471 68	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16	600 00		6,158 16			6,158 16	
Police Department			972,616 00	972,616 00	74,475 67	546,032 11	426,583 89	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00	1,792 58	41,000 00	50,542 58	2,128 38	21,141 21	29,401 37	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	13,328 71	136,804 00	151,827 18	13,457 37	85,770 10	66,057 08	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5			12,000 00	12,000 00	3,014 32	7,058 03	4,941 97	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles-town District			32,000 00	32,000 00	44 36	11,044 36	20,955 64	
Fire Department, Repair Shop			40,000 00	40,000 00	16,451 32	23,269 05	16,730 94	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$909,857 22	\$8,688,063 00	\$11,133,446 67	\$975,923 60	\$5,192,439 93	\$5,941,455 74	\$8,665,898 49

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$909,857 22	\$8,688,063 00	\$11,133,446 67	\$975,923 60	\$5,192,439 93	\$5,941,455 74	\$8,665,898 49
Library Lot, Dartmouth Street and St.								
James Avenue	20,075 00		24,000 00	44,075 00		44,000 00	75 00	203,925 00
Police Station-House, Boylston Street . . .			40,000 00	40,000 00			40,000 00	
Repairing Engine-House No. 7	5,000 00			5,000 00		4,997 09	2 91	
Public Institutions, viz.:—								
House of Industry			193,300 00	193,300 00	21,132 69	118,652 65	74,647 35	
House of Correction			96,800 00	96,800 00	10,433 84	75,269 91	21,530 09	
Lunatic Hospital			60,000 00	60,000 00	4,580 62	37,950 10	22,049 90	
Marcell-street Home			45,000 00	45,000 00	2,439 55	20,892 02	24,107 98	
Alms-house, Austin Farm			28,000 00	28,000 00	2,666 61	15,467 64	12,532 36	
Alms-house, Charlestown			14,650 00	14,650 00	4,119 17	10,557 05	4,092 94	
Pauper Expenses			171,000 00	171,000 00	31,042 76	99,695 84	71,304 16	
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"			15,500 00	15,500 00	1,154 49	11,524 76	3,975 24	
Office Expenses			8,500 00	8,500 00	644 33	4,708 41	3,791 59	
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry,			60,000 00	60,000 00	38 73	616 38	59,383 62	
Steam Heating, House of Industry			15,000 00	15,000 00		14,836 92	163 08	
Dead House, House of Industry			1,500 00	1,500 00			1,500 00	
Repairing House of Correction			2,000 00	2,000 00			2,000 00	
Engine, etc., Austin Farm			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,117 18	4,828 29	171 71	
Public Lands			4,000 00	4,000 00	238 90	565 52	3,434 48	
Public Library	1,407 87		120,000 00	121,407 87	10,106 63	68,269 85	53,138 02	
Record Commissioners			5,000 00	5,000 00	390 83	2,466 10	2,533 90	
Record of Street Names	800 00			800 00	100 00	390 00	500 00	
Registration of Voters and Election Expenses:								
Registration of Voters			26,500 00	26,500 00	6,420 02	16,923 69	9,576 31	
Election Expenses			16,000 00	16,000 00	664 21	903 27	14,096 73	
Reserved Fund ¹			132,943 84	132,943 84			132,943 84	
Salaries			38,950 00	38,950 00	3,487 50	23,819 38	15,130 62	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$909,857 22	\$9,810,706 84	\$12,283,373 38	\$1,076,701 66	\$5,769,684 81	\$6,514,137 57	\$8,869,823 49

¹ Transferred to Board of Health, \$8,000.
 Transferred to Contingent Fund, Common Council, \$2,000.
 Transferred to D-Street Extension, \$5,000.
 Transferred to Grammar School-house, Bennett District, \$23,000.
 Transferred to Harrison-Avenue Extension, \$17,810.45.
 Transferred to Improvement of Chester Park, \$10,000.
 Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$909,857 22	\$9,810,706 84	\$12,283,373 38	\$1,076,701 66	\$5,769,684 81	\$6,514,137 57	\$8,309,823 49
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors	..	..	1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00	98,105 89	662,274 48	510,877 52	
Salaries Officers, School Committee	..	..	59,020 00	59,020 00	4,998 33	35,028 33	23,991 67	
School Expenses, School Committee	..	..	320,900 00	320,900 00	19,699 55	195,166 33	125,134 67	
Gibson School Fund, Income	2,144 75	137 00	..	2,281 75	251 60	473 02	1,808 73	
Manual Training School	2,500 00	..	..	2,500 00	151 59	1,540 06	959 94	
School-houses, Public Buildings	..	..	196,000 00	196,000 00	16,610 98	146,584 80	49,415 20	
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96	..	..	11,108 96	1,918 61	10,941 57	167 39	34,832 61
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00	..	..	2,000 00	376 38	1,310 23	689 77	
George Putnam School, completion of	869 10	..	..	869 10	..	837 27	31 83	14,968 17
Grammar School-house, Bennett District, 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grammar School-house, Comins District:—								
Site	..	..	23,000 00	23,000 00	..	..	..	
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District, ...	..	..	101,000 00	101,000 00	209 84	21,209 84	79,790 16	
Site	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grammar School-house, Hammond street	34,532 25	..	19,000 00	19,000 00	..	18,477 00	523 00	
Grammar School-house, Minot District:—								
Site	..	..	50,000 00	84,532 25	10,641 50	30,520 14	54,012 11	45,987 89
Building	8,200 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site	..	..	40,000 00	48,200 00	34 89	7,911 89	40,238 11	
Building	76,769 35	..	..	76,769 35	24 11	214 04	76,555 31	23,444 69
Primary School-house, Brighton District:—								
Site	..	..	7,600 00	7,600 00	40 85	1,540 85	6,059 15	
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42	..	4,500 00	6,344 42	..	6,016 13	328 29	16,171 71
Furnishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$909,994 22	\$11,804,878 84	\$14,417,651 21	\$1,229,765 78	\$6,910,329 79	\$7,507,770 42	\$9,005,228 56

1 Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$23,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$909,994 22	\$11,804,878 84	\$14,417,651 21	\$1,229,765 78	\$6,910,329 79	\$7,507,770 42	\$9,005,228 56
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue	..	..	50,000 00	50,000 00	5,084 94	6,907 73	43,032 27	
Primary School-house, Main street, Charles- town: ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Site	34,085 00	..	..	34,085 00	..	..	34,085 00	
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary School-house, O st.: —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Building and land	24,658 96	..	4,000 00	28,658 96	2,265 23	20,295 43	8,363 53	49,636 47
Furnishing	30,000 00	..	10,000 00	40,000 00	8,508 89	20,988 94	19,011 06	
Primary School-house, Parker street	8,000 00	..	..	8,000 00	..	..	8,000 00	
Primary School-house, Prescott District ²	..	..	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	3,572 01	1,427 99	
Primary School-house, Severn Hill avenue, ...	..	..	9,160 00	832 93	38,707 53	5,614 18	3,545 82	
Sealer of Weights and Measures	..	..	300,000 00	300,000 00	58 00	252,853 49	47,146 51	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners	..	..	2,000 00	2,000 00	..	927 15	1,072 85	
Soldiers' Relief	69,011 66	..	..	69,011 66	7,639 75	53,657 47	15,354 19	
Stony Brook Improvement	..	..	35,000 00	35,000 00	2,016 80	16,279 87	18,720 13	320,458 27
Surveyor's Department	..	..	30,000 00	30,000 00	2,511 63	17,424 46	12,575 54	
Temporary Loan	..	..	92,000 00	92,000 00	92,000 00	92,000 00	..	
Treasurer's Department	..	..	29,500 00	29,500 00	2,413 01	16,960 45	12,539 55	
Water Works:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	322,907 27	..	532,165 66	..	760,124 18	(\$28,908 52 pro- vided for.)	
Running expenses	..	..	..	..	61,302 24	..	..	
Interest	..	..	..	..	221,387 61	..	..	
Sinking-Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Additional Supply of Water ³	389,515 69	19,500 00	..	409,015 69	22,885 32	218,892 95	190,122 74	6,160,264 06
Introduction of Meters and Inspection: —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochituate Water Works	274,654 36	..	..	274,654 36	4,745 22	85,055 40	189,598 96	
Mystic Water Works	11,541 27	..	..	11,541 27	1,048 94	4,774 06	6,767 21	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	8,297 72	..	..	8,297 72	..	..	8,297 72	
Mystic Water Works	71,002 60	105,568 60	..	176,571 10	..	184,391 54	(\$7,820 44 pro- vided for.)	341,702 28
Running expenses	..	..	..	..	12,588 71	..	..	
Interest	..	..	..	..	11,520 00	..	..	
Proportions paid under con- tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sinking-Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,357,970 09	\$42,371,538 84	\$46,562,312 63	\$1,728,282 53	\$8,680,109 10	\$8,127,431 49	\$15,877,289 64

¹ Transferred to Primary School-house, Prescott District, \$8,000.² Transferred from Primary School-house, Main street, Charlestown, \$8,000.³ Total appropriations, \$5,507,886 80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,350,386 80.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

9

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Nov. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in October.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								
Mystic Sewer ¹	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,357,970 09	\$12,371,538 84	\$10,563,212 03	\$1,728,282 53	\$8,680,109 10	\$8,127,431 49	\$15,877,289 64
West Boston and other Bridges	1,122 42		6,245 70	7,368 12		7,368 12		136,245 70
Widening and Extending Streets:—			12,000 00	12,000 00	339 22	5,966 22	6,033 78	
Widening Streets								
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Raising Grade			50,000 00	50,000 00	1,843 23	11,369 28	38,630 72	
Broadway Extension			100,000 00	100,000 00	9,485 50	9,506 65	90,493 35	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension	7,677 55			7,677 55		4,286 90	3,390 65	
D Street Extensions ²	16,366 14			16,366 14		15,021 24	1,344 90	1,331,609 35
Ferris Street, Laying-out and Widening	16,438 37		5,000 00	21,438 37	4,727 07	18,355 97	3,082 40	223,655 10
Harrison Avenue Extensions ³			12,000 00	12,000 00	850 00	7,843 00	4,157 00	66,917 60
Huntington Avenue Extension	3,604 17		17,810 46	21,414 63		21,414 63		147,810 46
Camden st. to Parker st.	15,058 42			15,058 42		1,069 61	13,988 81	
Parker st. to Tremont st.								54,854 98
Linden Park Extension								138,656 21
Massachusetts Avenue:—			17,000 00	17,000 00			17,000 00	
Land								
Building Roadway	30,200 00			30,200 00		5,462 00	24,738 00	30,262 00
Sterling Street Extension			50,000 00	50,000 00	3,716 16	3,736 16	46,263 84	
Tremont Street, widening at Parker Street			14,000 00	14,000 00	11,311 00	11,311 00	2,689 00	
Washington Street Extension			10,500 00	10,500 00		10,365 00	135 00	
Widening Commercial Street	24,303 00			24,303 00			24,303 00	1,645,607 00
Widening Portland Street	12,296 83			12,296 83			12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Knoceland Street	42,350 83			42,350 83			42,350 83	257,649 17
	21,702 69			21,702 69			21,702 69	163,297 31
	\$3,023,924 12	\$1,357,970 09	\$12,666,095 00	\$17,047,989 21	\$1,702,511 61	\$8,813,184 88	\$8,480,032 29	\$20,561,147 69
						Less prov. for.	245,227 96	
							\$8,234,804 33	

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.

² Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$5,000.

³ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$17,810.46.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ON THE

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PAUPER INSTITUTIONS,

AND

ORDER OF TAKING OF LAND ON LONG ISLAND.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, November 3, 1884.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Institutions, to whom was referred, as part of the unfinished business of last year, the report in regard to consolidating the pauper institutions, having given the subject careful consideration, respectfully present their report as follows: The proposed scheme of consolidation was suggested by the Board of Directors in the year 1882 in a special communication to the City Council, and it has been favored by them on the score of economy and with a view to simplifying the administration of the pauper institutions. It is a plan that commends itself to your committee as being eminently wise and proper, and it has received the indorsement of the committees by whom it was considered in the years 1882 and 1883, but no definite action concerning it has, up to the present time, been taken by the City Council. The site that the committee of last year recommended as the most suitable for the purpose was Long Island, in Boston harbor, and their views upon the subject, as expressed in their report, are fully concurred in by this committee. The principal portion of the island, ex-

.

clusive of the portion owned by the United States government, is in the hands of the Dunbar heirs, and your committee have obtained from their agents a price for which they are willing to sell to the city. As this price is largely in excess of the assessed valuation of the property, and inasmuch as there are a number of other small estates on the island, the titles to which may be somewhat obscure, it appears to your committee that it would be wiser for the City Council to take the property, under the authority conferred upon the city by the Legislature (Acts of 1883, c. 51). A title to the whole property can thereby be acquired and terms of settlement can be more easily and advantageously arranged. An order of taking has been prepared and is presented herewith, in which the several estates are accurately described, and the committee respectfully recommend the passage of the order of taking by the City Council.

For the Committee,

LUCIUS SLADE, *Chairman.*

ORDER OF TAKING.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, November 3, 1884.

WHEREAS the city of Boston, acting under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in Chapter 51 of the Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An Act to authorize the city of Boston to take land for public institutions," and of any other power and authority it hereto enabling, deems it necessary to take the following-described parcels of land for the public institutions of said city and the County of Suffolk.

Now, therefore, the said city of Boston, acting under and by virtue of said power and authority, does, for the purpose aforesaid, hereby take the following described parcels of land, with all the buildings, structures, and wharves thereon or connected therewith, situated on Long Island, in Boston harbor, namely:—

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joseph W. Stone, and bounded as follows: North-west by Billow avenue, one hundred and one feet and six inches; north-east by lots numbered one hundred and fifty-nine (159), and one hundred and sixty (160), three hundred seventy-five feet and four inches; south-east by Wave avenue, two hundred feet; south-west by lot numbered one hundred sixty-six (166), two hundred feet; again, north-west by lot numbered one hundred sixty-three (163), one hundred feet; again, south-

west by the same, one hundred seventy-six feet and eight inches; all as shown on a plan made by Charles H. Poole, dated July 8, 1851, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book of Plans, No. 1, Plan 43; being lots numbered one hundred sixty-one (161), one hundred sixty-two (162), and one hundred sixty-four (164) on said plan, and containing fifty-seven thousand two hundred (57,200) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Levi Brigham, and bounded as follows: South-east by Wave avenue, two hundred feet; south-west by lot numbered one hundred and seventy (170), two hundred and fourteen feet; north-west by lots numbered one hundred sixty-seven (167), and one hundred sixty-five (165), two hundred feet; north-east by lot numbered one hundred sixty-four (164), two hundred feet; all as shown on said Poole plan; being lots numbered one hundred sixty-six (166), and one hundred sixty-eight (168) on said plan, and containing forty thousand three hundred (40,300) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Frederick W. Todd, and bounded as follows: South-east by Neptune avenue, as shown on a plan made by Whitman & Breck, dated November, 1874, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds at the end of Lib. 1273, sixty-four feet; south-west by lot numbered one hundred fifty-one (151), eighty-six and seven-tenths feet; north-west by lot numbered one hundred thirty-five (135), sixty-four feet; north-east by lot numbered one hundred forty-nine (149), eighty-six and seven-tenths feet; all as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan; being lot numbered one hundred and fifty (150) on said plan, and containing five thousand five hundred and forty-nine (5,549) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John N. Randall, and bounded as follows: South-west by Nautilus avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, sixty-eight feet; north-west by lot numbered one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and forty feet; north-east by lots numbered one hundred and seventeen (117) and one hundred and sixteen (116), sixty-eight feet; south-east by lot numbered one hundred twenty-one (121), one hundred and forty feet; all as shown on said Poole plan; being lot numbered one hundred and twenty (120) on said plan, and containing nine thousand five hundred and twenty (9,520) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Ellis, and bounded as follows: North-west by Wave avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, one hundred thirty-five feet; north-east by Ocean avenue, one hundred and fifty feet; south-east by lot numbered one hundred and seven (107), one hundred thirty-

five feet; south-west by lot numbered one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred fifty-three feet; all as shown on said Poole plan; being lots numbered one hundred and eight (108) and one hundred and nine (109) on said plan, and containing twenty thousand four hundred fifty-two (20,452) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James T. Z. Chandler, and bounded as follows: North-west by Coral avenue, as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan, one hundred eighty-one and forty-four hundredths feet; north-east by lots numbered fifty-eight (58), one hundred and seven (107), and one hundred and eight (108), one hundred seventy-three and four-tenths feet; south-east by Pearl avenue, one hundred eighty-one and forty-four hundredths feet; south-west by lots numbered one hundred and twelve (112), one hundred twelve and one-half ($112\frac{1}{2}$), and fifty-four (54), one hundred seventy-three and four-tenths feet; all as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan; being lots numbered one hundred and nine (109), one hundred ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), fifty-five (55), fifty-six (56), and fifty-seven (57) on said plan, and containing thirty-one thousand four hundred fifty-eight (31,458) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles J. Devereaux, and bounded as follows: South-east by Neptune avenue, as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan, forty-seven and seven-tenths feet; south by the junction of Neptune avenue and Nautilus avenue, by a curved line, twenty-three and fifty-six hundredths feet; south-west by Nautilus avenue, seventy-one and seven-tenths feet; north-west by lot numbered one hundred and thirty-seven (137), sixty-two and seven-tenths feet; north-east by lot numbered one hundred forty-seven (147), eighty-six and seven-tenths feet; all as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan; being lot numbered one hundred forty-eight (148) on said plan, and containing five thousand three hundred eighty-eight (5,388) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Richard Addison, and bounded as follows: North-west by Pearl avenue, as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan, sixty-two and seven-tenths feet; north-east by lot numbered one hundred forty-two (142), eighty-six and seven-tenths feet; south-east by lot numbered one hundred forty-four (144), sixty-two and seven-tenths feet; south-west by lot numbered one hundred and forty (140), eighty-six and seven-tenths feet; all as shown on said Whitman & Breck plan; being lot numbered one hundred and forty-one (141) on said plan, and containing five thousand four hundred thirty-six (5,436) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John O. Locke, and bounded as follows : North-east by Neptune avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, seventy feet ; south-east by Wave avenue, one hundred and fifty feet ; south-west by lot numbered ten (10), seventy feet ; north-west by lot numbered thirteen (13), one hundred and fifty feet ; all as shown on said Poole plan ; being lot numbered fourteen (14) on said plan, and containing ten thousand five hundred (10,500) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis A. Snow, and bounded as follows : North-west by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, two hundred and sixty feet ; south-west by Neptune avenue, two hundred seventy-four feet and six inches ; south-east by Wave avenue, one hundred seventy-three feet ; north-east by lots numbered forty-two (42) and thirty-nine (39), two hundred feet ; all as shown on said Poole plan ; being lots numbered thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), and forty-one (41) on said plan, and containing forty-seven thousand eight hundred and eleven (47,811) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John O. Locke, and bounded as follows : North-west by Wave avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, thirty-three feet and three inches ; south-west by lot numbered fifty-two (52), ninety-seven feet ; south-east by lot numbered fifty-five (55), thirty-three feet ; north-east by the easterly part of lot numbered fifty-four (54), about ninety-three and one-half feet ; being the westerly part of lot numbered fifty-four (54) on said Poole plan, and containing three thousand eighty-six (3,086) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to William P. Burns, and bounded as follows : North-west by Wave avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, thirty-three feet and three inches ; north-east by lot numbered fifty-six (56), ninety feet ; south-east by lot numbered fifty-five (55), thirty-three feet ; south-west by the westerly part of lot numbered fifty-four, about ninety-three and one-half feet ; being the easterly part of lot numbered fifty-four (54) on said Poole plan, and containing three thousand eighty-six (3,086) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary A. Burns, wife of William P. Burns, and bounded as follows : South-east by Coral avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, sixty-six and one-half feet ; south-west by lot numbered fifty-three (53), ninety-seven feet ; north-west by lot numbered fifty-four (54), sixty-six feet ; north-east by lot numbered fifty-seven (57), ninety feet ; all as shown on said Poole plan, being lot num-

bered fifty-five (55) on said plan and containing six thousand one hundred seventy-one (6,171) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Rosa L. V. Corinha, and bounded as follows: North-west by Coral avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, seventy-six and eighty-three hundredths feet; north-east by land herein-after described as taken from Annie Gaspere, seventy-nine and fifty-four hundredths feet; south-east by lot numbered sixty (60) on said last-mentioned plan, sixty-six and one-half feet; south-west by lot numbered sixty-one (61) on said plan, ninety-three feet; being lot numbered fifty-nine (59) and a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing six thousand ninety-five (6,095) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Annie Gaspere, and bounded as follows: North-west by Coral avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, twenty-four and ninety-six hundredths feet; north-east by land herein-after described as taken from Maria Da C. and Manuel P. De Silva, ninety-three feet; south by lot numbered sixty (60) on said last-mentioned plan, fourteen and ninety-eight hundredths feet; south-west by land herein-before described as taken from Rose L. V. Corinha, seventy-nine and fifty-four hundredths feet; being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand six hundred and six (1,606) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Maria Da C. and Manuel P. De Silva, and bounded as follows: North-west by Coral avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, twenty-four and fifty-eight hundredths feet; east by land herein-after described as taken from Rita Ferreira, about one hundred six and ten hundredths feet; south by lot numbered sixty (60) on said last-mentioned plan, about nine feet; south-west by land herein-before described as taken from Annie Gaspere, ninety-three feet, being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand six hundred and six (1,606) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Rita Ferreira, and bounded as follows: North by Coral avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, about twenty-two feet; east by the parcels of land herein-after described as taken from Frank Sarveran, Frank Enos and Emanuel Silva, and Antonio Silva and Antonio Francisco, about one hundred and nine feet; south by lot numbered (60) on said last-mentioned plan, about twenty-three feet; west by land herein-before described as taken from Maria Da C. and Manuel P. De Silva, about one hundred six and ten hundredths feet; being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing

two thousand three hundred forty-two (2,342) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Frank Sarveran, and bounded as follows: North-west, north, and north-east by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan; south by land herein-after described as taken from Frank Enos and Emanuel Silva, about forty-eight feet; west by land herein-before described as taken from Rita Ferreira, about forty-seven feet; being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand seven hundred and three (1,703) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Frank Enos and Emanuel Silva, and bounded as follows: East by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, about twenty-two feet; south by land herein-after described as taken from Antonio Silva and Antonio Francisco, about forty-five feet; west by land herein-before described as taken from Rita Ferreira, about twenty-two feet; north by land herein-before described as taken from Frank Sarveran, forty-eight feet; being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand fifty-six (1,056) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Antonio Silva and Antonio Francisco, and bounded as follows: East by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, about forty-two feet; south by lot numbered sixty (60) on said plan, about thirty-three feet; west by land herein-before described as taken from Rita Ferreira, about forty feet; north by land herein-before described as taken from Frank Enos and Emanuel Silva, about forty-five feet; being a part of lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand five hundred thirty-three (1,533) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph Perry, and bounded as follows: East by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, forty-eight feet; south by land herein-after described as taken from Nicholas Copello, twenty feet; west by the same, forty-eight feet; north by lands herein-before described as taken from Antonio Silva and Antonio Francisco, and Rita Ferreira, thirty-six feet; being a part of lot numbered sixty (60) on said Poole plan, and containing one thousand four hundred twenty-eight (1,428) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Nicholas Copello, and bounded as follows: East by Billow avenue, as shown on said Poole plan, forty feet; north by land herein-before described as taken from Joseph Perry, twenty feet; east again by same, forty-eight feet; north by the parcels of land herein-before described as taken from Rita Ferreira, Annie Gaspere, and Maria Da C. and Manuel P. De Silva, forty-four

feet ; north-west by lot numbered fifty-nine (59) on said plan, sixty-six and one-half feet ; south-west by lot numbered sixty-two (62) on said plan, one hundred and twenty feet ; being a part of lot numbered sixty (60) on said Poole plan, and containing five thousand eight hundred thirty-two (5,832) square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Thomas J. Dunbar, containing one hundred seventy-six and one-half acres, more or less, and comprising all that part of said Long Island, bounded north-east by land of the United States of America, and in all other directions by Boston harbor, excepting the parcels of land herein-before described as taken as aforesaid.

Ordered printed, and assigned to the next regular meeting of this Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC WIRES

UPON

REMOVAL OF TELEGRAPH-POLES FROM FRIEND STREET.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, November 3, 1884.

The Committee on Electric Wires, to whom was referred the petition of J. S. Paine and others, for the removal of certain telegraph-poles from Friend street, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

On the 21st of January last the Western Union Telegraph Company petitioned for leave to erect telegraph-poles in certain streets. The petition was referred to your committee, who reported, in part, March 10th, recommending that leave be granted said company to erect seventeen poles on Friend street. An order was passed authorizing the erection of said poles, and they were erected June 8th. On June 16th the petition for the removal of the poles was filed.

Your committee have given several hearings to the parties in interest, and submit a brief statement of both sides of the case.

The petitioners stated that the poles, which are of an unusually large size, obstructed travel, and were a great annoyance to pedestrians; that their unsightly appearance in such a narrow street would depreciate the value of property; that the wires to be strung on the poles would obstruct the free use of ladders in case of fire, and cause an increase in the rates of insurance.

The Western Union Telegraph Company stated that it formerly had a line through Friend street, connecting the northern and southern depots, which was of great importance to railroads; that this line ran over the roofs of buildings, and had been cut on one or two occasions, causing serious interruption to business, and it was supposed that the wires were cut for the purpose of compelling the company to remove them; that the persons employed by the company to repair its wires had great difficulty in getting permission to go on the roofs; that on Sundays and holidays it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to gain access to the buildings; and that for the purpose of relieving itself and the owners and occupants of property on Friend street from these annoyances, it determined to erect a pole-line, which would be under its own control, and accessible at all times.

While the subject was under consideration negotiations were opened with a view to an amicable settlement of the controversy.

The Telegraph Company made three propositions to the petitioners, namely:—

"1. That the poles should be removed, provided the owners would agree to allow the company to use their roofs for a period of five years.

"2. That the company would proceed forthwith to lay an underground line, and to remove the poles before July 1, 1885, provided the abutters would waive all claims for damages.

"3. That an order should be passed directing the removal of the poles on or before June 1, 1885. The Board of Aldermen to grant licenses where desired to lay underground wires. The company to proceed to lay such wires, and to see if they can be practically maintained and used in Friend street (or some other street instead). If they cannot accomplish this, they might, without any breach of good faith, bring the matter before the City Government, and ask to have the order rescinded. If the poles are removed all claims for damages to be waived; if not, the present petitions to be heard and proceeded with without prejudice by delay."

These propositions were rejected by the other side, and they submitted an agreement, signed by all the owners and

occupants of the buildings on Friend street, allowing the company to use their roofs, with opportunity of reasonable access thereto, until October 15, 1885, provided the company would remove the poles by December 1, 1884, and give the usual bond of indemnity against loss or damage caused by such use of the roofs, and would proceed to lay wires under Friend street, or some neighboring street.

The Western Union Telegraph Company would not assent to this arrangement, and at the final hearing on the subject its counsel stated that the company declined to remove the poles except in accordance with one of the three propositions above given; and, in case they were ordered to remove the poles, they should be compelled to fall back upon their legal rights under the United States laws.

Section 5263 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:—

"Any telegraph company now organized or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States, which have been or may hereafter be declared such by law, and over, under, or across the navigable streams and waters of the United States; but such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads."

Section 3964 defines a post road to be "All letter-carrier routes established in any city or town for the collection and delivery of mail matters."

Friend street being a letter-carrier route is, therefore, held to be a post road by the counsel for the telegraph company.

Your committee have delayed reporting upon the subject until the present time, hoping that the parties interested would settle the matter between themselves. There appears to be no prospect of this being done; and, as the case stands, it clearly calls for action on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

Friend street is a crowded thoroughfare, with narrow sidewalks. The poles which have been placed there are unusually large, some of them being four feet in circumference, and in some places there is a space of only four feet between them and the adjoining building. They are, therefore, a great obstruction to foot travel. The committee did not know that poles of such dimensions were to be used when they reported in favor of granting the location; had they known it they would undoubtedly have reported against their erection.

About fifty wires have been strung on the poles. In some places these wires are very close to the buildings, in one place being only eight inches from the eaves. Such a network of wires would form a great obstacle to raising ladders in case of fire, and, as the buildings in that locality are largely used for manufacturing purposes, and contain quantities of combustible material, the danger of an extensive conflagration is greatly increased. In consequence of this increased risk the rates of insurance on property in that vicinity have been advanced 25 per cent.

In view of the important relation that telegraph communication bears to our business interests it is proper that every facility, not inconsistent with public or private rights, should be given to permit the extension of the different lines; but when it becomes a question between the convenience of a corporation and that of the public, the former should give way. This is the question in the present case. It is more convenient for the Western Union Telegraph Company to run their wire upon poles placed in the street than upon roofs of buildings, and these poles obstruct the highway and inconvenience public travel.

Another question arises in this connection. As has already been stated, the company intimated its intention of appealing to the courts, in case it is ordered to remove its poles. It is certainly desirable that this question should be determined, in order that we may know whether a corporation has the right to use our highways regardless of public rights and independent of municipal control.

The desire of the Telegraph Company to experiment with an underground line should be encouraged, and this Board would undoubtedly afford every facility for making the proper tests; but it does not seem that this has anything to do with the removal of the poles, for the company has been offered the privilege of using the roofs for its Friend-street line while it is constructing the underground line, so that its business need not be interrupted, and the time allowed is sufficient for the purpose. It is to be regretted that the offer was not accepted.

As it is, your committee are of the opinion that the convenience of the public demands the removal of the poles, and, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS W. PRAY,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the Western Union Telegraph Company be, and it hereby is, ordered to remove the poles erected by said company on Friend street on or before the first day of December next, said poles being, in the judgment of this Board, an obstruction to, and interfering with, the travel on said street.

Ordered printed and assigned to the next regular meeting of this Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

[DOCUMENT 141 — 1884.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

BILLS

FOR

REFRESHMENTS AND CARRIAGE-HIRE
OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, November 5, 1884.

To the Common Council:—

In compliance with the requirements of Rule 45 of the Common Council, the undersigned respectfully presents the following copies of bills incurred by the Common Council, or by individual members of the Common Council, for refreshments and carriage-hire paid November 1.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

H. D. PARKER & Co.

Common Council:—

June 30. Dinner furnished Boston
Common Council for
Members, Officers, and
Reporters of same . \$400 00
Names of persons who
were present at the
annual dinner of the
Common Council at the
Parker House, June
30, 1884:—

Carried forward . . . \$400 00

Brought forward . . . \$400 00

President Lee; Councilmen Barry, Bigelow, Bond, Brady, Burk, Burke, Cassidy, Collison, Connell, Doherty, Donovan, Donnelly, Farrar, Fitzgerald, Graham, Green, Hichborn, Kearins, Lappen, J. E. Lynch, Mackin, Maguire, McKee, McNelley, F. J. Murphy, J. A. Murphy, Murray, Reagan, Rosnosky, Sullivan, Thomes, O'Flynn; Clerk Common Council Gregg, and Assistant O'Kane; City Messenger Peters, and Assts. Spurr, Sillo-way, Osborn; Reporters Hutchins, Smart, Lovell, Fynes, and Robson.

June 14. Refreshments, — Burke, Donnelly, and Kilduff,	7 50
16. Refreshments, — Marley and Kilduff . . .	6 45
Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 05
Refreshments, — Cassidy,	3 20
16. Refreshments, — Mullane,	2 65
16. Refreshments, — F. J. Murphy . . .	2 55
16. Refreshments, — Donnelly . . .	3 10
17. Refreshments, — Fitzgerald . . .	3 30
17. Refreshments, — Cassidy . . .	3 65
17. Refreshments, — Marley,	3 30
17. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 05
17. Refreshments—Finnerty,	4 00

Carried forward . . . \$445 80

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$445 80
June 18. Refreshments, — Burke and Finnerty . . .	7 43
18. Refreshments, — Regan, Kilduff, Denney, Gal- lagher, and Marley . .	21 35
18. Refreshments, — Murray,	3 30
18. Refreshments, — Fitzger- ald	3 05
18. Refreshments, — Cassidy,	3 30
18. Refreshments, — Horgan,	2 00
18. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	2 70
20. Refreshments, — Marley,	3 00
20. Refreshments, — Cassidy,	5 45
20. Refreshments, — Burke,	4 20
20. Refreshments—Donnelly, Finnerty, and Kilduff,	16 65
21. Refreshments, — Murray,	2 95
21. Refreshments, — Cassidy,	5 50
21. Refreshments, — Kilduff,	3 95
21. Refreshments, — Denney,	3 00
21. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 25
21. Refreshments, — Marley, Finnerty, Fitzgerald . .	13 10
23. Refreshments,—Finnerty, Kilduff, Donnelly . . .	9 95
23. Refreshments, — Marley and Fitzgerald	6 50
23. Refreshments, — Denney and Burke	5 50
24. Refreshments, — Kilduff,	4 50
24. Refreshments,—Denney,	4 30
24. Refreshments,—Cassidy,	3 85
24. Refreshments,—Reagan,	3 15
24. Refreshments,—Fitzger- ald	2 75
24. Refreshments,—Murray,	3 10
24. Refreshments,—Horgan,	2 75
24. Refreshments, — Fin- nerty	4 25
24. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy	4 35
25. Refreshments,—Cassidy,	4 85

Carried forward . . . \$610 78

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .		\$610 78
June 25.	Refreshments, — Horgan and Burke . . .	6 00
25.	Refreshments, — Kilduff,	4 00
25.	Refreshments, — Murray,	3 50
25.	Refreshments, — Denney,	5 25
26.	Refreshments, — Kilduff,	3 65
26.	Refreshments, — Horgan,	2 75
26.	Refreshments, — Cassidy,	3 50
26.	Refreshments, — Denney,	3 85
26.	Refreshments, — Murray,	3 10
26.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	4 30
26.	Refreshments, — Finnerty,	2 35
27.	Refreshments — Kilduff and Finnerty . . .	7 00
27.	Refreshments, — Marley,	4 30
27.	Refreshments, — Cassidy,	3 75
27.	Refreshments, — Murray,	3 00
27.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 95
28.	Refreshments, — Cassidy,	3 65
28.	Refreshments, — Horgan and Kilduff . . .	8 00
28.	Refreshments, — Murray and Denney . . .	7 00
28.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 75
30.	Refreshments, — Marley,	3 50
30.	Refreshments, — Kilduff,	4 00
30.	Refreshments, — Fin- nerty . . .	4 00
30.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 70
July 1.	Refreshments, — Murray,	2 75
1.	Refreshments, — Horgan,	3 25
1.	Refreshments, — Marley,	4 95
1.	Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 10
2.	Refreshments, — Fin- nerty . . .	4 45
2.	Refreshments, — Reagan,	4 00
2.	Refreshments, — Murray,	3 00
2.	Refreshments, — Burke .	4 00
<i>Carried forward</i> . . .		\$742 13

	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	\$742 13
July	2. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	3 85
	3. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	1 00
	3. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
	5. Refreshments,— Murray, Finnerty, and Horgan, . . .	3 00
	7. Refreshments,— Horgan and Finnerty . . .	2 00
	7. Refreshments, — Kilduff and Denney . . .	2 00
	8. Refreshments, — Horgan and Murray . . .	2 00
	8. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
	9. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	95
	9. Refreshments,— Horgan, . . .	1 00
	9. Refreshments,— Kilduff, . . .	1 00
	9. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
	10. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	1 00
	10. Refreshments,— Reagan, . . .	1 00
	10. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
	11. Refreshments,— Horgan, . . .	1 00
	11. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	1 00
	11. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
July	12. Refreshments, — Horgan and Donnelly . . .	2 00
	14. Refreshments, — Horgan and Donnelly . . .	2 00
	14. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	1 00
	14. Refreshments, — J. A. Murphy . . .	1 00
	15. Refreshments, — Finnerty . . .	1 00
		\$774 93
	<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	\$774 93

Brought forward . . . \$774 93

Committee on Annual Dinner:—

June 23. Refreshments,—Thomes,		
Donnelly, Lee . . .	\$10	50
28. Refreshments, — Lee,		
Thomes, Donnelly . .	11	10
		21 60

Committee on Opium Joints:—

June 28. Refreshments,—Horgan,		
Murray		9 55

Committee on South Burying-ground:—

July 3. Refreshments, — Burke,		
Mackin		2 00

Committee on Paving Investigation:—

June 20. Refreshments,—Bigelow,		
Murray	\$4	45
21. Refreshments,—Bigelow,		
Murray	1	25
July 10. Refreshments,—Bigelow,		
Collison	2	00
		7 70
		\$815 78

BECKMAN & PUNCHARD.

Common Council:—

Oct. 3. Refreshments,—Lappen,		
Taylor, Marley, Bige-		
low, Peters	\$5	00
13. Refreshments, — Kilduff,	1	00
14. Refreshments,—Denney,		
Horgan, Marley . .	3	00
		\$9 00

Committee on Paving Investigation:—

July 23. Refreshments,—Collison,		
Murray, Bigelow . .	3	00
		12 00
		\$827 78
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$827 78

Brought forward . . . \$827 78

J. E. MAYNARD.

Common Council:—

Carriage:—

June 25.	Brady	\$6 00
July 14.	Kilduff	2 50
	16. Murray	4 00
	16. Lee	3 00
	16. Horgan and Kil-	
	duff	3 00
	24. Reagan, L e e,	
	Donovan	8 00
	24. J. A. Murphy . .	4 00
	26. Kilduff	4 00
	28. Murray	3 00
	30. Denney	2 00
	31. Kilduff	5 00
Aug. 1.	Kilduff	8 00
	7. Kilduff	2 00
	6. Denney	5 00
	8. Murphy	6 00
	13. Denney	5 00
	13. Kilduff	4 00
	14. Lee and Rea-	
	gan	1 50
	14. Cassidy	2 00
	16. Cassidy	10 00
	18. Kilduff	8 00
	19. Gallagher . . .	10 00
	21. Lee, and Reagan,	1 00
	21. Denney	7 50
	22. Maguire	2 00
	23. Lee	50
	25. Lee	6 00
Sept. 1.	Cassidy	5 00
	3. Kilduff, Horgan,	6 00
	10. Lee	1 50
	11. Lee, Brady,	
	Murphy	6 00
	11. Gregg	50
	12. Reagan, Ma-	
	guire, Dono-	
	van	8 00

Carried forward \$150 00

\$827 78

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$150 00	\$827 78
	15. Peters . . .	3 00	
	18. Peters . . .	1 00	
	26. Rosnosky . . .	4 00	
	30. Peters . . .	1 00	
Oct.	1. Reagan, Lee . . .	5 00	
	2. Gregg, Osborn . . .	5 00	
	2. Gallagher . . .	4 00	
	2. Taylor, Marley . . .	5 00	
	2. Reagan, Lee . . .	5 00	
	2. Farrar, Gregg . . .	1 00	
	2. F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00	
	3. Lee, Mackin . . .	6 00	
	3. Peters . . .	2 00	
	6. F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00	
	6. Gallagher . . .	5 00	
	8. Peters . . .	3 00	
	13. F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00	
	13. Reagan, Lee . . .	5 00	
	14. Maguire . . .	6 00	
	14. Lee . . .	4 00	
	14. F. J. Murphy . . .	5 00	
	————	\$235 00	

Com. on So. Burying-ground:—

Sept. 30.	Carriage, — Mackin,	
	Burke	5 00
	————	\$240 00

THOMAS H. ROBERTS.

Common Council:—

June 15.	Carriage,—J. F. Marley,	\$5 00	
	16. Carriage,—J. F. Marley,	4 00	
	17. Carriage,—J. F. Marley,	6 00	
Aug. 20.	Carriage, — Marley . . .	6 00	
	28. Carriage, — Marley . . .	6 00	
Sept. 8.	Carriage,—P. L. Cassidy,	4 00	
Sept. 11.	Carriage, — Marley . . .	4 00	
	20. Carriage, — Marley . . .	6 00	
	29. Carriage, — Marley . . .	5 00	
Oct. 9.	Carriage, — Marley . . .	6 00	
	————	52 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	\$292 00	\$827 78

Brought forward . . . \$292 00 \$827 78

SINNOTT & Co.

Common Council:—

Aug. 2.	Carriage, — Kearins	. \$3 00	
6.	Carriage, — Kearins	. 7 00	
Oct. 3.	Carriage, — Reagan	. 8 00	
6.	Carriage, — Reagan	. 7 00	
3.	Carriage, — Reagan, Fin-		
	nerty	. 10 00	
14.	Carriage, — Reagan, J.		
	A. Murphy	. 8 00	
			43 00

T. J. SULLIVAN.

Common Council:—

July 25.	Carriage, — Councilman		
	Horgan	. \$8 00	
Aug. 6.	Carriage, — Councilman		
	Murray	. 10 00	
8.	Carriage, — Councilman		
	Murphy	. 10 00	
9.	Carriage, — Councilman		
	Horgan	. 10 00	
			38 00

J. B. CASSIDY & BRO.

Common Council:—

July 5.	Carriage, — William J.		
	Kilduff	. \$5 00	
18.	Carriage, — William J.		
	Kilduff	. 8 00	
Aug. 16.	Carriage, — W. J. Kil-		
	duff	. 3 50	
Sept. 8.	Carriage, — W. J. Kil-		
	duff	. 7 00	
Oct. 2.	Carriage, — W. J. Kil-		
	duff	. 6 00	
9.	Carriage, — W. J. Kil-		
	duff	. 7 00	
			36 50

Carried forward . . . \$409 50 \$827 78

Brought forward . . . \$409 50 \$827 78

LEWIS HALL.

Common Council:—

Oct. 8. Carriage, — D. A. Hor-
gan . . . \$8 00

Committee on Opium Joints:—

Oct. 3. Carriage, — D. A. Hor-
gan . . . 8 00
—— 16 00

THOMAS RYAN, JR.

Common Council:—

Sept. 24. Carriage, — Donnelly . \$8 00
Oct. 13. Carriage, — Donnelly . 8 00
—— 16 00

EDWIN R. WEBSTER.

Common Council:—

June 19. Two open carriages to
House of Correction,
Bigelow, Doherty,
Kearins, Green, re-
porters of Herald,
Globe, Advertiser, and
Journal . . . 16 00

CUMMINGS BROS.

Common Council:—

July 16. Hack-hire, — Councilman
Cassidy . . . \$4 50
Aug. 1. Hack-hire, — P. L. Cas-
sidy . . . 4 75
Aug. 14. Hack-hire, — P. L. Cas-
sidy . . . 3 25
—— 12 50

WM. S. AND GEO. O. WILEY.

Common Council:—

June 17. Barouche, — John H. Lee . . 10 00

Carried forward . . . \$480 00 \$827 78

Brought forward . . . \$480 00 \$827 78

L. M. STEWART.

Common Council:—

Sept. 23. Carriage, — P. L. Cas-		
sidy	\$4 50	
Oct. 17. Carriage, — P. L. Cas-		
sidy	4 50	
		9 00

H. D. SMITH.

Common Council:—

June 17. Use of carriage, — Whit-		
comb		8 00

E. R. WILSON, PROPRIETOR.

Common Council:—

July 4. Landau to and from Bat-		
tery Wharf, — C. M.		
Bromwich, ...		5 00

J. P. BARNARD.

Common Council:—

Oct. 2. Carriage, — Lappen,		
Bigelow, Murphy		4 00

H. A. FRANKLIN.

Common Council:—

June 25. Carriage to and from		
Mechanic's Building,		
J. P. Connell	3 50	
		509 50
		\$1,337 28

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION,

FOR

COMMONWEALTH-AVENUE EXTENSION.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

November 6, 1884.

The Joint Standing Committee on Streets respectfully represent that an additional appropriation of one thousand dollars will be required to complete the work on Commonwealth-avenue extension. The engineer's statement regarding the condition of the appropriation, and also setting forth the necessity for the small additional amount to enable him to complete the work, is appended hereto, and the committee request that the amount named may be provided by the City Council.

For the Committee,

JOHN W. FRASER.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1884.

CHARLES V. WHITTEN, Esq., *Chairman Joint Standing Committee on Streets*:—

DEAR SIR,—I submit herewith a copy of the Auditor's statement of the condition of the appropriation for Commonwealth-avenue Extension, from which it will be seen that the amounts appropriated have been nearly expended. There is not a sufficient amount left to meet the next pay-roll, due the 15th inst. ; and to complete the work of filling and grading the open areas, which work is now in progress, will require an additional appropriation, which I estimate at \$1,000.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY M. WIGHTMAN,
City Engineer.

COMMONWEALTH-AVENUE EXTENSION.

Appropriations and Loans	\$225,000 00
Expenditures as follows :—	
Land damages	\$35,619 50
Filling	128,879 52
Abutments and wing-walls for	
bridge	27,974 69
Iron bridge	9,803 59
Teaming of freights	9,379 13
Labor	10,722 06
Engineering expenses	1,426 90
Printing, advertising and stationery, ...	314 81
Carpentry	273 87
Soundings	126 75
Stone	97 78
Total	\$224,618 60
Balance, Nov. 6, 1884	\$381 40

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR SEWERS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 10, 1884.

To the Honorable City Council: —

The Committee on Sewers respectfully request that an additional appropriation of \$35,000 be made to meet the wants of the Sewer Department for the remainder of the financial year.

It will be remembered that, in the annual estimates for the current year, your committee requested an appropriation of \$500,000 for sewers. A careful examination of the data, showing the drainage facilities actually needed in newly improved districts, fully convinced your committee that the usual appropriation would be entirely inadequate to supply more than a fraction of the demands which would be made upon the department, and they therefore asked for a sum sufficiently large to enable them to meet the immediate requirements of public convenience and health in the construction of new sewers.

In the judgment of the Committee on Estimates it was deemed unwise to burden the annual tax levy with so large an appropriation, and a reduction was made, with the understanding that if the Sewer Department needed a large sum of money before the expiration of the year it would be furnished upon a loan.

The work of the department has, in the judgment of your committee, been carried forward with commendable energy and economy; and, but for the pressure of many small demands, the plans for several extensive drainage schemes would have been matured and a loan requested for their execution.

The plans have not yet received careful revision, and the contemplated work will wait until next year.

There are, however, pressing calls for sewers constantly coming before your committee which ought to be favorably answered; and while it is not now intended to enter upon new work of very considerable magnitude the present year, the department would be able to remedy many of the numerous evils complained of arising from defective drainage, and which demand immediate attention,—if the additional appropriation be granted,—nearly all of which could have been attended to out of the department fund but for the large expense incurred in sewer work on Brookline avenue and Beacon street, for which no provision had been made in the department estimate.

The following is a statement of the expenditures of the department during the present financial year, including the November draft:—

Amount appropriated	\$300,000 00
For Labor and salaries	\$90,625 17
Contracts	91,505 61
Brick, cement and sand	22,897 29
Sewer pipe	22,800 46
C basin stone	4,398 50
Iron castings	3,979 68
Teaming	4,251 48
Tools and hardware	2,692 27
Lumber	3,693 51
Dredging	2,247 50
Horses, care of, etc.	4,961 29
Miscellaneous	4,074 43
	258,127 19
Balance left	\$41,872 81
There will be required on contracts not yet completed, if the weather permits the prosecution of the work, about	\$20,000 00
For other work in numerous items already petitioned for, and a large portion of which can be done in winter, together with the usual department expenses	57,000 00
	\$77,000 00
Balance unexpended	41,872 81
Additional sum required	\$35,127 19

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. HERSEY,

Chairman.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON WATER

UPON A

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BOSTON WATER BOARD
RELATIVE TO PERMITTING THE STANDARD
SUGAR REFINERY TO LAY PIPES IN
THE STREETS TO OBTAIN AN
INDEPENDENT WATER
SUPPLY.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, November 17, 1884.

The Committee on Water, on the part of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication from the Water Board relative to granting the Standard Sugar Refinery the privilege of laying pipes in certain streets for the purpose of obtaining an independent water supply, having considered the subject, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The order which called forth the protest from the Water Board was passed by this Board October 21, 1884, and gives to the Standard Sugar Refinery the right to lay down pipes in the streets in South Boston, from their works on Granite street to a spring of water located a mile and a half distant, on land near the corner of K and East Fourth streets. This was done in response to a petition from the company, stating substantially that, on account of the city water being inferior in quality and very expensive, they were obliged to seek a

supply from some other source, to enable them to compete with the sugar refineries in other cities. They had discovered this spring above mentioned, and believed it would yield them an adequate supply of suitable water at a less cost than that supplied by the city, and they accordingly asked the privilege of connecting it with their refinery by pipes laid through the public streets.

The Water Board, in their protest against the action of the Aldermen in this matter, disapprove of it, as being improper in principle, and a dangerous precedent to establish so far as the interests of the Water Department are concerned. They claim that, if the plan of the Standard Sugar Refinery is sanctioned, a serious loss to the water revenue will result, while at the same time the burden upon other water-takers will be proportionately increased. The Water Board also claim that, after this petition is granted, other petitions for a similar privilege will probably be presented, which cannot, under the circumstances, be consistently refused, and the city will, therefore, be placed in the position of competing with various corporations, perhaps, in supplying the citizens with water.

The position taken by the Water Board is unquestionably correct. In the present financial condition of the Water Department the city cannot afford to encourage the use of private sources of supply, for that means a diminution of revenue, which, if carried on, will lead to increased taxation. Consumers generally will therefore suffer for the benefit of the few who may have the means and facilities for obtaining a private supply. On the other hand there is no doubt but that many of our large manufacturing establishments, in which great quantities of water are used, find it difficult to compete with their rivals in other cities, owing to our excessive water-rates. This is particularly true of the sugar-refining interest. It is claimed that, on account of the color of city water, it is necessary to use much larger quantities in refining sugar than would be required if a colorless water could be obtained. This, together with the high rate (double that of other cities), places the refineries in Boston at a great disadvantage.

The remedy for this state of things is not, however, to be found in authorizing the use of private sources of supply; for, besides the loss in revenue, that would be unjust to the manufacturers who could not avail themselves of the privilege accorded to their more fortunate competitors. But it is a question whether it would not be good public policy to adjust the water-rates so as to discriminate in favor of our manufacturing interests, and place them on an equality with those of

other cities. It would certainly be a great mistake to pursue a policy that would embarrass or, perhaps, overthrow any of the industrial interests of the city.

Your committee are of the opinion that measures should be taken to lighten the burden that now rests upon those who use water for manufacturing purposes, as soon as it can be done without working injustice to other consumers; and they believe that the Water Board, who by statute are authorized to establish and regulate the prices or rents of water, fully appreciate the importance of the question, and that it may safely be left with that Board to decide.

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

MALCOLM S. GREENOUGH,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the order approved Oct. 21, 1884, authorizing the Standard Sugar Refinery to lay pipes in certain streets in South Boston, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded.

Ordered, That the petition of the Standard Sugar Refinery for leave to lay pipes in certain streets, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water, be taken from the files and referred to the Water Board.

Ordered printed, and assigned to the next regular meeting of this Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER

UPON

EXTENSION OF THE HIGH-SERVICE SYSTEM.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Nov. 17, 1884.

The Joint Standing Committee on Water, to whom was referred, among the unfinished business of last year, the subject of extending the high-service system, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The City Engineer has submitted to the committee the following amended estimate of the cost of new high-service works:—

Engine buildings, wells, engine foundations, connection-chamber, etc.	\$142,000 00
One engine, capacity 10,000,000 gallons	60,000 00
One relief engine, capacity 5,000,000 gal- lons	25,000 00
Lands and reservoir (No. 1), capacity 15,- 000,000 gallons (including gate-chamber).	210,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$437,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$437,000 00
Land damages for reservoir No. 3 . . .	28,000 00
Pipe mains, force and supply . . .	231,000 00
	\$696,000 00
Add 10 per cent. for engineering and contingencies	69,600 00
	<u>\$765,600 00</u>

This is a reduction of \$13,200 from the estimate made last year.

In their report for the current year the Water Board called the attention of the City Council to the subject, renewing the recommendations made in 1883, and stating that "this is one of the important questions of the early future, and in our judgment it should be considered and acted upon the present year. The policy of delay in this matter is a wrong policy."

In his report to the Water Board, the City Engineer says:—

"The necessity for new high-service works has been so often alluded to and advocated in my former reports to the Board that it seems almost unnecessary for me to again bring the subject to your attention; but the constant pressure from the inhabitants of the districts inadequately supplied from the low-service, for an extension of the high-service to these sections, compels me to make a brief allusion to the present condition of the works. Although a large reduction has been made in the consumption from these works, by the suppression of a considerable proportion of the waste, the growth of the districts supplied by them is so rapid that I have not considered it advisable to imperil their efficiency in localities which can be supplied in no other way by extending the service to districts which can obtain a tolerably good supply from the low-service. There are several districts, embracing a population of two or three thousand people, that are insufficiently supplied from the low-service, but the effect of annexing them to the present high-service works would be to at once reach the safe limit of their capacity during the cold weather of the winter season. It will take from two to three years to build new high-service works, and until favorable action is taken by the city government in relation to their construction I cannot recommend any material addition to the area supplied by the present ones."

The subject of extending the high-service system has been before the City Council for several years ; but, although the necessity has been admitted, it has not been thought prudent to begin the work, mainly for the reason that it was considered doubtful whether the water revenue would be sufficient to meet the expense.

Your committee are now of the opinion that the prospective increase in revenue warrants the commencement of the work, and they accordingly recommend that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

For the Committee,

MALCOLM S. GREENOUGH,

Chairman.

Ordered printed, and referred to Committee on Finance.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MINORITY REPORT

OF

ALDERMAN CHARLES V. WHITTEN

ON THE

REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, November 20, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

In submitting my views on the subject of revising the City Charter, I shall, for the sake of brevity, confine myself to stating only wherein I disagree with the majority of the commissioners. It will therefore be understood that, when not otherwise stated, I agree with their recommendations for reorganizing the city government. It is well, however, to state in the beginning that I do not coincide with the majority in the inference that the great increase in the expenditures of the city during the last thirty years is mainly due to defects in our system of government. During that time the area of the city has been greatly increased by annexation, and the rapid development of the acquired territory has called for large appropriations for necessary improvements. Again, during that time, a number of extraordinary expenditures have been forced upon the city, such as, for instance, the expenses growing out of the civil war, the great fire of 1872, the improvement of certain unhealthy portions of the city, the improved system of sewerage, and the laying out of a system of public parks; so that we are now carrying an annual interest account of \$997,604.76 for expenses which were in a great measure unavoidable, and cannot fairly be considered

as evidences of extravagance. It is not clear that any change in our system of government would be certain to effect a reduction in the tax-rate. Whoever has charge of the expenditure of public money, whether committees or officers, will be subjected to the same importunities, and it is difficult to imagine a public officer so constituted as to remain entirely uninfluenced by all considerations of political or personal feelings. In my opinion, the only sure way to secure a reduction in the rate of taxation would be to obtain a law fixing a maximum tax-rate of, say, \$13.50 on a thousand, based upon the valuation of the preceding year.

The principal points of difference between the undersigned and the majority of the Commission are in regard to the administration of legislative and executive powers, and the consolidation of certain departments. The establishment of a single legislative body I consider of doubtful expediency. The fact that a measure has to pass the scrutiny of two legislative bodies, each having a negative upon the other, furnishes a check to hasty legislation which cannot well be provided for in the case of a single body. And this is a measure of safety which more than counterbalances any supposed advantage one council would afford. It is not clear why there should be greater economy in one body than in two bodies, or less extravagance in expenditures. In fact, it will be noticed that, among the cities whose expenditures *per capita* have been compared, the smallest expenditure is found to be in those which are governed by two legislative bodies.

The separation of legislative and executive functions is desirable, but it may be done without the establishment of a new Board, as proposed. The people always look with suspicion upon the introduction of any new and untried features into our system of municipal government, and it is best to avoid them as much as possible. It is unnecessary, also, to introduce these new features, for the Board of Aldermen, a body with which the people are familiar, can perform all the duties which it is proposed to give to the Executive Council, and all violent changes in our system, and the departure from a time-honored custom, may be avoided. There would be no inconsistency in giving the Board of Aldermen both legislative and executive powers. In fact, it would be but a return to the plan of the first city charter. I therefore propose that the legislative powers of the corporation shall be exercised by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, and the executive powers by the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and heads of departments.

I differ from the majority of the commissioners in regard

to the method of appointing the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Superintendent of Faneuil Hall market.

The duty of sealing weights and measures is in no way connected with police affairs, and there is no apparent necessity for, or any advantage to be gained in, making the sealer a subordinate of the police department. The change would involve an alteration of the public statutes, which is undesirable and would not be likely to meet with favor.

The management of Faneuil Hall Market is only remotely connected with health matters. The Superintendent of Markets' principal duty is to take charge of the city property, to collect rents, and to enforce the terms of leases and the laws and ordinances relating to the market buildings and the surrounding streets. His duties as a health-officer are subordinate to those of a superintendent. He is the agent of the Board of Aldermen, who grant leases and have the general management of the market property, and that Board should, therefore, have a voice in his appointment.

I differ with the majority of the commissioners in regard to changing the system of management of the following departments:—

Mt. Hope and Cedar Grove cemeteries, Survey and Inspection of Buildings, Streets, Water Supply, Bridges, Sewers, Engineer's department, Ferries, and Public Institutions.

The care of burial-grounds in the city proper may very well remain in the Health Department, but the management of two such important cemeteries as Mt. Hope and Cedar Grove had better be retained under boards of trustees. There are many questions which arise in relation to these cemeteries, especially those concerning the sale of lots and the rights of lot-owners, which should not be left to the decision of a single official, especially one charged with such important duties as would devolve upon the Health Commissioner. I, therefore, recommend that each of these cemeteries be managed by boards, composed of five persons. The department for the survey and inspection of buildings was instituted, it is true, mainly for the purpose of regulating the construction of buildings, so as to prevent the spread of fire; but since its organization it has been charged with many other duties. It regulates the construction of buildings not only with a view to preventing the spread of fire, but also with regard to their safety under all circumstances. It has charge of the inspection of boilers and elevators, regulation of plumbing, construction of tenement-houses and places of public amusement, enforcement of statutory provisions relative to fire-escapes, setting of heating-apparatus, etc. The department is of sufficient importance to remain as it is;

and I am of the opinion that if it is merged with the fire department, its usefulness will be destroyed. I therefore recommend that the present organization be retained.

The duty of building, repairing, and lighting the public streets is enough for one officer to undertake, and it would seem unwise to impose upon the head of the street department the manifold duties proposed in the majority report. The management of the water department alone is sufficient to tax the ability of a very competent person, and I do not see that duties of the two departments are at all connected with each other, except so far as relates to digging up the streets. Concert of action in this respect could be enforced by the Board of Aldermen.

I therefore recommend that the Superintendent of Streets, in addition to his present duties, be given charge of public lights, and that the water department be placed under one commissioner.

If this proposal is adopted there will be no necessity for requiring that the Superintendent of Streets should be a civil engineer. Such a requirement would be a bar to the appointment of many capable men, fully competent to perform all the duties of the office, but who may not have had a professional training.

The sewer department, in which I include the improved system of sewerage, should have a civil engineer at its head. So, also, the construction and maintenance of bridges should be in charge of a civil engineer. There are also other public works constructed from time to time which require the supervision of an engineer, who should be an independent officer, responsible only to the City Council. This system has worked well in the past, and I see no good reason to discontinue it. I therefore recommend that the office of City Engineer be retained, and that in addition to his present duties he be given control of the surveyor's department, the entire sewerage system of the city, and of the public bridges. I propose that the ferries remain under the management of a board of unpaid directors, the number being made the same as that of other boards.

I consider that it would be inexpedient to place the penal and reformatory institutions under the control of one person. In this department, perhaps more than in all the others that have been mentioned, a board of directors is required. Questions concerning the care of the unfortunate persons who are confined in these institutions should not be left to the judgment of one individual. The limited supervision of the State authorities, and an occasional visit by municipal officers, would not take the place of a constant oversight by a board of directors.

I therefore recommend for these institutions a board of five unpaid directors, appointed in the same manner as other boards. I agree to the separation of the penal and pauper institutions, and to placing the Lunatic Hospital under the same management as the City Hospital.

The following schedules show wherein I differ from the majority in relation to the proposed organization of the government :—

MAJORITY PLAN.

Elected by popular vote, —

- A Mayor for two years.
- 5 Executive Councillors for two years.
- 2 Members of the City Council, from each ward, for two years.
- 24 School Committeemen, — eight to be elected every two years to serve for six years.

Appointed by the Mayor (with the advice and consent of the Executive Council) :—

- Election Officers for the several precincts.
- 2 Registrars of Voters.
- 1 City Clerk.
- 1 Superintendent of Printing.
- 1 City Treasurer.
- 1 City Auditor.
- 1 City Collector.
- 1 Corporation Counsel.
- 5 Assessors of Taxes.
- 1 Police Commissioner.
- 2 License Commissioners, who, with the Police Commissioner, constitute the board charged with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- 1 Health Commissioner.
- 1 Fire Commissioner.
- 1 Superintendent of the Street Department and Water Supply.
- 1 Superintendent of Public Buildings.
- 1 Director of Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- 5 Trustees of the City Hospital and Lunatic Hospital.
- 12 Overseers of the Poor.
- 5 Trustees of the Public Library.
- 3 Park Commissioners.
- 2 Record Commissioners.
- 3 Probation Officers.
- Constables, and other officers paid by fees fixed by the Public Statutes.

MINORITY PLAN.

Elected by popular vote, —

- A Mayor for two years.
- 12 Aldermen for two years.
- 2 Members of the Common Council from each ward, for two years.
- 24 School Committeemen, — eight to be elected every two years to serve for six years.

Appointed by the Mayor :—

A Mayor's Clerk.

Appointed by the Mayor (with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen) :—

- Election Officers for the several precincts.
- 2 Registrars of Voters.
- 1 City Clerk.
- 1 Superintendent of Printing.
- 1 City Treasurer.
- 1 City Auditor.
- 1 City Collector.
- 1 Corporation Counsel.
- 5 Assessors of Taxes.
- 1 Police Commissioner.
- 2 License Commissioners, who, with the Police Commissioner, constitute the board charged with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- 1 Health Commissioner.
- 1 Fire Commissioner.
- 1 Superintendent of Streets.
- 1 Superintendent of Water Supply.
- 1 City Engineer.
- 1 Inspector of Buildings.
- 1 Superintendent of Public Buildings.
- 1 Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- 1 Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market.
- 5 Directors of Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- 5 Trustees of the City Hospital and Lunatic Hospital.
- 12 Overseers of the Poor.
- 5 Trustees of the Public Library.
- 5 Trustees of Mt. Hope Cemetery.
- 5 Commissioners of Cedar Grove Cemetery.
- 5 Directors of Ferries.
- 3 Park Commissioners.
- 2 Record Commissioners.
- 3 Probation Officers.
- Constables, and other officers paid by fees fixed by the Public Statutes.

I submit my recommendations in the form of a series of propositions contained in the accompanying order.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES V. WHITTEN.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court, at its next session, for such additions to, and amendments of, existing laws relating to the City of Boston as will provide in substance as follows : —

1. That the legislative powers of the Corporation be vested in a City Council, consisting of twelve Aldermen elected at large, and a Common Council, consisting of two persons from each ward.

2. That the executive powers of the Corporation be vested in the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the heads of departments hereinafter named.

3. That the Mayor and City Council be elected for the term of two years, and, in addition to other qualifications required by law, the Mayor and Aldermen shall have been inhabitants and legal voters in Boston for ten years next preceding their election ; and the members of the Common Council shall have been inhabitants of and voters in said city for five years next preceding their election.

4. That vacancies in the office of Mayor or in the Board of Aldermen or Common Council be filled as at present provided for.

5. That the Mayor shall have power to veto distinct subjects or distinct items of appropriation in any ordinance or order passed by the City Council.

6. That the Mayor and Aldermen shall have the powers now exercised by the Board of Street Commissioners, together with all other executive powers now vested in the Mayor and Aldermen, the Board of Aldermen and the City Council.

7. That the Mayor be authorized to appoint a clerk.

8. That the following officers and Boards be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, namely : —

Election officers for the several precincts.

Two Registrars of Voters, representing the two leading political parties.

A City Clerk.

A Superintendent of Printing.

A City Treasurer.

A City Auditor.

A City Collector.

A Corporation Counsel.

Five Assessors of Taxes.

One Police Commissioner, who shall, in addition to the powers now exercised by the Police Commissioners (except as to liquor licenses), have the appointment of the Harbor Master.

Two License Commissioners, who, with the Police Commissioner, shall constitute a Board of License Commissioners, with the powers of the present Police Commissioners in licensing and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

One Health Commissioner, who shall, in addition to the powers now exercised by the Board of Health, have charge of cleaning the streets, the collection of offal and ashes, the control of all cemeteries in the city proper and the City Registrar's office, and the Inspectors of Provisions, Milk, and Vinegar.

One Fire Commissioner.

One Superintendent of the Street Department, who shall have charge of building and repairing streets, and of public lights.

One Water Commissioner, who shall have the powers now vested in the Boston Water Board, except the powers in relation to taking land and water rights, and fixing the rents for the use of water, which powers shall be conferred on the City Council.

One City Engineer, who shall, in addition to the duties now performed by the City Engineer, have charge of the sewerage system of the city, the City Surveyor's department, and of the public bridges.

One Superintendent of Public Buildings, to have the powers of the present Superintendent, and the Committees on City and County Buildings; also the power to purchase land for school purposes, and the control of the City Architect's office.

One Inspector of Buildings.

One Harbor Master.

One Sealer of Weights and Measures.

One Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market.

Five Directors of Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to serve without pay, with all the powers now exercised by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, over the institutions at Deer Island, and the House of Correction at South Boston.

Twelve Overseers of the Poor, to serve without pay, and

to have all the powers now exercised by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions in regard to paupers, poor and indigent persons, and destitute or neglected children, and the institutions and establishments for the care thereof, except the Lunatic Hospital.

Three Park Commissioners, who shall, in addition to the powers of the present Park Commissioners, have charge of the Common, Public Garden, and all public grounds, and who shall serve without pay.

Five Trustees of the City Hospital and Lunatic Hospital, to serve without pay.

Five Trustees of the Public Library, to serve without pay.

Five Trustees of Mt. Hope Cemetery, to serve without pay.

Five Commissioners of Cedar Grove Cemetery, to serve without pay.

Five Directors of Ferries, to serve without pay.

Two Record Commissioners, to serve without pay.

Three Probation Officers.

Also Constables, and all other officers and inspectors heretofore elected by the City Council, or appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are compensated for their services by fees fixed by the public statutes.

9. That all nominations for appointment made by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen shall lie over for at least one week before being acted upon, and shall be made public; *provided, however*, that this restriction shall not apply to a temporary appointment required to fill a vacancy.

10. That all heads of departments intrusted with the expenditure of appropriations for work or supplies shall be required to give bonds in a penal sum to be fixed by the City Council, and with sureties satisfactory to the Mayor and Aldermen.

11. That the authority of the heads of executive departments to make contracts for work or supplies shall, when the expense involved exceeds a certain amount, be subject to the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen; and that no expense shall be incurred beyond the appropriations made by the City Council.

12. That the City Council be authorized to elect a clerk of committees, a messenger, and such other clerks and officers as it may require in the performances of its duties.

13. That the Common Council be authorized to elect or appoint a clerk to keep its records.

14. That each member of the City Council be paid \$300 per annum, to cover any expenses incurred by him in the service of the city, and that no money shall be paid out of the city treasury for refreshments furnished to the City Council or any member thereof.

15. That in case the Mayor, or any other municipal officer, shall at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty, or shall wilfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression, misconduct, or misfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; and the court in which such conviction shall be had shall enter an order removing such officer from office. In case an indictment is found against the Mayor, the District Attorney shall notify the Board of Aldermen of the fact, and the Chairman of said Board shall act as Mayor during the pendency of proceedings. In case an indictment is found against any other municipal officer the District Attorney shall notify the Mayor, who shall suspend such officers pending proceedings.

16. That any officer or person appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen may be removed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Aldermen, and the reasons for such removal shall be entered at length on the records kept by the City Clerk, and shall be open to public inspection. And the Mayor may, in his discretion, suspend any officer or person in the employ of the city (except officers elected by the City Council or Common Council); and, if necessary for the proper discharge of the public business, he may make a temporary appointment to fill any vacancy, however caused.

17. That the Mayor, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Common Council, shall, *ex officio*, constitute the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund for the payment of the city debt.

18. That the Mayor shall, once in each month, or oftener, call together the Board of Aldermen and heads of departments for consultation and advice upon the affairs of the city; and at such meetings the heads of departments shall furnish such information as to matters under their control and management as the Mayor or Board of Aldermen may require. Records shall be kept of such meetings by the Mayor's clerk; and rules and regulations, not inconsistent with any law or ordinance, may be adopted for the administration of

the affairs of the city ; and especially for the purpose of preventing frequent and unnecessary openings of the streets, and to promote system and economy in repairing over breaks made for underground work.

19. That the officers and heads of departments shall appoint all persons employed in their respective offices and departments, and shall be responsible for their conduct and efficiency ; *provided, however*, that the appointment of heads of bureaus and of deputies shall be subject to approval by the Mayor.

20. That, in order to conform to the system of biennial elections herein established, eight members of the School Committee be elected at large every two years to serve for six years.

21. That the Mayor shall not be a member of the School Committee, or preside over its meetings ; but shall have the veto power over orders appropriating money, or authorizing the expenditures of money, to the same extent that he has over like orders of the City Council.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MINORITY REPORT

OF

COUNCILMAN JOHN H. LEE

ON THE

REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

BOSTON, November 20, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

The undersigned, one of the Commission on the City Charter, being unable to agree with the report of the majority of the Commission, desires to submit a minority report.

The Legislature has just enacted a law requiring the members of the Board of Aldermen to be chosen by districts. We desire to see this experiment tried. If the City Charter be amended as proposed by the majority report the Board of Aldermen and Common Council will be abolished, and the new City Council, deprived in large part of the powers and responsibilities hitherto intrusted to their predecessors, will be dwarfed into an insignificant and comparatively unimportant branch of the government. I cannot agree that the duties, responsibilities, and powers which have devolved upon a body of twelve men for a period of sixty years shall now be narrowed to a coterie of five, who are to be known under the somewhat peculiar title of the Executive Council. It means simply five Assistant Mayors.

Boston does not yet need six chief magistrates, and it is not for her best interests that the number, authority, or powers of her Board of Aldermen be abridged. The idea of an executive council may be an excellent device for the purpose of securing a change in our mode of government,

but it is a retrograde instead of an advance movement. It is a thinly disguised scheme of the minority to secure the control of the city as long as possible against the majority. To accomplish this it is proposed to practically annihilate a charter that was drafted by the ablest jurist that Massachusetts has ever known, to abolish the system of government which has prevailed from the beginning, and to inaugurate an untried Utopian sort of a scheme which will give us a radical revolution instead of the beneficial amendments to the charter which a large majority of our citizens are desirous of seeing adopted. It is not the abolition of the charter that is required, but a simplification of the methods now in force, and a combination of certain departments now separated, and which naturally belong together, in order that money may be saved to the city and the people be relieved from present annoyances. I am in favor of returning to the original purpose of those who framed our municipal government rather than departing from it. That purpose was to provide each municipal department with but a single head, and he removable by the Mayor only for cause. I am in favor of a Board of twelve Aldermen elected by districts, and a lower legislative body of seventy-two on the basis of ward representation; one-third of each branch elected each year. The idea of an executive council on the plan of the majority is visionary and impracticable, and should not be seriously considered for a moment. Wherever and whenever departments or commissions can be consolidated with advantage to the public it should be done. Whatever in any manner relates to the building and lighting of streets, laying and care of sewers and pipes, may very properly be placed under one direction, in order to save both expense and annoyance. If the majority had considered what our citizens really need at the present time, rather than undertaken to tear down everything old for the sake of becoming the founders of something new, I should have been glad to have united with them. I cannot, however, advocate the ideal at the expense of the practical.

Some of the very men whose influence have given form to the majority report were among the most strenuous advocates of the movement which led to the establishment of our present system of administration by commissions. Then they desired to pull down the system of the fathers who framed the charter; now they wish to destroy their own creation. They seem to have but one object in view, and that is the upbuilding and maintenance of their political faith and followers. I have no sympathy with this. We have a city of nearly 400,000 people, represent-

ing one-fourth of the entire State in population, and possessing more than one-third of the aggregate wealth. Our city legislators are 84 in number, and average not more than 50 sessions in a year. The legislators of the State are 280 in number, and average 140 sessions in a year. Our legislators receive no pay for their services, while those of the State receive an average salary of \$600 per year. The comparison is by no means unfavorable to our city.

If a careful investigation were to be instituted of the systems, books, accounts, and general administration of the affairs of the City of Boston, the result, as to efficiency and honesty, would compare favorably with any city of like importance in the country. It is because of the knowledge I have of these things that I oppose a radical revolution of our government, and urge the adoption of the same spirit of careful inquiry and conservative action that obtains among business men in the administration of private affairs. One other thing to which I ask special attention is the evident intention of the promoters of this scheme to make a clean sweep of the officials now in service, and, under the very convenient pretext of reform, make a change of substantially the whole official force of the city. This is not only unjust to a large number of excellent officials who have served the city for many years, but would prove demoralizing to good government generally, and manifestly not be for the best interests of the city.

All that, in my opinion, is needed, in this regard, is that the City Council shall have power, by ordinance, to make such consolidation and rearrangement of present departments as, after careful consideration, may be deemed to be for the best interests of the city.

There is one other matter which has strongly interested me. While in the country at large the prevailing belief seems to be that the tenure of office of faithful officials should be removed as far as possible from partisan control, the inventors of the new charter seem to desire to make change in all the officers the bait for fierce contest every two years.

All that any combination will have to secure under their plan will be the Mayor and three of the Executive Council, and all officers in the city are at their disposal. This, in my judgment, is subversive of the best interests of the city. When an official has shown himself faithful and efficient he should not be liable to a loss of position to reward an active wire-puller who has rendered service in the election of the four persons I have named. The true executive officers are the heads of departments, and that mayor best subserves the interests of the city who labors to make himself

thoroughly acquainted with the work of the different departments, and sees that the head is conducting his department efficiently and honestly. I therefore believe that all heads of departments should hold their office until their successors are chosen ; that they should be elected by the City Council by concurrent action, subject, however, to the approval of the Mayor, as in the case of an ordinance.

The objection of the majority to this plan, that "the legislative body which has control of the public purse" should not have "the election or control of the individuals through whom the money is expended," must be seen to be of little force, as they themselves propose to give this "election or control" to the Mayor, who has, under their charter, the most complete control of the "public purse" in his veto power ; and the second objection, that the "veto power of the Mayor in such cases would take the form of an objection to individuals, which would produce personal feeling and lead to antagonisms between the different departments of the government," is a singular objection when we consider that, under their plan, the Mayor, in making his nominations, would have, in appointing one, to make personal objection to every other candidate for the same office ; and if a nomination should be rejected by the Executive Council would there not be as much "antagonism between the different departments" as if the City Council elected their officer, and the Mayor vetoed the election? The advantages, however, are plain, especially to any one who has had an acquaintance with the strenuous efforts made to secure a nomination from any chief executive of our city. The plan I suggest would give a permanence to office which it does not now possess ; would enable the Mayor to have a better and stronger power to prevent unfit elections, and would, above all, remove from the Mayor the intolerable annoyance of persistent office-seekers, and their more persistent friends.

I therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

JOHN H. LEE.

ORDERED, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to petition the General Court for such legislation as may be necessary to provide —

1st. That one-third of the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council be elected annually.

2d. That the City Council may be authorized to provide by ordinance for placing the building and lighting of highways, laying and care of sewers, water and other pipes, under one officer or board.

3d. That all salaried officers, appointed by other than the heads of departments, except the Mayor's clerk, and the clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and the clerk of the Common Council, be elected by concurrent vote, subject to the approval of the Mayor, as in case of ordinances; such officers to hold their office until their successors are chosen, or they are removed for cause by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, after charges and hearing.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSE,
PARKER STREET.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1884.

The Committee on Public Buildings would report that an additional appropriation of \$5,000 is required for the new Primary School-house on Parker street, to meet the extra cost incurred by the unexpected great depth to which the foundations were required to be built.

They would represent that there is an unexpended balance of the appropriation for Primary School-house, O street, now completed, from which the amount asked for could be transferred.

The following statement shows the expenditures to date : —

Appropriation	.	.	.	.	.	\$40,000
Masonry	.	.	.	.	\$12,000 00	
Cut-granite	.	.	.	.	4,200 00	
Carpentry	.	.	.	.	2,500 00	
Freestone	.	.	.	.	1,575 00	
Roofing	.	.	.	.	1,472 00	
Iron-work	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Superintending construction	.	.	.	.	108 25	
Advertising	.	.	.	.	97 07	
Printing	.	.	.	.	75 62	
Watchman	.	.	.	.	12 50	
Borings	.	.	.	.	8 00	
Due on outstanding contracts	.	.	.	.	16,951 56	
						\$40,000

For the committee,

CHARLES V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

ON THE

BURRILL CLAIM.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred by the Board of Aldermen, March 10, 1884, the petition of Charles Burrill, for payment for credits to the quota of Boston, in 1864, would respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

This claim has been presented to almost every City Council since the year 1869, making a period of about fifteen years, during which the claimant has in vain attempted to obtain the satisfaction he desires from the city government. Although the history of the claim, and the different views which have been held in regard to it, have been set out at length in the different reports that have been made from time to time by committees of the several City Councils; still it is deemed best in this report to make a brief statement of the origin of the claim and of its progress up to the present time. All the testimony taken in the case by the Committee on Claims of the City Council of 1869 was printed *verbatim*, and is to be found in City Document 98 of that year, together with the arguments of the counsel for the claimant and for the city. The several reports which have been made upon the claim by committees of City Councils since that time are to be found in City Documents 53 of 1872, 46 and 70 of 1873, and 57 of 1879, and certain statements relative to the case are

printed in City Document 76 of 1880. The testimony taken in 1869 is the only printed evidence relating to the claim which is in existence at the present time, and your committee have made use of that evidence freely, and have had access to no other, with the exception of a copy of the list of the names of the men obtained by Mr. Burrill, which list was subsequently the basis of the credits allowed.

In May, 1864, the City of Boston was about six hundred men behind its full quota of volunteers for the army of the United States, and on May 31, 1864, the following paper was signed by the then Mayor of the city and delivered to the claimant:—

In consideration that Charles Burrill, of Brookline, Mass., shall obtain credits upon the quota of the City of Boston, I hereby agree to pay to the said Charles Burrill the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per man for each and every full man so credited upon said quota; the money to be paid to the said Burrill whenever he presents to me the official certificate from the proper authority showing that said credits have been given.

(Signed) F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,
Mayor.

BOSTON, May 31, 1864.

On June 20, 1864, twenty days after the delivery of the above paper to Mr. Burrill, the claimant presented to the Mayor a list of six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men, for his indorsement and his oath to a statement, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the men were legal citizens of Boston. He also, at the same time, presented to the Mayor the following letter, which the Mayor signed:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 20, 1864.

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES B. FRY, *Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D.C.*

SIR,—Mr. Charles Burrill, on behalf of the City of Boston, will hand you this, and with it lists, duly certified to by the proper officers, of six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men who have enlisted in the navy and the marine corps prior to February 24, 1864. All of these persons belong to Boston, and not one of them has been credited to the quota either of the city or State. Under the Acts of Congress the city is entitled to these credits, and, by so crediting these men to the city, you not only do an act of justice to the city, but you enable their families and kindred dependent upon them to receive the State aid.

I respectfully request therefore, that you will direct that they be all credited upon the quota of the City of Boston.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. W. LINCOLN, JR.

At the time this letter was signed the credits mentioned in

it could not, under the the nexisting law, have been allowed ; but fourteen days, after, on July 4, 1864, a bill was approved by the President of the United States, which made the allowance of such credits legal (13 Sts. at L., 379.) The eighth section of this Act of Congress reads as follows :—

And be it further enacted, That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

The bill in which this section was first found was introduced into the House of Representatives early in June, 1864.

The Secretary of War, under this Act of Congress, appointed Governor Andrew and Ex-Governor Clifford to be commissioners to ascertain what credits the State of Massachusetts, and the different subdivisions of the State, were entitled to ; and the municipal officers of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth were called upon by them “ to return to the then Assistant Adjutant-General, on or before the tenth day of August, a list sworn to by the said municipal officers, giving the names of all persons residing within their municipalities who have entered the naval service of the United States during the present rebellion, and who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, or ward, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24, A.D. 1864.” The City of Boston, after some dispute between Mr. Burrill and the members of the Board of Aldermen, finally submitted to the commissioners the list of names which had been obtained by Mr. Burrill, as containing the credits to which it was entitled under the law. The men therein named were duly enrolled, and the list was found by the commissioners to be substantially correct, and on or about September 4, 1864, those persons were duly credited on the quota of the City of Boston.

It will be observed that the time during which it is contended that Mr. Burrill worked for the benefit of the city covered a period of just three months and four days from the signing by the Mayor of the first paper submitted to him by Mr. Burrill up to the final credit allowed to the city. Upon the presentation by Mr. Burrill of his claim, under his supposed contract, the city, through its proper officials, refused to pay the amount he claimed as due to him, amounting in

all to about \$901,732.50. An offer was made by the Mayor and a committee of the Board of Aldermen, soon after the presentation of the claim, to compromise for \$125,000, which was refused by Mr. Burrill, and Mr. Burrill then took the matter into the courts. The case was finally brought to trial in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and is reported in 2 Clifford, 590. The court there decided, at the close of the plaintiff's case, without hearing any testimony on behalf of the defendant, that the City of Boston had no power to make such a contract as was attempted to be made in the instrument signed by Mayor Lincoln, and dated May 31, 1864, and that the city, further, did not possess the power to assess and collect taxes for the purpose therein named. Although an appeal was possible, Mr. Burrill subsequently withdrew the case, and has never since further prosecuted his original claim in the courts of law. It is consequently quite clear that at the present time Mr. Burrill has no legal claim against the city for any service that he may have rendered to, or for money that he may have expended for, the city in doing whatever work he may have done in the subject-matter of this claim.

The claimant, after withdrawing his claim from the courts, presented it in 1869 to the City Council upon an entirely different basis. His claim, as it was then submitted, and it is the same now, was that the city is morally bound to pay him something for the services he performed and for the money which he expended for actual expenses in the transactions which finally terminated in the city obtaining the credits above referred to. The services, as your committee understands them, which are now claimed to have been rendered, are as follows:—

1st. Services rendered in procuring the list submitted to Mayor Lincoln.

2d. Services rendered in procuring evidence of residence.

3d. Services rendered in procuring enrolment.

The first class covers a period of exactly twenty days; the second class covers a period of at the most two months and a half, and the third are services the greater part of which could only be performed by the authorities properly authorized to make the enrolment.

As to the money expended by Mr. Burrill, for actual expenses, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any absolutely satisfactory conclusions at this date, the testimony of the claimant himself, as set out in the report of the Committee on Claims in 1869, being extremely unsatisfactory and contradictory.

In 1870 an order was passed allowing Henry W. Paine, the assignee of Mr. Burrill, the sum of forty thousand dollars in full settlement of all services rendered and money expended by Mr. Burrill in procuring credits upon the city's quota in 1864; but the city was enjoined by a writ of injunction from making any payment under the order, and no payment has ever been made under that or any other order. On April 14, 1871, the General Court passed the Statute of 1871, c. 18, which provided as follows:—

The City of Boston is hereby authorized to pay to Charles Burrill, of Brookline, the sum of forty thousand dollars in satisfaction for all services rendered and money expended by him in procuring credits upon the quota of volunteers of said city during the war of the rebellion in conformity to the order passed by the City Council of said city and approved September twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and may raise said sum by taxation, or otherwise.

It is therefore legal for this city government, if it deems proper, to allow to Mr. Burrill the sum of forty thousand dollars in satisfaction of the services rendered and of the money expended by him in aiding to procure the credits which were allowed in 1864, and to provide for the payment of said sum.

Your committee are of the opinion that, although Mr. Burrill did not fulfil the terms of the writing signed by Mayor Lincoln, certain services were rendered and some money was expended by him in aiding to bring about the allowance of the above credits; that the city got the benefit of these services and of the money so expended; and that consequently the claimant is entitled to a fair compensation therefor.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, and in consideration of the fact that an order allowing the sum of \$40,000 was passed in 1870, and that payment of this sum has been recommended by committees of former City Councils to whom this matter has been referred, your committee deem it proper to recommend the allowance to the claimant of the full amount of \$40,000, and submit the accompanying order for the approval of the City Council. The order is substantially the one passed in 1870.

For the committee,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON.

Ordered, That there be allowed and paid to Henry W. Paine, the assignee of Charles Burrill, the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) in full satisfaction of all services

rendered and money expended by the said Burrill in procuring credits upon the quota of the city in 1864, and that the same be charged to the fund appropriated for Incidental Expenses; provided that such receipts and discharges shall be executed both by said Burrill and said Paine as shall be satisfactory to His Honor the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel.

Ordered, That the City Auditor be authorized to transfer the sum of forty thousand (40,000) dollars from the Reserved Fund to the appropriation for Incidental Expenses.

CITY OF BOSTON.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

CITY HALL, October, 1884.

The Record Commissioners of the City of Boston herewith submit their fifth annual report, in continuation of that presented in City Document No. 121 of A.D. 1883.

Of printed volumes, the Ninth Report (Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Boston prior to A.D. 1700) was duly issued, and has been favorably received. It is not the present intention of the Commissioners to continue the publication of this class of records, as the number of entries increases rapidly after that date, and the genealogist must have recourse to the numerous volumes of transcripts of church records now deposited in the office of the City Registrar.

The Tenth Report (Miscellaneous Papers) is still in press, its completion having been found to be impracticable at present.

The Eleventh Report was published in August, 1884, and contains the Selectmen's Records, A.D. 1701-1715. The elaborate Index of Places affixed thereto will indicate the great value of this volume to all interested in our history.

The Fifth and Sixth Reports have been reprinted and stereotyped, so that the city now possesses the plates of all the volumes that have appeared. Single volumes are given away freely; but it has seemed necessary to be more careful in distributing sets of the Reports, especially as such a gift virtually necessitates giving all subsequent volumes.

There are at present two volumes, one each of Town Records and Selectmen's Records, in press, which should be ready early in 1885. The copy has been prepared for succeeding volumes, and it is believed that the series should be continued, as heretofore suggested, until all the records prior to the establishment of the city government are in print.

The work of transcribing church records has been continued, though the force employed thereon is small, and the results are not so interesting as in past years. Still the deplorable defects of our regular registrations before 1846 render it necessary to supplement them by all the authentic information attainable.

The catalogue of the church records already transcribed is hereto annexed for convenience in reference :—

1. The First Church. Baptisms, 1630 to 1847. Admissions, 1630 to 1687.

2. The Second Church. Baptisms and Admissions, 1650 to 1740. In one volume, alphabetically arranged, being the printed pages from Rev. Chandler Robbins' history, carefully revised; also, Baptisms and Admissions, 1741 to 1816.

3. The First Baptist Church. Admissions, Marriages, and Deaths, 1665 to 1879, arranged alphabetically according to the original.

4. The Old South Church. Baptisms, 1669 to 1875. Admissions, 1669 to 1713, and Communicants, from 1716 to 1833.

5. The King's Chapel. Baptisms, 1703 to 1824. Burials, 1714 to 1844. Marriages, 1718 to 1842.

6. The Brattle-street Church. Baptisms, 1699 to 1805. Admissions and Marriages, 1700 to 1803.

7. The New North Church. Baptisms, Admissions, and Marriages, 1714 to 1799, alphabetically arranged and revised.

8. The New South Church. Baptisms, 1719 to 1812. Admissions and Marriages, 1719 to 1811.

9. Christ Church. Baptisms, 1723 to 1851. Marriages and Burials, 1723 to 1851.

10. The First Presbyterian Church (Federal street). Baptisms and Marriages, 1730 to 1784.

11. Hollis-street Church. Admissions, Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths, 1732 to 1847.

12. Trinity Church. Marriages, 1737 to 1820. Christenings, 1738 to 1820. Burials, 1738 to 1820.

13. The West Church (Lynde street). Baptisms and Marriages, 1737 to 1880.

14. The Second Baptist Church (Baldwin place, and now

Warren avenue). Admissions, Dismissals, and Deaths, 1742 to 1787. Admissions, Dismissals, and Marriages, 1769 to 1881.

15. First Universalist Church (Rev. Paul Dean's). One original record book is in the possession of the city, covering dates from 1813 to 1840, and has been indexed by us. The last minister was Rev. Sebastian Streeter, and his record seems to be mislaid.

16 and 17. Church of the Holy Cross, founded in 1788, and the Chapel thereto. This is the well-known Catholic Cathedral, and its records are quite extensive. We have not been able to obtain copies of any of these Catholic churches.

18. First Methodist, formerly occupying the New Brick or Second Church building on Hanover street (the Mather Church), which was bought in 1845, and since sold. The society now owns Grace Church, on Temple street. We have copied the Admissions, Baptisms, and Deaths, 1792 to 1795.

19. First Christian Church. Records quite imperfect, but now in hand for copying.

20. African Baptist Church, 1805.

21. Second Methodist (Bromfield street, 1806). We have copied Marriages, Admissions, Baptisms, and Deaths, 1838 to 1854.

22. Third Baptist Church (Charles street, Rev. Daniel Sharpe). Copied, Admissions, Dismissals, Marriages, and Deaths, 1807 to 1865.

23. Park Street. Founded 1809. Records reported as burnt in the great fire.

24. St. Matthew's Church (Episcopal), South Boston. Copied, Communicants, 1821 to 1884. Marriages, 1824 to 1884. Burials, 1818 to 1884.

25. Second Universalist (Dr. Miner's). Copied, Members, Marriages, Dedications, and Funerals, 1815 to 1855.

26. New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian). Copied, Admissions, Marriages, Births, Baptisms, Deaths, Confirmations, Licenses, and Ordinations, 1775 to 1879.

27. African Methodist, founded in 1818.

This makes a continuous series, with the exception noted, of all churches established before 1819, and agrees with the table printed in our report for 1882, except that the Friends' (No. 3) is dropped, and the numeration is thus one less.

The later churches are as follows, and of these the city owns the original records of No. 32 (Bulfinch st.), No. 34

(Twelfth Congregational); and No. 35 (Bowdoin street) has lost its books by fire.¹

28.	Hawes Place	founded in 1819.
29.	Essex Street	" 1819.
30.	St. Augustine (C.)	" 1819.
31.	St. Paul (E.)	" 1820.
32.	Bulfinch Street	" 1822.
33.	Phillips	" 1823.
34.	Twelfth Congregational	" 1825.
35.	Bowdoin Street	" 1825.
36.	Thirteenth Congregational	" 1825.
37.	Pitts-street Chapel	" 1826.
38.	Salem Street	" 1827.
39.	Pine Street	" 1827.
40.	South Congregational	" 1827.
41.	Rowe-street Baptist	" 1827.
42.	Bethel	" 1828.
43.	Mariners' Church	" 1828.
44.	St. Stephen's Chapel (E.)	" 1829.
45.	Grace (E.)	" 1829.
46.	Fourth Universalist	" 1830.
47.	South Baptist	" 1831.
48.	Third Methodist	" 1834.
49.	Warren-street Chapel	" 1835.
50.	Fifth Universalist	" 1835.
51.	Central	" 1835.
52.	St. Mary's (C.)	" 1836.
53.	St. Patrick's (C.)	" 1837.
54.	Maverick	" 1837.
55.	Zion	" 1838.
56.	Fourth Methodist	" 1839.
57.	Harvard Street	" 1839.
58.	Tremont Street	" 1839.
59.	Suffolk-street Chapel	" 1839.
60.	German Evangelical	" 1839.
61.	Bowdoin Square	" 1840.
62.	Fifth Methodist	" 1840.
63.	Sixth Methodist	" 1840.
64.	Sixth Universalist	" 1840.

BOSTON, June 10, 1879.

¹ S. F. McCLEARY, Esq.:—

The Records of Bowdoin-street Church Society, which had been beautifully kept from beginning to the end, were burned in the great fire of November, 1872. All that is left of the records may be found in the Congregational Quarterly, Vol. XIV., p. 259, under title of Hanover Church, Boston, and continued in a subsequent number by Julius A. Palmer.

Yours,

GEO. PUNCHARD.

65.	German	founded in 1840.
66.	Mount Vernon	" 1842.
67.	Second Adventist Church	" 1842.
68.	Church of the Messiah (E.)	" 1843.
69.	Freewill Baptist	" 1843.
70.	Winthrop	" 1844.
71.	St. Peter and St. Paul (C.)	" 1844.
72.	St. John's (C.)	" 1844.
73.	Advent (E.)	" 1844.
74.	Holy Trinity (C.)	" 1844.
75.	St. Nicholas (C.)	" 1844.
76.	Synagogue	" 1844.
77.	Twenty-eighth Congregational	" 1845.
78.	Church of the Saviour (U.)	" 1845.
79.	Union Baptist	" 1845.
80.	Second Hawes	" 1845.
81.	Payson	" 1845.
82.	Baptist Bethel	" 1845.
83.	South Universalist	" 1845.
84.	Seamen's Chapel	" 1845.
85.	Indiana Street	" 1845.
86.	Shawmut Church	" 1845.
87.	Pilgrim Congregational	" 1846.
88.	Wesleyan Methodist	" 1846.
89.	East Boston	" 1846.
90.	Eighth Methodist	" 1846.
91.	First Presbyterian	" 1846.
92.	St. John's (E.)	" 1846.

AS TO THE COST OF THIS WORK.

Vol. 3, reprinting and stereotyping, etc., cost	\$658 07
4, " " " "	598 24
5, " " " "	541 55
6, " " " "	519 48
9, printing and binding	1,225 57
11, " " " "	922 01
10 (incomplete) about	200 00

The unexpended balances of past years, brought forward for special work in hand, was fixed by agreement, at the beginning of the financial year 1884-5, as \$6,500, and the annual appropriation was put at \$3,000, owing to a transfer of \$500 to expense of copying. The surplus is carried forward, as it is not practicable to make the publication of the volumes exactly coincide with the financial year. On May 1, 1885,

we hope to have two volumes completed and two partially done, to be charged to this fund.

In the clerical department the appropriation for 1883-84 was \$4,500. The expenditures were:—

For clerk-hire	\$3,857 50
For stationery, books, and binding	191 25
	\$4,048 75

This expenditure covers the cost not only of transcribing the church records, but of preparing indexes, and examining the copies, and also of making the necessary copy for the printed volumes.

The Commissioners would refer to their former annual reports for other details, and would renew their suggestion, that a law be obtained giving to these transcripts, when duly compared and revised by an expert, the value of originals. They may be pardoned for adding that the public appreciation of the work performed seems to increase steadily, and to fully justify the moderate expenditure annually made.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,

WILLIAM S. APPLETON,

Record Commissioners.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON
COUNCIL,

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES
AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF STREETS.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 28, 1884.

The special committee appointed to consider the charges made against the Superintendent of Streets by His Honor the Mayor, in a message addressed to the Board of Aldermen, November 17, 1884, has made a thorough investigation thereof, and submits the following

REPORT :

The charges were in substance as follows : that the street department had been excavating a cellar on private property on Boylston avenue, employing in the work city men and

teams; that the earth taken from said cellar was purchased by the city, carted to another locality, and used for improving a street (Keyes street) running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the property on Boylston avenue; and also that a portion of the earth had been used in making a roadway over private land, between Keyes and Williams streets.

When waited on by a sub-committee of the special committee His Honor expressed a willingness to assist the Common Council in examining the charges. He stated, in effect, that he had no personal knowledge of their truth, but acted mainly from information furnished by others, who, if examined by the committee, would establish the facts. The committee, therefore, summoned all the persons mentioned by His Honor, namely, Alderman George Curtis, John T. Manson (Superintendent of Lamps), and Arthur Howland.

On Monday, November 24, 1884, the committee, accompanied by His Honor the Mayor and the Superintendent of Streets, visited Keyes and Williams streets, and also other places in the neighborhood; they also visited the place on Boylston avenue whence material was carted to the extension of Keyes street.

On Wednesday, November 26, a public hearing was given. The committee had the assistance of the corporation counsel, Colonel Nettleton, who was present by request. The Superintendent of Streets was represented by counsel.

The extension of Keyes street runs from Washington street to Stony brook, being the street next to and parallel with Williams street. A few years ago the land for this extension was given for nothing to the city by the abutters. A brook crossing Washington street at Keyes street, from the land of Mr. Ross, the owner of a large factory there, situated on Washington and Keyes streets, flowed through the land of the abutters, and emptied into Stony brook at a point between Williams street and Keyes street as now extended. This brook, which receives the surface drainage of eleven hundred acres, was a source of great annoyance and damage to Mr. Ross; so that, with the consent of all interested, a culvert was constructed, and the course of the brook so diverted that it empties into Stony brook after running under the extension of Keyes street.

Running along the edge of Stony brook is a private road, often used by the public, which is three or four feet below the grade of Washington street. Keyes street extended which is graded even with Washington street, meets this private way at Stony brook, and as the new street was three or four feet higher than the private street, the latter, where

it meets Keyes street, was filled for a short distance to meet the higher grade. This appears to the committee to be a proper thing to do. Midway between the extension of Keyes street and Williams street some fresh earth has been placed alongside the private way. This is another point in controversy. The committee directed its attention to discover whether, as charged in the Mayor's message, this material was placed here and paid for by the street department.

All the witnesses named to the committee by His Honor the Mayor were examined carefully, but failed entirely to prove that the material in dispute was paid for by the city. The evidence of Alderman Curtis and Mr. Manson threw no light whatever on the matter; each professed ignorance as to who deposited the loam, or mud, on the private way. The black loam, or mud, placed on Keyes street, it should be said, cost the city nothing, except for hauling from Boylston avenue. Mr. Arthur Howland, who was the measurer of material placed on Keyes street, testified that he measured the material placed on the private land. As the material cost nothing, the fact that he measured it does not show any payment therefor by the city. When interrogated about the teams dumping on the private way his evidence is vague and unsatisfactory, and, coming in the way it does, from a man who has admitted that he was doing wrong, must be disregarded.

Desiring, however, to obtain all possible information the committee decided, after some hesitation, to listen to Mr. Meehan's case. A very large number of witnesses appeared. From the evidence of those heard by the committee it appeared that it was the practice of the street department to obtain material where it could be had cheapest, whether taken from a bank or an excavation. Many instances were cited where the city purchased, under former administrations, and carried away earth from cellars. The custom of filling up private land to avoid grade damages was shown by a mass of testimony. Finally it was shown that the material in dispute was placed on the private way by Mr. Crosby, the owner of the property, at his own expense, and that the street department had nothing to do with it.

Upon all the evidence the committee is led to the conclusion that His Honor the Mayor was in error, and that there is no foundation whatever for any of the charges made in the message to the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor acted undoubtedly on information furnished by Alderman Curtis; but the committee believes that such information, as developed by the investigation, did not warrant the accusations in the mes-

sage. The committee, therefore, reports that the charges are unfounded.

Respectfully submitted,

HARVEY N. COLLISON,
GEORGE F. H. MURRAY,
DENNIS A. HORGAN,
LYMAN H. BIGELOW,
J. GRANVILLE YOUNG, JR.

After the above was put in type, the committee received the following communication :—

CITY OF BOSTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1884.

To HARVEY N. COLLISON, ESQ.,

Chairman, Special Committee, etc.

DEAR SIR:—After reading the published reports of the testimony presented to your committee on Wednesday last, in the matter of the charges against the Superintendent of Streets, made in my communication to the Board of Aldermen, on the 17th instant, I am satisfied that the information upon which I acted was unreliable, and that I was misled in making the charges.

It is, therefore, due to the Superintendent of Streets and to all other persons who may have been unjustly suspected of wrong-doing, that I should withdraw said charges, and this I have done in a communication sent this day to the Committee of Investigation on the part of the Board of Aldermen, who have possession of the original message containing the charges.

Respectfully,

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN,

Mayor.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF A PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES OF THE MAYOR AGAINST THE PAVING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, Nov. 26, 1884.

The committee met at 12 M., all present, Mr. Collison, chairman, presiding.

The clerk read the following :—

CITY OF BOSTON, IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 20, 1884.

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has made certain charges to the Board of Aldermen against the Superintendent of Streets, an officer responsible not to the Board of Aldermen, but to the City Council,—

Ordered, That a Special Committee of five members of the Common Council be appointed to investigate the charges made by His Honor the Mayor, in his message to the Board of Aldermen, November 17, 1884, with power to send for persons and papers, and report thereon in print, at the next meeting of the Common Council.

In Common Council, Nov. 20, 1884, passed, and Messrs. Collison, Murray, Horgan, Bigelow, and Young, were appointed on said committee.

JOHN H. LEE, *President*.

CITY OF BOSTON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Nov. 17, 1884.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen :—

It has come to my knowledge that the street department has been excavating a cellar on private property on Boylston avenue, employing in the work city men and teams; and, further, that the material excavated has been purchased. Not only has the work been done and the earth bought by the city, but the latter has been carted to another locality, and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property.

If I am correctly informed, a portion of the material thus removed and bought has been deposited on the margin of Stony brook (between Keyes and Williams streets) in such a manner as to make a roadway over private land.

In view of the embarrassments which many citizens are subjected to, in order to have important and pressing work done, and considering the enormous outlay made on our streets, it would seem that such acts of favoritism for the benefit of private property, as I have called attention to, demand immediate and thorough investigation, and I would ask that a special committee be appointed to consider and report upon the matter at the earliest date possible.

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN,

Mayor.

A true copy.

Attest :

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. — In this matter the committee has consulted with His Honor the Mayor, and, as a result of that consultation, the committee invited His Honor to be present at the hearing to-day, and has summoned as witnesses Andrew J. Hall, George Curtis, John T. Manson, and Arthur Howland. Those, with the exception of Alderman Hall, are present, and, except that of Alderman Hall, were the names furnished to the committee by His Honor the Mayor. The Mayor says he does not desire to be present to prosecute the charges; that what information he has was furnished in his message to the Board of Aldermen, and he does not care to be present. The committee has invited to be present the law department of the city to represent its interests, and the city will be represented at this hearing by the corporation counsel, Col. Nettleton. I understand that the Superintendent of Streets is represented by Mr. Gargan. The witnesses whose names I shall call will please step forward and be sworn.

Mr. GARGAN. — Just at this point I would like to be heard upon that question. It appears here that the chief magistrate of the City of Boston has made a public communication, in which he charges that the Superintendent of Streets has been guilty of malfeasance in office. That has been published widely in the public press, and we think that before the committee pass on to the examination of other witnesses the position of the Mayor ought to be distinctly defined. We court here the fullest investigation, and ask that all the knowledge and all the facts the Mayor has in his possession be brought before this committee. So far as my client is concerned, we are willing that the full glare of the noon-day sun may be cast upon any of his transactions while he has been connected with the street department.

This is a matter of more than private interest to Mr. Meehan. It is a matter of public interest. Here is a charge made, on the eve of an important municipal election, by the chief magistrate of the City of Boston. It may be that he consulted with the corporation counsel before writing that letter; but, by its phraseology, I have grave doubts whether he did consult so eminent and careful a man as the corporation counsel of the City of Boston. If the Mayor has rashly run into print, or if he has been induced, for the purpose of making political capital, or for any other reason, to make these charges by members of the Board of Aldermen who are under investigation, or who, upon their own confession, ought to be indicted by the grand jury for their offences, the public, the tax-payers, ought to know it.

Let this investigation, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, be thorough and exhaustive, and let not one side of it be heard before election, for the purpose of influencing public opinion, and the other side held until after that important event has taken place. We hope this committee will finish this investigation this week, and let the citizens and tax-payers have the whole truth. Let no man be shielded here because he holds a public position. Let the responsibility be placed where it belongs. If the gentleman making these charges is anonymous, let us know that. If he is under the alias of Joshua Wilkins, or any other name, let the public know that

fact. All that we ask is that all the facts in this investigation be brought to the knowledge of the public.

Now, if His Honor the Mayor says that of his own knowledge, and of his own personal information, he knows nothing about those charges, I think Mr. Meehan is entitled to know that fact, and whether the Mayor has any personal charge to make here, or whether he relies entirely upon information obtained elsewhere.

I ask if the committee has any information that the Mayor has any personal knowledge on the subject. I don't desire that he be subpoenaed, but I would like to know if he has any personal knowledge on the subject.

The committee consulted.

Mr. GARGAN. — I wish to call the attention of the committee to the phraseology of this letter. The Mayor says, "It has come to my knowledge," and then he goes on to make a direct charge; but he does not carry out that idea in his letter, and says, "It would seem that such acts of favoritism,"—making a direct charge of favoritism. Now, we want to know if the Mayor has personal knowledge of acts of favoritism, or if it has come to him by hearsay.

The CHAIRMAN. — We don't understand that you want the Mayor subpoenaed.

Mr. GARGAN. — No, I don't ask that.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand, from the conversation with the Mayor, that he does not desire to be present.

Mr. GARGAN. — I understood, from his conversation here in the room with me, that he had no personal knowledge. Now, I want that fact to be upon the record, if it is a fact, that the Mayor has no personal knowledge, and that he makes the charges upon no knowledge of his own. I think we are entitled to have some such statement as that.

On motion of Mr. Murray it was voted that a sub-committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and ask him what personal knowledge he has in regard to this matter. Messrs. Murray and Bigelow were appointed such committee, and retired to perform the duty assigned them.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand that the Mayor is not in his office.

Secretary STANWOOD. — He has just gone out, and will be back in about three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. GARGAN. — I understood, from the Mayor's statement to me, that he had no personal knowledge of the substance of the charges; he said he had been over the ground, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. — I would state that, in conversation with me to-day, the Mayor said practically what you have said, and that he was acting upon information received from others, and not from what he knew.

Mr. GARGAN. — I think we are entitled to have that matter appear upon the record.

The sub-committee returned, and Mr. Murray reported that they had called at the Mayor's office and found that he was not in.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think we might as well go on with the hearing.

Messrs. Curtis, Howland, and Manson were sworn as witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF ALDERMAN GEORGE CURTIS. — *Sworn.*

The CHAIRMAN. — Your name is George Curtis, and you are a member of the present Board of Aldermen. Alderman, you are familiar with the message of His Honor the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen?

A. I have read it — yes, sir.

Q. If you have any knowledge relating to any of the matters touched on in His Honor the Mayor's message will you kindly impart that knowledge to the committee in your own way?

A. It was brought to my attention that the Superintendent of Streets was digging a cellar on Boylston avenue, and I rode through there. I saw men digging there, and some carts there. That was the first time I went there, and I didn't stop to make any inquiries. Then I went on about my own business. That was the first time I had any information about it. After that I was called upon to visit West Roxbury to locate some lamps, with the Superintendent of Lamps. We rode through Boylston avenue that day, and we hauled up there. I didn't get out of the buggy. I saw the men and carts at work that day. We continued on the route up Washington street until we got to this Keyes street. We turned in on the Stony brook side, and rode along up; there I saw a young man with a measuring rod in his hand. I asked him some questions about the mud that was being tipped up there, and he said—

The CHAIRMAN. — Never mind what he said; he will be here.

Mr. GARGAN. — What any one else said is not admissible.

Ald. CURTIS. — I went up there and saw Keyes street being filled up and saw the carts full of mud tipped up there.

The CHAIRMAN. — I have a plan here, and I will ask you if it is correct.

Ald. CURTIS. — (After looking at the plan.) I found that Keyes street had been graded up here. I should think it is a correct plan, but all the houses are not shown here. Keyes street had been graded up here, and they had raised up that wall. The City of Boston holds the right five feet back of that wall for repairs. Keyes street had been brought upon a level with Washington street here. They had just commenced to set the edgestones here. There is one house on this corner and a house on that side. There seemed to be a great deal of stuff that was tipped upon that vacant lot there. There is a passage way along Stony Brook there. There was gravel or mud tipped out there to make a kind of slope down, or driveway, upon that land. Then I noticed a lot of fresh stuff tipped off on this side of this little house that stands right in here, — the house is not on the plan, — but there appeared to be some fresh stuff tipped off here.

Q. Anything further?

A. I have no further knowledge of my own.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does any member of the committee desire to ask Mr. Curtis any questions?

Mr. MURRAY. — Who brought your attention to this matter first?

A. I had an anonymous letter which brought it to my attention.

Q. Have you that letter?

A. No, sir, I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. — Where is it?

A. I have burned one or two, and I have been looking for it, but I don't know where it is. I had two anonymous letters last Saturday.

Q. As I understand, you say the dirt was freshly dumped on private land, but you were not there while it was being dumped?

A. I was not there while it was dumped.

Mr. MURRAY. — Do you know whose carts there were dumping there?

A. I didn't see any dumped. I saw the carts at the cellar.

Q. You did not see any teams on this dump?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who did you go out with that day?

A. I went alone the first day, and the next day with Mr. Manson, the Superintendent of Lamps, to locate lamps.

The CHAIRMAN. — How much stuff was on this dump?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. Quite a number or a dozen loads?

A. There was quite a number of loads tipped up; I could not tell you the number.

Mr. GARGAN. — Then, as I understand you, the first information you received upon this matter came from an anonymous letter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting?

A. No, I am not.

Q. Did you have any communication with any individual afterwards, as the result of receiving that anonymous letter?

A. Not until I visited the spot. Then I had a communication with Alderman Hall.

Q. After you received the anonymous letter and visited the spot, with whom did you communicate?

A. Alderman Hall and the Mayor.

Q. Where did that interview take place?

A. In the aldermen's private room with Alderman Hall, and in the Mayor's office with the Mayor and Alderman Hall.

Q. Then, Mr. Curtis, the first paragraph in the Mayor's letter, "It has come to my knowledge that the street department has been excavating a cellar on private property on Boylston avenue, employing in the work city men and teams, and further, that the material excavated has been purchased,"—you were the informant?

A. Not of the purchase.

Q. You were the informant of the substance of the first paragraph?

A. I informed Alderman Hall and he informed the Mayor.

Q. Didn't I understand you to say that you were present when the interview between Alderman Hall and the Mayor took place?

A. I said I informed Alderman Hall, and was present when Alderman Hall informed the Mayor.

Q. Then, substantially, you were the informant, and Alderman Hall, in your presence, communicated this fact to the Mayor?

A. I was present, and the question was asked Alderman Hall and he said I had been out to visit it.

Q. Did you dissent from anything Alderman Hall said there to the Mayor that day?

A. I did not.

Q. Then you were the informant of all the information given to the Mayor?

A. If you so call it, yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Curtis, how long have you been an alderman of the city of Boston?

A. This year, and 1881.

Q. Any time prior to that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Will you give us the date when you were first informed of this fact?

A. I cannot, because I didn't take any date.

Q. There wasn't any injunction upon the letter to burn it, was there?

A. I don't know as there was.

Q. You did burn it, I believe?

A. I don't approve of anonymous letters, and I don't take any stock in them.

Q. You did in this one?

A. It is the first instance in my life. I have read a great many such letters and paid no attention to them. But, as I visited this spot and saw it, I thought it was my duty to inform Alderman Hall, he being upon the committee.

Q. Now, when you received this letter directing your attention to this particular spot, was there any feeling in your mind against the Superintendent of Streets?

A. Not at all. I have had no feeling against him.

Q. Your relations with him were of the most kind and friendly nature?

A. I don't know why it should not be. We never had anything pass between us.

Q. Now, before you went to the Mayor and made this charge, that a cellar was being excavated on Boylston avenue and the material taken to Keyes street, you had had how many years' experience as an alderman?

A. Two.

Q. You have been on the Committee on Streets?

A. Never have.

Q. Have you ever, as a member of the government, informed yourself of the customs of the street department upon such matters as that?

A. What do you mean by custom?

Q. I mean, did you ever go to the street department, or the Committee on Streets, and ascertain if it was customary or a usual thing for city men to excavate a private cellar?

A. I went to Alderman Hall on this matter.

Q. What reply did he make?

A. He said he would like to look into it.

Q. In your two years in the government have you ever taken the pains to ascertain whether the Superintendent of Streets has been in the habit of excavating private cellars to get material to grade a public road?

A. I never have.

Q. And this is the only instance you know about?

A. Only one.

Q. And you have taken no pains to inform yourself other than that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the Superintendent of Streets has the right to purchase grading material anywhere for the benefit of the city?

A. I don't know it.

Q. You are a member of the Board of Aldermen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have you a copy of the revised ordinances in your possession?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, so far as your knowledge is concerned, you never read those regulations governing the street department?

A. I presume I have read them a great many times. I don't take the pains to read and carry in my mind the rules of a committee that I don't belong to.

Q. You are one of the County Commissioners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been voting and legislating for a year, and yet you know nothing about the rules for the government of the street department?

MR. NETTLETON. — I think you should not state facts. I think you should ask questions. I think you should limit yourself to a fair inquiry.

MR. GARGAN. — If you object I shall not press it.

Q. I understand you have read the rules?

A. Yes, sir, of course I have read them.

Q. When material is required for grading a street don't you know that the department has a right to purchase that material from the owner of a cellar as well as it has to cut down a hill?

A. Yes, sir, I suppose the Superintendent of Streets could buy gravel from a cellar; that he has the right to buy it.

THE CHAIRMAN. — I suppose you mean gravel, or any other kind of material?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. GARGAN. — Then, so far as that fact is concerned that that cellar was being dug out, you don't suppose it was unusual?

A. I don't suppose it was unusual. As I made my statement to you the first time, I informed Alderman Hall of the Committee on Paving, so that if he wanted to look into it, he could do so.

Q. The city has no deposit of gravel there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Have the street department teams for carting and hauling material?

A. A good many ; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether contractors ever cart for the street department?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Don't the street department often purchase material from contractors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the street department may purchase from contractors or private individuals, as will best serve the interest of the city?

A. Yes, sir ; they can purchase gravel-banks upon an order of the Board of Aldermen.

Q. You don't suppose the City of Boston will get the material without purchasing it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, as a man of business, you know that the price of material will vary?

A. Certainly.

Q. Have you ever examined the records of the street department to see if it was the custom, where private property was damaged, to repair that damage?

A. No, sir.

Q. So that, without examining the records of the street department to inform yourself, you went to Mr. Hall and made these charges against Mr. Meehan?

A. I made no charges. I merely gave information to the Committee on Paving.

Q. Do you know what price was paid for the material taken from that cellar on Boylston avenue?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know what material, if any, was taken from there?

A. Well, I don't know how to take you on that question.

Q. Well, if you have any knowledge you can state it.

A. I saw them loading carts there, two carts — if that is an answer to your question.

Q. How long have you lived in the Roxbury district?

A. I have lived there forty-seven years.

Q. During that time, with the great increase in population, you have seen a large number of streets laid out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where the grade has been raised over private land three to four feet?

A. Yes, sir ; all kinds of grades.

Q. Now, in raising that grade, if there are carriage-ways, or entrances to private houses, what has been the custom of the City of Boston?

A. In raising the grade?

Q. If they raise the grade of a street, and there is a dwelling-house, or building, below the grade, what has been the custom?

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Gargan, I think we can shorten matters in that direction. We don't want to make this hearing too long. I understand that at the present time the Mayor makes no question about the grading off of the end of Keyes street. It is the placing

of material on private land, on this private way, between Keyes street and Williams street, that is in question.

Mr. GARGAN. — That is the very point I am coming at. We want to show that it has been the custom. I was asking Alderman Curtis if he knows it isn't the custom, where the grade has been raised three feet, for the department to cart the material upon it so as to make it safe.

The CHAIRMAN. — There is no question about that. It is not charged in the Mayor's letter.

Mr. GARGAN. — Then, as I understand the Mayor's letter —

The CHAIRMAN. — Perhaps I can show you here on this plan. Here is Washington street, here is Williams street, and this is Keyes street. As to the grade on this side and this side, the Mayor makes no charge of now. But down along here, away from where the grade has been established, there has been some dirt laid on private land, and that is the matter in controversy.

Mr. GARGAN. — But he says that "not only has the work been done and the earth bought by the city, but the latter has been carted to another locality and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property." Now if he withdraws that part of the charge —

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand he has withdrawn that charge. I have no objection to your going into it; but I desired to shorten the hearing.

Mr. GARGAN. — Well, if he has withdrawn that charge —

The CHAIRMAN. — Perhaps you might go into that briefly.

Mr. GARGAN. — So far as you have knowledge, Mr. Curtis, in the Roxbury district, in laying out streets it has been customary to raise a private way when a street has been raised three feet, — to fill that private way, so as to make it safe, with material furnished by the city?

A. This isn't a private way here, sir.

Q. I did not ask you that question. I am asking you a general question?

A. It hasn't been customary to fill vacant land.

Q. I am not asking you that question. We will come to that by and by.

A. Then I don't get your drift.

Q. Hasn't it been customary, where there has been a private way leading up to a private place or house, to grade and fill up that private way with material by the city of Boston?

A. It has been customary, where they lay out a street and change the grade from where that house is built. If we raise that grade every one knows that the owner of that property has the right to come for damages.

Q. Now, do you know of any material purchased by the city of Boston, to your knowledge, being dumped upon private land?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. So that you have no personal knowledge of any fact which is embodied in this letter.

A. I have stated before that I didn't see anything dumped there.

Of course I have no personal knowledge of anything being dumped there, although I saw this fresh loam there, apparently as though it came from the cart.

Q. Then your whole knowledge is that you went out to Keyes street, saw fresh loam that had been dumped there, and, from your personal knowledge, you don't know where it came from or whom it belonged to?

A. I only know that, and that the land is taxed to Meehan and Crosby.

Q. That isn't personal knowledge. You don't know anything personally about the charges in this letter.

A. No, sir; I don't think I do.

The CHAIRMAN. — I want to get this down to a point if I can. The first thing in the message of the Mayor is, "It has come to my knowledge that the street department has been excavating a cellar on private property on Boylston avenue, employing city men and teams." Did that information come from you?

A. I gave him the information that they were digging a cellar there. I didn't give him the information about using city men and teams, unless you use the other man's name. That all came from another witness. I only know I saw those teams.

Q. You don't know whether they were city teams?

A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. (Reading.) "And further, that the material excavated has been purchased?"

A. That I don't know.

Q. "Not only has the work been done and the earth bought by the city, but the latter has been carted to another locality, and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property." Did the information warranting that statement come from you?

A. I told these gentlemen — His Honor the Mayor and Mr. Hall —

Q. Now you can tell whether that information came from you or not, as stated here?

A. I told them that in following the track where the dirt had dropped we had traced it clear up to this place.

Q. Now, my question is a simple one. The Mayor says: "Not only has the work been done and the earth bought by the city, but the latter has been carted to another locality and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property." Now the question I ask is a simple one: Did the information warranting that statement come from you?

A. I have stated what I said to the Mayor in relation to it. I merely informed Alderman Hall what I knew and left it to him to investigate.

Q. Let us take it apart. Do you know whether the work was done and the earth bought by the city?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the dirt was "carted to another locality and used for improving a street running through and ad-

jacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property?"

A. I do not.

Q. You don't know. That is just it. So you haven't any knowledge of any one of those three points. Then he goes on to say: "If I am correctly informed a portion of the material thus removed and bought has been deposited on the margin of Stony brook (between Keyes and Williams streets) in such a manner as to make a roadway over private land." Did the information warranting that come from you?

A. I have no information of that, because I saw nothing carted there. I only saw the dump there.

Q. Then he goes on: "In view of the embarrassments which many citizens are subjected to in order to have important and pressing work done, and considering the enormous outlay made on our streets, it would seem that such acts of favoritism for the benefit of private property as I have called attention to, demand immediate and thorough investigation, and I would ask that a special committee be appointed to consider and report on the matter at the earliest date possible." Did the information warranting that statement come from you?

A. I have stated all the information I had in relation to it.

Q. I know, alderman; but here are four different statements made. What I want to get at is this: How much of this message was warranted by any information you gave. I haven't got any yet. Now this last one: "Such acts of favoritism for the benefit of private property." Did that information come from you?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — Then I understand your general answer is that no information in this letter did you communicate to the Mayor?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURRAY. — I understand, Alderman, that you communicated the substance of this letter to the Committee on Paving?

A. To Alderman Hall, merely as a member of the Committee on Paving, for him to investigate.

The CHAIRMAN. — Then you have no other knowledge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Except the anonymous letter?

A. No, sir.

JOHN T. MANSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS. — *Sworn.*

The CHAIRMAN. — Your name is John T. Manson, and you are Superintendent of Lamps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been summoned here, and I suppose you are familiar with the message of His Honor the Mayor?

A. I have seen it and read it.

Q. You know the matter under investigation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without any more questioning on my part, please tell the committee what you know about it.

A. I can only tell you what I saw. Alderman Curtis is one of the Committee on Lamps. There are several petitions for lamps in the West Roxbury district; those were referred to Alderman Curtis and myself. He made an arrangement with me on the Thursday morning following election to visit these localities. I met him at eight o'clock, at his office, and we started towards West Roxbury. On the way going out he said, "I want you to drive through Boylston avenue."

Q. You had better omit conversations, and tell us what you saw.

A. Well, I drove into Boylston avenue. There was quite a number of men at work, perhaps half a dozen, some picking, and some shovelling; one or two teams were loading, and some were standing on the street waiting for an opportunity to back in to load. That is all I saw on Boylston avenue.

Q. What further information have you?

A. Then we drove on towards West Roxbury, and, going up Washington street, Alderman Curtis said, "I want you to drive off Keyes street." Meantime he told me what he had heard. It was the first I had heard about it. We went in as far as Williams street, and turned into the left on Williams street. There is a passage-way leading from Williams street to Keyes street. He says, "Drive in here." We got in about half way from Williams street to Keyes street, where there had been some dirt dumped recently. He said, "Stop here." We stopped. A young man stood there with a measuring-rod, and Alderman Curtis asked him some questions. From there we went on about our business, and did what we started to do in the morning.

Q. Anything further?

A. Not of my own knowledge, I cannot say.

Mr. YOUNG. — Did you see those same teams dumping?

A. The teams loaded?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir, we did not. We didn't stop; we drove right along.

Mr. MURRAY. — You don't know whom the teams, you saw on Boylston avenue, belonged to?

A. Only what the men said.

Mr. GARGAN. — Then, as I understand, you don't know whom the Mayor consulted?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. And you don't know who owned the teams?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. And you don't know where the soil was carted from?

A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Then, so far as the charges contained in that letter, you have no personal knowledge?

A. No personal knowledge. I only tell you the circumstances called to my attention by Alderman Curtis.

The CHAIRMAN. — Any member of the committee desire to ask Mr. Manson any questions?

(No one desired to ask witness further questions.)

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR HOWLAND. — *Sworn.*

The CHAIRMAN. — Where do you live?

A. Maple avenue, Roxbury.

Q. Are you familiar with the message of His Honor the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen?

A. I have merely read it.

Q. Are you familiar with the matter under investigation?

A. Somewhat.

Q. Will you tell the committee what you know about it?

A. Well, the material was dumped upon this side street that lies between Keyes street and Williams street, — if that is what you want.

Q. Yes. I want to get at your knowledge of this matter. Proceed, sir.

A. Well, anything you wish to ask me. I will answer any questions.

Q. I would rather you would tell what you know about it without any questions from me.

A. I was measuring the filling on Keyes street. I see the teams were dumping here on this side street. I asked why that was, and they said they had orders to dump there.

Q. Who said so?

A. I asked Mr. Kerrigan, the foreman of the street, and he said he had orders from Mr. Curley to dump there, and I measured the carts on that side street.

Q. Please look at the plan; where was this material dumped?

A. (Witness pointed out the side street on the plan where the material was dumped.) Somewheres about a hundred feet from a point a hundred feet this side of Keyes street to a point about fifty feet, more or less, from Williams street.

Mr. GARGAN. — What material was that, — fresh gravel?

A. No, sir; it was mud.

The CHAIRMAN. — From about this part of the street?

A. Some was dumped there.

Q. What about this part?

A. Some was dumped there. This stuff was dumped easterly of Keyes street, about fifty feet west of Williams street. They were also depositing from Keyes street to this point, nearly a hundred feet, and also grading to the west of Keyes street, on the same private land.

Q. Well, go on.

A. I asked, as soon as I saw they were dumping there, — as soon as I saw Mr. Curley, I asked him how about that; and he said they might have to keep a separate account; and I asked what account to charge it to, and he said to the Keyes-street extension. I did so, and they dumped there for three days.

The CHAIRMAN. — Any questions that the committee desire to ask?

Mr. GARGAN. — Mr. Howland, how long have you been employed in the street department?

A. On and off about four years.

Q. You were employed under Mr. Harris?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mr. Meehan came into office he found some fault with you, didn't he?

A. Well, some.

Q. He complained of your neglect of duty, didn't he?

A. Yes, sir; I believe he did.

Q. And in consequence of that complaint and neglect of duty you were discharged, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom did you go to see about being reinstated?

A. I didn't go to see anybody myself.

Q. Didn't you go to see Alderman Hall?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did your father go?

A. I believe he did.

Q. Well, in consequence of Alderman Hall's petitioning, Mr. Meehan took you back, didn't he?

A. I shouldn't be a bit surprised if he did.

Q. Didn't Alderman Hall inform you that Mr. Meehan would give you another chance?

A. No, sir, he did not.

Q. Well, shortly after Alderman Hall had the interview with Mr. Meehan, you were called back?

A. I could not tell you about it. I don't know whether it was shortly after.

Q. All the conversation with him was by your father?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were taken back by Mr. Meehan?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, when you talked about this street account, they said there would be a separate account?

A. They said there might be.

Q. Now, when you take an account, to whom do you report?

A. I report to Mr. Lucas.

Q. This is the form of blank? (Handing witness a blank form.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever make any report to Mr. Lucas of this material dumped there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you not?

A. Because I had orders to charge it to Keyes street.

Q. You had orders to make a daily return?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you didn't make any return of it?

A. Yes, sir, so far as I had orders to.

Q. To whom?

A. To Mr. Curley.

Q. Then you did make some return to somebody?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you made a return of all gravel that went properly into Keyes street?

A. I made a return of it to Keyes street.

Q. No separation?

A. No, sir.

Q. And no separate blank was ever filled or returned?

A. No, sir.

Q. So that you have no knowledge that this mud dumped there was paid for by the city or by a private individual?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you write this anonymous letter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you communicate any information that you had to Alderman Curtis?

A. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Do you know who wrote the anonymous letter?

A. No, sir, I do not. I don't know who wrote it. I never heard it mentioned before to-day.

Mr. GARGAN. — Did you have any talk with Alderman Curtis about this?

A. I did.

Q. When was that?

A. It was Thursday, the sixth day of November.

Q. You fix it as Thursday, the sixth day of November?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you communicate to him the information he communicated to the Mayor?

A. I merely answered him any questions.

Q. What did he ask you?

A. He asked me if this material came from the cellar on Boylston avenue, and I told him it did.

Q. How did you know that fact?

A. From Mr. Curley.

Q. What else did he ask you?

A. He asked me whose teams they were; and I told him city teams.

Q. What do you mean by city teams, — owned?

A. No, sir, hired.

Q. They are not city teams?

A. They are considered city teams, because they are paid by the day.

Q. Then they are owned by private individuals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the city contracts for the teams for so much a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is nothing to prevent a contractor from carrying material to some other place?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then a contractor with the city may contract with some private individual?

A. Yes, sir, he has a right to.

Q. Then do you know whether that black material was not put upon that private lot by some private individual, and paid for by him?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the contractor was paid for that by a private individual?

A. I supposed it was paid for by the city.

Q. I don't want any supposition. What do you know?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then, all the knowledge you have is this: that black mud was hauled upon Keyes street, and dumped there, and something was told you that there might be a separate account; and that is all you know about the matter?

A. That is all I know about the matter.

Q. You made no report of it to Mr. Lucas?

A. No, sir. I charged it, by order of Mr. Curley, to Keyes-street extension.

The CHAIRMAN. — There is a chief measurer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you not under his direction, and not under the foreman's?

A. Under his direction so far as keeping the books are concerned.

Q. Haven't you directions from him as to what kind of a report to make?

A. I have to make a report of the contractor and the street, and whether the work was done by contract or by the city.

Q. As I understand, the chief measurer receives a daily report from you?

A. Yes, sir, a daily report.

Q. Stating where the work was done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The contractor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the amount?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you are to return to him who did the work, how much was done, and where the stuff was put?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those were his instructions to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you think you carried out those instructions, if you made a report that this stuff was dumped on Keyes street, if it was dumped on private property?

A. When I go upon a street—

Q. I mean were you following his instructions?

A. Yes, sir, I was following his instructions.

Mr. GARGAN. — I understand he made no daily report.

WITNESS. — Yes, sir, I made a report.

The CHAIRMAN. — What I want to get at is whether he followed the instructions of the chief measurer?

A. Yes, sir, I think I did.

Q. You reported that it was dumped on Keyes street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the fact is it was dumped somewhere else?

A. Yes, sir, it was dumped somewhere else.

Q. Then, were you following his instructions?

A. Yes, sir. I had orders from Mr. Curley to charge it to Keyes street, although it was not dumped on Keyes street.

Q. Why didn't you report that fact to the chief measurer?

A. I didn't think it was anything for me to do.

Q. At the time this was being done did you think it was wrong?

A. I did.

Q. Did you make a report to the Superintendent?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Did you make a report to anybody that it was wrong?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Well, in your official position, do you permit wrong-doing to go on without making a report?

A. I spoke to Mr. Curley about it.

Q. Did you make a report of it to the chief measurer, or the Superintendent of Streets?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Why not?

A. Because I had my orders to charge it to Keyes street.

Q. Then you thought it was wrong?

A. It didn't look right to me.

Q. Why didn't you report it to the Superintendent of Streets, or to your chief officer?

A. I didn't consider it worth going in about.

Q. Why?

A. Because, as I said, I had orders from Mr. Curley, and I considered that sufficient.

Q. You have said that before.

A. I considered that sufficient.

Q. Now I want you to explain your last answer. You said you didn't think it worth while to go in and report it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. Because I thought they would want to know why I hadn't charged it to that street. It is a street with no name. I didn't think it would be proper to go in and report things when I was told to do otherwise.

Q. So you didn't report it to the Superintendent of Streets, because you didn't think it worth while?

A. No, sir, because I had orders to do it.

Mr. GARGAN. — After you had this talk with Alderman Curtis did you hear Alderman Curtis say, "We've got Meehan now"?

A. I don't remember anything of that sort.

Q. Refresh your recollection. Did Mr. Curtis make this remark: "We have been after Meehan, and I think we have got him now"?

A. No, sir; I don't remember anything of that kind.

Q. You don't remember it?

A. No, sir.

Q. It might have been said?

A. I don't dispute you there.

The CHAIRMAN. — Who was present during this conversation Mr. Gargan was speaking about just now?

A. With Alderman Curtis?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Mr. Manson, the Superintendent of Lamps, was there.

The sub-committee to wait upon the Mayor again retired and presently reported that the Mayor had not returned.

The CHAIRMAN. — Is there anything further?

The committee consulted.

Mr. GARGAN. — I was going to ask whether there is any evidence we ought to meet? We have quite a number of witnesses; but I would ask the committee whether, in their opinion, there is a shadow of evidence for us to meet?

The committee retired and held a private consultation.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR HOWLAND. — (*Recalled.*)

The CHAIRMAN. — You say, Mr. Howland, that the material dumped on this private land off a private way was dumped by the city teams?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that those teams were employed by the city at that time?

A. I do.

Q. How do you know it?

A. I had no orders to any other effect.

Q. Did you have any orders to any effect?

A. I had orders that the teams, or at the time I commenced on the job, that the teams were employed by the city by the day.

Q. You had orders that they were employed by the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom?

A. Mr. Curley.

Mr. BIGELOW. — Were there other teams depositing dirt in any other part of this private way?

A. Not that I saw or know anything about.

Q. Were teams depositing dirt in any other part of this private way, so called, that you saw?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not at all, on either end?

A. No, sir, except these teams that worked for the city.

The CHAIRMAN. — What we want to get at is whether you know who hired those teams, and how you know it.

A. From the first report I sent in for two or three days; they said it was wrong. I was ordered into the hall by Mr. Lucas. He said he believed those teams and men were working for the city, and he wanted it so stated on my report. He told me to go up and ask Mr. Curley, and I went and asked Mr. Curley, and he said that all the teams and men were employed by the city, and I put it on my report every day afterwards.

Mr. BIGELOW. — Did Mr. Curley say that all the teams, except

those dumping dirt upon the private way, were employed by the city?

A. He did not say so at that time. I had no different orders.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did he say so at any other time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then it is pure assumption on your part that they were employed by the city?

A. No, sir, it is not pure assumption.

Q. Who told you they were working for the city?

A. He said so.

Q. When did he tell you they were working for the city?

A. After coming in here about the report.

Q. Where were they working then?

A. On Keyes street.

Q. When they were working on the private street did he tell you that they were employed by the city?

A. No, sir, he did not.

Q. What makes you think they were employed by the city?

A. Because now and then they put a load upon Keyes street.

Q. The same teams?

A. The same teams.

Mr. GARGAN. — These teams employed by the city are owned by the contractors, are they not?

A. Sometimes.

Q. Are not these teams owned by Mr. Nawn?

A. No, sir.

Q. Whose teams were they?

A. Some of them were Mr. Meehan's teams.

The CHAIRMAN. — Which Mr. Meehan?

A. Mr. Patrick Meehan.

Mr. GARGAN. — Do you know that the loads carted upon that private street were not paid for by Mr. Crosby or any other private individual?

A. I never heard it stated.

Q. Then, so far as your knowledge on the subject goes, the owners of those teams might make an arrangement with an individual, and haul this dirt and dump it there?

A. They might, unbeknown to me.

Mr. HORGAN. — Do you know whether there is a Mr. Crosby who has been improving his property, and erecting a house upon that private way?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether Mr. Crosby is filling this private way at his private expense?

A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. Then you would be liable to make a mistake, as you have done in the past, and as Mr. Meehan has called you to account for? Wouldn't you be liable to make a mistake and credit those teams to the city when you had no business to do so?

A. No, sir, because those teams had been hauling for the city about every day.

Q. But hold on; these teams were carting dirt from the cellar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This Mr. Crosby is filling in the street and has teams there ; couldn't you have got those teams mixed up with the city teams ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why couldn't you make a mistake ?

A. Because they were dumping right along every day, and there was nothing stated to me that he was doing the job.

Q. These teams were not paid for by the day ?

A. Yes, sir, paid by the day.

Mr. BIGELOW. — How do you know that fact ?

A. Mr. Curley told me so.

Q. Was all the dirt paid for by the load ?

A. No, sir, by the square.

Mr. HORGAN. — And these contractors got tickets from you ?

A. No, sir, they got no tickets.

Q. You kept an account of it ?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — The contractor gets paid by the square ?

A. The contractor for the dirt gets paid by the square ; the contractor for the teams gets paid by the day.

Mr. MURRAY. — Do you know that that was customary ?

A. I know it was not done before.

Q. How do you know that ?

A. I don't know what you mean.

Q. You stated that the street department pays so much a square ?

A. Yes, sir ; they do for the filling.

Q. Every time, on all occasions ?

A. All, so far as I know about it.

Mr. GARGAN. — The head measurer has discharged you for neglect of duty ?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have been discharged by the head measurer ?

A. I have not been discharged by him.

Q. Who gave you the order ?

A. Mr. Meehan.

Q. Personally ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the reason assigned ?

A. He did not say anything.

Q. Wasn't it because you had made no report ?

A. No, sir.

Mr. HORGAN. — Didn't you tell some party in power that you had made a mistake in measuring private teams for city teams ?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — Didn't you report to Mr. Lucas ?

A. I did.

Q. And what did he say ?

A. He said, " I don't think there is anything further this season."

Q. Then Mr. Lucas discharged you ?

A. No, sir ; I came in here on my own account.

Q. You went to Mr. Lucas, and he told you there wasn't anything further for you to do ?

A. Mr. Meehan told me to go home, and that there was nothing more to do.

Q. What did you mean just now by saying you came in here to Mr. Lucas on your own account?

A. I came in here to see Mr. Meehan.

Q. And he referred you to Mr. Lucas?

A. I didn't take it from him. I took my first orders from Mr. Meehan.

Q. You went to see him?

A. Yes, sir; it is customary to go to the head man, who has charge of all the measurers.

Q. He said he had nothing for you to do?

A. He said he hadn't anything to do; that there was nothing to do on the street.

Q. What were you doing on the street?

A. Measuring stones.

Q. Where was it?

A. On Beacon street.

Q. How many did you measure?

A. One load came in that day.

Q. And that was the extent of your work that day?

A. That is all.

Q. Wasn't that the report you made, that you had measured one load of stone, and he thought you had better lie off a while? Wasn't it just after that heavy day's work that you were discharged?

A. Yes, sir; just after that.

Q. And you reported to Mr. Lucas, and he said there was nothing more to do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are a discharged man?

A. I consider it so.

Q. And you came here to testify as a discharged man.

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN T. MANSON. — (*Recalled.*)

The CHAIRMAN. — You were present when Alderman Curtis and Mr. Howland had that conversation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I shall not ask you what that conversation was, because I do not want to take up much time. But did Alderman Curtis at that time say, in effect, "We've got Meehan now"?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — Do you know whether he had that conversation with anybody or not?

A. Not while he was with me.

Q. He might have had it with some one else?

A. Not from 8 o'clock to 1.

Q. You do not know whether it did not occur?

A. Not afterwards.

TESTIMONY OF ALDERMAN GEORGE CURTIS. — (*Recalled.*)

Mr. GARGAN. — I would ask Alderman Curtis if he ever made that statement?

A. I don't recollect ever making it.

Q. No recollection of ever taking anybody's arm, here in City Hall, and leaning on his shoulder, and whispering, "We've got Meehan now"?

A. I never said it.

The CHAIRMAN. — Now, Mr. Gargan, we will hear you.

STATEMENT OF MR. GARGAN ON BEHALF OF SUPERINTENDENT MEEHAN.

Mr. GARGAN. — Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it seems to me, from the evidence presented before the committee, there does not seem to be anything for us to meet. It wrenches a man awfully to kick at nothing. Mr. Curtis says that of his personal knowledge he knows nothing. Mr. Manson says the same. The only witness we have left is Mr. Howland. Now, if there is any doubt in the minds of the committee, in order to bring the question to a focus, I will put Mr. Crosby on the stand (if the committee desire it, and if they think there is any evidence in the testimony of Mr. Howland that we ought to meet), to show the fact that that material, which he says was put upon private land, was the property of Mr. Crosby; that he paid the contractor, Patrick Meehan, for hauling it there; that the city has not paid for a dollar's worth of labor, nor a dollar for a team, nor for any material that went upon the property, except such as has been sanctioned by twenty-five years' practice in the street department of this city. If the committee desire me to meet that point I am ready to do so, but it seems to me there is nothing else in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee has got to get at the true inwardness of this matter in any way it can. While we do not desire at this time to comment upon the strength of any evidence that is submitted, yet the committee feel that there is some evidence which would warrant us in examining further. For example, Mr. Howland testified that the material taken on to the private way was done by teams in the employ of the city, and refers to the foreman in charge, Mr. Curley. That is one item as an example, and on the whole the committee thought it would be better to let Mr. Meehan go on in such way as he thought best.

The witnesses for the Superintendent of Streets were requested to rise, and twenty-six persons were sworn.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL MEEHAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS. —
Sworn.

Mr. GARGAN. — What is your full name?

A. Michael Meehan.

Q. And you are Superintendent of Streets in the City of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been since last April?

A. Since I was elected.

Q. Now, Mr. Meehan, you have heard read, and have perhaps read, the letter of the Mayor in relation to certain charges. Will you please give the committee, in your own way, your own story in relation to any contract made for gravel or loam on Boylston avenue, and anything that was done in grading Keyes street and the approaches thereto?

A. Well, Keyes street is a regularly laid-out street. Under an agreement with the Street Commissioners, there was an order passed by the Board to build it, and we proceeded to build it. I gave the order to the foreman to go and build it according to the agreement made by the Street Commissioners with the abutters. The plan was regularly approved.

Q. Now to shorten that a little: at the inception it was a part of the plan to build a retaining-wall near Stony brook?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether, in your opinion, that retaining-wall was necessary?

A. Yes, sir, it was necessary.

Q. How much did the building of Keyes street raise it above the surrounding land?

A. About three feet.

Q. Whether or not there was a private way running across or along the wall of Stony brook?

A. There was.

Q. Now, what was done when you had raised the grade three feet to make safe the approach to either side of that private way?

A. That which is invariably done in every case: grade the street to make the approach easy and accessible from the adjoining street or way.

Q. Is that the universal custom of the street department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever known an exception?

A. Except where a man would previously put in a claim for grade damages. If he said he would not settle, or allow us to do it, of course we would not do it; but when he would allow us to do it we did it in every instance.

Q. Then, as a matter of course, thousand of dollars are saved to the city in grade damages by that custom?

A. Yes, sir; it is an invariable custom.

Q. Now, whether a contract was made with parties for the purchase of loam to grade Keyes street?

A. There was an agreement made by the foreman.

Q. With whom?

A. With Mr. Patrick Meehan.

Q. What was the agreement?

A. That agreement was, that Mr. Meehan proffered to us the material on his property, and that we might take it for what we might choose to give for it.

Q. You did take that?

A. I understood the stuff was taken.

Q. Is that a usual thing to do in the street department?

A. It is the invariable custom.

Q. Where a private individual has material, and the city can purchase it at a fair price, the city purchases it?

A. My orders are to everybody in the department to purchase, at the lowest price, the nearest accessible material, considering quality and price, etc.

Q. Now, what did you pay for this material?

A. Nothing.

Q. So that this cost the city nothing?

A. Only the cost of taking it out.

Q. Now suppose this material had not been given to the city, what would the city have been obliged to pay for the material to fill the Keyes-street extension?

A. The nearest accessible place was 5,000 feet from this point, and we would have been obliged to pay for the material in the bank \$2.25 per square yard.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does that include the carting?

A. No, sir; the carting would be extra in that case.

Mr. GARGAN. — What would be the cost of carting this material per day to the Keyes-street extension?

A. The cost would be —

Q. Take it per team?

A. It would be about one-half of what it would be from the bank.

Q. That is, the gain to the city would be about one-half; it would cost about one-half to take this material from this excavation to Keyes-street extension?

A. The cost of carting would be one-half, and the amount saved in the price of material would be \$2.25 per square.

Q. Now, Mr. Meehan, has any bill been paid for the carting of any material dumped upon private property, other than where it was necessary to save grade damages?

A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know anything about this loam carted upon the land adjoining Keyes street?

A. Only what I hear in this investigation.

Q. You don't know whether any private persons bought loam, and whether it was taken there or not?

A. I have plenty to do besides looking after those fellows.

Q. Have you any knowledge about it?

A. Only as brought forth by this investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. — You say that it is usual to make the grades meet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to fill up or level down places, in order to avoid grade damages?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any instances of that in the neighborhood of Keyes street?

A. Yes, sir, right there on Washington street. Last year a job was done costing the city \$2,000, where there was a claim for grade damages, and we carted something like 5,000 or 8,000 loads of dirt on there.

Q. What was done in that case?

A. We filled a man's yard up with loam, at least the street department did, under another administration. They filled up the yard with loam, they raised up the walks and graded them, raised fences and painted them, and fixed them up, and did everything to satisfy the party, in order to avoid lawsuits and the claims for grade damages. The cost, I think, was something like \$2,000.

Q. What necessity was there, if any, for laying out Keyes street?

A. The necessity was occasioned by a brook that runs across and through private land indicated on the plan; as you will see, it runs in an angular way across this private land. Mr. Crosby built a house there. Mr. Ross, who owns a large factory there, induced the Street Commissioners to lay this street out, in order that it might be put in repair, and in order to prevent this brook, which drains about 1,100 acres of land, from getting under the houses of private people. It would not be always accessible, and if it were closed up, from any cause whatever, it would be a great damage to him and flood his property, and the city would be liable, inasmuch as we put our street drainage into this same brook. We thought it would be a good thing to do, and the Street Commissioners, in consultation with the paving department, laid out this street, something like a year ago, I believe. The brook was diverted into this street. The agreement was that the brook should be diverted, and the abutters gave the land for nothing, free of all grade damages.

Q. Has that brook been diverted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where does it run now?

A. It runs into Stony brook, under the extension of Keyes street, under a wooden culvert built by the city.

Q. What is the duty of your measurers?

A. The duties of our measurers are indicated by this daily return. (Showing a blank form.)

Q. Under whose direction and authority do they act?

A. They act under the immediate direction and authority of the chief measurer, I. S. Lucas.

Q. Do they act under the direction of the foreman?

A. None whatever, only to measure material.

Q. Is it the province of the foreman to direct the measurer how he shall make his report?

A. Not at all. I wish to keep that separate and distinctly apart.

Q. The measurer said, as I understood him, a little while ago, that he received his orders from Mr. Curley, the foreman?

A. I am not accountable for what that measurer says.

Q. Is it Mr. Curley's authority to direct him?

A. No, sir, not that I know of; he had no authority from me to direct that measurer.

Mr. MURRAY. — Except to place the dirt?

A. He has nothing to do with it.

Q. I mean Mr. Curley gives him orders where the material is to be put?

A. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. — The measurer has nothing to do with that?

A. He has only to measure the material that goes upon a public street and the approaches to it

Q. The measurer said, as I understood, that he measured dirt that went on private land?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of that report of his?

A. I don't know, sir. I asked Mr. Lucas in relation to it, if he had any report of material dumped on private land, and he said no.

Q. There is, then, as I understand you to say, no report of any dirt dumped upon private land?

A. No, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — I suppose it is understood that that is where the grading was done.

The CHAIRMAN. — Now, as I understand, the measurer said that all that he measured was charged to the appropriation for the Keyes-street extension. Would not that be in the report, showing the material dumped on private land?

A. He had no business to do any such thing. It wasn't right to measure anything that would be dumped on private land. He had no business to do so at all.

Q. If he did so, was he acting under orders or direction from you?

A. He was acting directly contrary to what I told him to do, if my orders were carried out.

Q. Have you made any inquiries as to how much was dumped upon private land?

A. I asked the measurer how much material there was. He said there may have been about one hundred loads, or eight squares.

Q. Does that include the material used to meet the grade of Keyes street on either side?

A. I did not ask him that question; but I was referring to this charge that he had made at the time. No; I think not. This would refer to the matter in dispute about dumping upon this house of Crosby.

Q. Now, let us go down to the place where Crosby has that house. Was the material dumped there dumped close to the road, or what was the purpose of dumping it there?

A. That is Mr. Crosby's business. I don't know.

Q. You can tell whether it was dumped close to the road or not?

A. When I went out there with the committee I saw that it was dumped all around the house.

Q. When was that private way laid out?

A. Some three years ago; something like that, I don't recollect just now.

Mr. HORGAN. — In regard to the city making good any damages, will you state cases that have occurred under a different administration? Will you give the committee information in regard to the grading on Mr. Clapp's place?

A. Yes, sir. I called the attention of the committee to that matter, and I would say in evidence here that we made good the places where we cut down his land, by sloping it off and grading it, and fixing it, and making it as good as we found it, putting him in as good condition as he was before, and we avoided any controversy about grade damages.

Q. There are several other cellars out there which have been excavated by the city, are there not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give the committee information in regard to where those cellars are?

A. I might say that it is within my personal knowledge that the cellar of the brewery there has been dug out by the city and paid for by the city, under Mr. Harris' administration.

Q. Then there was a church?

A. The Orthodox church cellar was dug out by the city. I think I could state to the committee not less than a hundred instances, within my own personal knowledge, where this thing has been done.

Q. Under other administrations?

A. Yes, sir; and I have done it this year in many other places. I have dug out cellars in South Boston, three or four of them, and bought the material.

Mr. BIGELOW. — When you dig out a cellar, you don't square up the sides?

A. No, sir; our trade is that we take just what we want.

The CHAIRMAN. — You scoop it out as you have a mind to?

A. Yes, sir; we take it out as we have a mind to. If they don't agree to that we don't do it. When a man is going to build a cellar, he tries to see how he can get his cellar dug and get something for the material. He most usually comes to the street department and asks us to do it, and in the interest of the city we use it if we can.

Q. Now, let us see about this message from the Mayor. In the first place, the Mayor says: "It has come to my knowledge that the street department has been excavating a cellar on private property on Boylston avenue, employing in the work city men and teams; and, further, that the material excavated has been purchased." How about that?

A. I would say that there has been material taken from private land on Boylston street, and it has been done with my authority and sanction.

Q. Then he goes on, "Not only has the work been done and the earth bought by the city, but the latter has been carted to another locality and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owners as the Boylston-avenue property." By the way, the property don't belong to the same party?

A. No, sir; that is not true, — no part of it.

Q. No part of it is true? Another member of the committee makes the suggestion to me that the material was given, and was not purchased.

A. We did not pay anything for the material,— that material in question.

Q. Then the Mayor goes on: "If I am correctly informed, a portion of the material thus removed and bought has been deposited on the margin of Stony Brook (between Keyes and Williams streets) in such a manner as to make a roadway over private land." There was a private road over there before?

A. That statement, to my knowledge, is absolutely untrue.

Q. He goes on to say: "In view of the embarrassments which many citizens are subjected to in order to have immediate and pressing work done, and considering the enormous outlay made on our streets, it would seem that such acts of favoritism for the benefit of private property, as I have called attention to, demand immediate and thorough investigation." What have you to say about that?

A. I have to say about that, that I think that it was put in for political purposes.

Q. Is it true?

A. It is not true, sir; and it is a lie and a slur upon me.

Q. Did Mr. Crosby ever pay you for any material reported, as stated by the measurer, to have been carted by the city teams upon his land?

Mr. GARGAN. — We can show you that by Mr. Crosby.

Superintendent MEEHAN. — What was the question?

The CHAIRMAN. — Whether Mr. Crosby has paid you, as Superintendent of Streets, any money for material carted by city teams upon Crosby's land?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you know whether any of this material that has been placed upon Crosby's land was measured by the measurer?

A. He told me, yes.

Q. He told you it was. Have you made any inquiries as to the truth of that statement?

A. I did not think it was necessary to make any inquiries. He said he had measured it. That is all that it was necessary to make.

Q. Are you satisfied that it did go on to this private property — a part of it?

A. He said he measured it; yes, I am satisfied of that. He said he measured this.

Q. Some hundred loads?

A. Yes, sir. I should say that it also came to my knowledge, from inquiries, that that stuff was not paid for by the city, and was not carted by city teams. This I find from the fullest investigation.

Mr. GARGAN. — Is it not a fact that all that hundred loads or eight squares, carted upon that private land, have been paid for by the private individual?

A. My opinion is, that he got it for the carting, the same as we got it.

Q. Did he pay for the carting himself, or did the city pay for it?

A. He paid for the carting himself. We had nothing to do with it.

Q. Then that hundred loads, carted upon that private property, cost the city nothing, either for labor or material?

A. Positively not.

The CHAIRMAN. — When was your attention first called by anybody to Keyes street? When was anything first said to you about the work on Keyes street?

A. My attention was first called to that matter by a gentleman coming to my office and stating —

Q. Who was he?

A. His name was Mathew Keany. He came to my office and stated that a friend of his told him that Alderman Curtis met him here, and came to him and put his arm around his neck, and whispered into his ear: "We've now got Meehan."

Q. Did Alderman Curtis ever speak to you about it?

A. No, sir, he never did.

Q. Did Alderman Hall speak to you about it?

A. Alderman Hall came to my office and spoke to me about it.

Q. What took place then?

A. Alderman Hall came to my office with a bill that was to be paid by the city.

Q. Had that bill any connection with this matter about Aldermen Hall or Curtis?

A. It had some connection, because I refused to have the bill paid. He said Alderman Curtis and the Mayor were down there raising a great touse about this matter of Keyes street. I told Alderman Hall that there was not any official act of mine about Keyes street that I did not want to have fully investigated. He said he thought that I had better conciliate these people.

Q. Did he mention how they could be conciliated?

A. Yes, sir, he did.

Mr. GARGAN. — Let us have that whole story about the conciliation business.

A. He told me I had not better fight this asphalt business; that I had better let that bill go through, and he thought this thing might blow over. I told him that there was nothing that I was afraid or ashamed to be quoted about.

The CHAIRMAN. — What was the asphalt bill?

A. It was a bill of some \$750 that I refused to pay.

Q. In whose favor?

A. The Barber Asphalt Co.

Q. Represented by whom?

A. Charles Harris, ex-Superintendent of Streets.

Q. And you say Alderman Hall said you had better not fight the asphalt bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Go on, Mr. Meehan.

A. I refused to pay that bill.

Mr. GARGAN. — On what ground?

A. On the ground that it was not a fair bill, and not properly contracted, or the work was not done.

Q. Give the circumstances of the contract, so that the committee can get at it.

A. The circumstances are these: before I came into the street department Mr. Harris was Superintendent of Streets. He was also agent of the Barber Asphalt Co., as I understood. This bill was contracted under his administration. I thought when the bill came up —

The CHAIRMAN. — I think we are getting a little bit away from the subject of our inquiry.

Mr. GARGAN. — All right.

The CHAIRMAN. — I want to ask you whether anybody who has been summoned here to-day — Mr. Hall, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Howland, or His Honor the Mayor — has had any conversation with you in regard to this matter?

A. I went down to see His Honor the Mayor in regard to this matter when I heard these rumors and whispers around. I told him I would place all the affairs of my department, my books and everything else, at his disposal, and I would summon the men, and give him all the information in regard to the matter, and that I did not desire any scandal.

Mr. GARGAN. — Was this before the letter was written?

A. It was before the letter was written. I have a good name to protect.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did you ever have any talk with any member of the Committee on Paving, as to settling or quashing these charges, before the Mayor's message?

A. I was about to tell the committee — it is a very long story; it would require a long story to tell it and tell it properly. There was some talk made about it, as I say.

Q. Cannot you tell it to us briefly?

A. It was in regard to this bill that Mr. Hall came up to see me about.

The CHAIRMAN. — I don't care to go into that.

Mr. GARGAN. — What was said about that bill, and about the stopping of these charges if the bill was paid, and about stopping the investigation in regard to Keyes street, — that is the point we want to get at, and not anything about the particulars of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did any one say to you that if you paid that bill of the Barber Asphalt Company, represented by Charles Harris, that nothing more would be said or done about the Keyes-street extension?

A. I should have to say No to that question, put in that way.

Mr. GARGAN. — Before these charges were made public, did Alderman Hall or Curtis come to see you about having some private way in the rear of the Mayor's house, on Commonwealth avenue, graded by the city, or filled with loam?

A. Alderman Hall did; yes.

Q. And you went down there and examined that property, did you not?

A. In company with Alderman Slade; yes.

Q. And you reported that the city could not legally fix that private way in the rear of the Mayor's house, did you not?

A. Alderman Slade told me we had better not do it until he had seen the Mayor.

The CHAIRMAN. — I do not think that that is of any importance.

Mr. HORGAN. — I think it is important.

Mr. GARGAN. — I only want to show by this conversation that Alderman Hall intimated that, if he wasn't pliable, these charges might be made against him.

The CHAIRMAN. — You can go on with that.

Mr. GARGAN. — Now, when this talk was going on about the Keyes-street investigation, and Aldermen Curtis and Hall were downstairs, whether Alderman Hall made any intimation that the whole thing could be closed up if this was done?

A. I should rather not talk about that; I should rather not answer the question.

Q. Was there some conversation about it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there something said about hauling the Mayor off your back, if that was done?

A. I would rather not go into that.

Q. Was anything of that kind said by anybody?

A. There was something said about it; but I don't care to go into it.

Mr. HORGAN. — What private way, in the rear of whose residence, was this?

A. This was a matter that was talked about in regard to a private way in the rear of the Mayor's house.

The CHAIRMAN. — One thing I forgot to ask: this grade of Keyes-street extension, was that by order of the Board of Aldermen?

A. Yes, sir, by order of the Board of Aldermen.

Q. Will you let us see that order? You can get it at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK CROSBY. — *Sworn.*

Mr. GARGAN. — What is your full name?

A. Patrick Crosby.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Jamaica Plain, at the corner of Keyes and Washington streets.

Q. You are familiar with the Keyes-street extension?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are the owner of property in the vicinity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Meehan, who owns this property on Boylston avenue?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — That is Patrick Meehan?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — Whether you obtained some material¹ from Mr. Meehan?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the arrangements?

A. I happened to go along the street one morning, and saw

some man there. He told me he was going to dig a cellar, and he showed me a certain place, and he said I might take the material away, and he would not charge me for that part of it.

Q. Your men did go to work there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were at work at the same time the city men were there?

A. They were there before the city men were there.

Q. So that both the digging was done and the material was hauled at the same time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who hauled your material?

A. I did, with Mr. Meehan's teams.

Q. Who else?

A. Nobody else hauled out of that cellar, except Mr. Meehan's teams — Oh, yes, I had one team that belonged to O'Leary.

Q. Were the same teams hauling for the city at the same time?

A. No, sir, not at that time.

Q. Who hauled your material?

A. Mr. Meehan.

Q. Did you pay Mr. Meehan for the material?

A. I did not pay him for it.

Q. Did you pay for the hauling of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you pay him?

A. By the day.

Q. Have you paid that bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did you pay him?

A. \$6 for a double team, and \$3 for a single team.

Q. Is that the material that went upon your land?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any material for which the city paid, or labor for which the city paid, that went on to your land?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Mr. HORGAN. — Those were Mr. Patrick Meehan's teams?

A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — How many days were those teams hauling?

A. I should rather think I had them as much as ten or twelve days.

Q. Are they at work there now?

A. They are at work; yes.

Q. What did you hire them for?

A. To grade around my place.

Q. You own this place where this dirt is said to have been dumped by the city teams upon a private street?

A. Yes, sir; I own the whole place.

Q. Who dumped the dirt there?

A. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. — I will take this opportunity to read the order for the grading of Keyes street: —

CITY OF BOSTON, IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, August 18, 1884.

Ordered, That the Superintendent of Streets be directed to grade Keyes street, from Washington street to Stony brook; also, to set the edgestones on the southerly side of said street, and to report to this Board the cost of said edgestones. Estimated cost, \$500.

Passed.

Approved by the Mayor August 19, 1884.

A true copy.

Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST,

Assistant City Clerk.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL COYLE. — *Sworn.*

Mr. GARGAN. — You are superintendent of the Brighton yard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in the street department?

A. If I live to see the first day of next January it will be fifteen years.

Q. How long have you been in Brighton?

A. Previous to annexation I was superintendent for nearly three years.

Q. Are you familiar with the method of grading and laying out streets in the City of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your experience as superintendent of that division, whether or not it is customary to grade any private ways?

A. Yes, sir, always, where a grade is changed.

Q. Do you identify this (handing witness a paper) as a memorandum that you made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please, in order to save time, just read that to the committee?

A. This is in reference to grading streets that have been laid out, where the filling of the street is behind the line established by the City of Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee may be in error about it, but I believe that all question about the grading of Keyes street has been waived by the Mayor.

By consent of the committee Mr. Gargan put in the document as evidence, as follows: —

Streets filled behind the line.

1878. — West Washington, between Taylor estate and Oak square, north side.

1879. — Linden street, between Pratt street and Cambridge-street crossing, east side.

1879. — Ashford street, between Malvern street and Linden street, north side, opposite Chester street.

1880. — Everett street, between R.R. crossing and North Beacon street, east and west sides.

1879. — Western avenue, between Fuller's wharf and Barry's corner, north side.

1880. — Western avenue, between Barry's corner and Bullard's wharf, north and south sides.

1878. — North Beacon street, between Parsons' and Arsenal bridge, north and south sides.

1877. — Arlington street, between Market street and Arlington place, north side.

1882. — Warren street, between Cambridge street and Allston street, north side.

Faneuil street, between J. W. Hollis' estate and Market street, north side.

Shepard street, between Union street and G. Brophy estate, west side; — filling up Lushman's yard, caused by raising grade of said street.

1882. — Newton street, between Brooks and line of private way; filled and concreted G. A. Perker's yard; also, filled thirteen other walks on north and south sides of said street; filling caused by raising grade of street.

1882. — Bigelow-street extension, between Faneuil street and West Washington street, east side.

1881. — North Harvard, between Smith court and Barry's corner, on east and west sides; filling nine feet long on Smith's court and three private yards on east side, and two private yards on west side, caused by changing grade of street.

Cellars Dug.

April, 1876. — S. N. Davenport, cellar on north side of Sparhawk street; bought at 15c. per single load, and hauled to grade Parsons street.

May, 1879. — C. E. Dearborn, cellar west side Linden, between Cambridge street and Farrington avenue, S. W. Brown, contractor; gravel hauled from cellar and delivered to Lincoln, at 35c. per single load.

Oct., 1880. — S. W. Brown, cellar corner Brighton avenue and Cambridge street; gravel delivered to Everett street, between R.R. crossing and N. Beacon street, at 35c. per single load.

June, 1884. — Jordan & Wilson, corner Harvard avenue and Cambridge street; material hauled to Linden street extension; cost the city the hauling.

July, 1884. — S. W. Brown, cellar on Brighton avenue, opposite Linden extension, gravel delivered to Linden-street extension, 35c. per single load.

Nov., 1881. — S. N. Davenport, cellar, Brighton avenue, opposite Linden extension, gravel used to grade Allston street, at 25c. per single load.

A. McMurthy, cellar on Pratt's street (private way); gravel given to city, and used on Franklin extension at depot in Allston.

H. W. Longfellow, cellar on private way, between Everett and Franklin extension; gravel given to city, and used on Franklin extension at foot-bridge.

Retaining-Walls.

Kendrick st., south side, between J. R. Downing and Lake street. Wall commenced August 22, 1881, and completed August 10, 1881. 65½ men, 1 day.

Bigelow st., retaining-wall, east side, May, 1878.

Parsons st., retaining-wall at Whittaker, 1873.

East Washington and Union sts., Smart's wall, south and west side.

Market st., between Cattle-fair driveway and Griffin estate, west side, 1883.

Western ave., at bridge, Fullen wharf, north side, Nov., 1882.

West Washington, retaining-wall, near Allen pl., north side, Nov., 1882.

Everett st., retaining-wall, west side, at Scott's pond, May, 1882.

Western ave., retaining-wall, south side, at Merrifield's shop, Oct., 1882.

Cam st., retaining-wall, south side, at Nevens', Nov., 1883.

Retaining-wall for crusher, in yard, Nov., 1883.

Wicklow st., retaining-wall, south and east side Story estate, May, 1883.

Cam st., retaining-wall, north side, between Hartwell & Fullen, Oct., 1883.

Kendrick st., retaining-wall, south side, cor. Lake, June, 1883.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD CURLEY. — *Sworn.*

Mr. GARGAN. — What is your full name?

A. Edward Curley.

Q. You are superintendent of the eleventh division of the street department?

A. Foreman; yes, sir.

Q. Now you know something of this Keyes street extension?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about this material put upon Mr. Crosby's land?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not the City of Boston paid for any material that went on there?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether any work was done by any employes of the City of Boston, under your direction, upon private land there?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Howland about what this loam was to be charged to?

A. I told Mr. Howland, the first day I saw him upon the work there, that every load put upon that place should be charged to that account. That is all I had to say to him about it.

Q. Did you tell him anything about making a separate account of that amount that went on there?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did the teams under the control of the city, dump anything upon Mr. Crosby's land?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you give him any orders in relation to it?

A. No, sir.

Mr. HORGAN. — You would have knowledge if there was any dirt dumped there and charged to the city?

A. I should be likely to.

Q. You were there from the time it was commenced to the time of its completion?

A. Yes, sir; I have been there about five and six times a day, every day.

The CHAIRMAN. — Do you know when this material was put upon Crosby's land?

A. I do not. I don't keep run of the work upon private streets at all. I have enough to take care of myself.

Q. Do you know whether that stuff was included in the measurement made of the stuff returned to the street department?

A. No, sir; I do not.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL H. KERRIGAN. — *Sworn.*

Mr. GARGAN. — What is your full name?

A. Michael H. Kerrigan.

Q. What is your business?

A. Sub-boss to Mr. Curley.

Q. Were you on the ground most of the time during the Keyes-street extension?

A. All the time, sir; I built that street.

Q. Was there any material, for which the city paid, put upon Mr. Crosby's land, or any other land of private individuals, in the vicinity of Keyes street?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any orders given to Mr. Howland by Mr. Curley or yourself, about charging any material, that went on to private property, to the City of Boston?

A. No, sir; never.

Q. Do you know of any teams, employed of a contractor by the City of Boston, dumping loam upon the land of Mr. Crosby?

A. Not to my knowledge, when employed by the city.

The CHAIRMAN. — Were you there while Mr. Crosby's land was being filled?

A. I saw teams carting stuff upon Crosby's land.

Q. As I understand, you were there all day long?

A. Yes, sir; all day long, from 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Anything that was going on you must have seen?

A. Certainly.

Q. You saw Crosby's land filled?

A. I saw teams carting dirt upon Crosby's land.

Q. Were those teams in the employ of the city?

A. Once; but you know we employ teams with the understanding that, when we have no carting for them to do, or when a street is finished, they go ahead and cart for whom they choose.

Q. I mean, when those teams were dumping upon Crosby's land, were they employed by the city?

A. No, sir; not at all, — not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you hear the evidence of the measurer, Mr. Howland?

A. No; I had nothing to do with Mr. Howland.

Q. I mean, did you hear him testify here to-day?

A. I did, sir.

Q. Do you remember that he testified that you, I think, or Mr. Curley told him to charge this dirt put upon Crosby's land to the Keyes-street extension?

A. If he says I told him, he says that which is not true. I never did.

Q. If any material, measured by Mr. Howland, and charged to city, was placed upon this land, was it by or under your authority?

A. No, sir; never.

Mr. HORGAN. — Did you keep the time of the teams that carted the earth there, and the number of teams?

A. No, sir; I keep the run of the material.

Q. So that you would know that the teams paid for by the city would not deposit any earth on this place? You would know it positively?

A. Not while they were depositing for me. They might have been employed by other parties after they got through with me.

Q. You know that, while they were employed by the city, they dumped dirt for no other party?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know that as a positive fact?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARGAN. — I have a large number of other witnesses here, but their testimony would be cumulative.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK MEEHAN. — *Sworn.*

Mr. GARGAN. — Your full name?

A. Patrick Meehan.

Q. You are a contractor with the City of Boston?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during your experience have you sold material to the Superintendent of Streets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to different Superintendents of Streets?

A. This is the first time I have sold any to Mr. Meehan. I have always sold to Mr. Harris.

Q. In this instance, what was the contract?

A. I was going to put up a certain lot of buildings, and there was a certain amount of dirt in my way. I found Mr. Curley, the district foreman, and asked him to come down and see what kind of material this was, and he said he would. He came down that afternoon, and I met him at two o'clock. We talked about the material, and he said he was paying a dollar a yard for material for setting edgestones on Keyes street, and that that stuff might be used in there to good advantage. I said, you can give me what you please for that material, showing it to him on a piece of land.

Q. As a matter of fact was there any charge?

A. Yes, sir; for this material on the land outside of the cellar.

Q. What we are speaking of now more particularly is that loam that was dumped. What do you say about that?

A. I told Mr. Curley he might have that the same as Mr. Crosby was taking it for, and he might have it for nothing.

Q. That was given to the city, and also given to Mr. Crosby?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what consideration?

A. That they would take it away.

Q. The material that Mr. Crosby took from that cellar, — your teams hauled some of it?

A. I believe they hauled pretty much all of it.

Q. Was the charge made directly to Mr. Crosby?

A. Directly to him.

Q. Was any charge made to the city for any material which Mr. Crosby's men took out of that cellar?

A. Never, sir.

Q. Was any charge made to the city for any material dumped upon that land of Crosby?

A. No, sir; never.

Q. So that this was an individual charge to Mr. Crosby, and he paid for it?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. How many loads went there?

A. He might have taken 150 or 200 loads. I don't know but he might have taken 300 loads of it.

Q. But there was a separate and distinct charge made of all material, teams, men, and labor furnished to the City of Boston?

A. There was no charge made for the material at all.

Q. I mean for the teaming?

A. Yes, sir; for the teaming.

Q. So that they were separate and distinct charges?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURRAY. — You have done work for all the departments for a number of years before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does your patronage, that you have received from the street department under the present administration, compare with that you had under former administrations?

A. I always had more under Mr. Harris' administration than under Mr. Meehan. I made some contracts with the department last year, which I refused to carry out on account of the Superintendent being my brother. All my contracting this year has been in letting material.

The CHAIRMAN. — I understand that Mr. Crosby was at work there before the city began?

A. Yes, sir; he was there before the city commenced, and they are there to-day. They were there this forenoon.

Q. Were the men employed by him his own teams or city teams?

A. They were his own men. There are two different places entirely to load teams.

Q. You are pretty familiar with that country out there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it has been usual for the street department, or paving department, to cart away material from cellars?

A. I know it is, sir.

Q. Under former administrations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, can you state any instances?

A. It has taken material from two cellars from me while they were building on Brookside avenue.

Q. Who took it?

A. It was taken under Mr. Foss; he is here in the room now.

Q. Who was Superintendent of Streets then?

A. Mr. Harris.

Q. Do you know any other instance?

A. Yes, sir; they took it from a church cellar on Harrison avenue, I believe it is. I don't know exactly the street, but I know they have taken it here.

Q. Then, as I understand it, it isn't an unusual thing?

A. They have taken it from a bake-shop cellar and hauled it out and paid twenty-five cents a load for it.

The CHAIRMAN. — By the way, Mr. Meehan, I believe you are the owner of the Boylston-avenue property referred to in this communication of His Honor the Mayor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he correct, when he says the material "has been carted to another locality and used for improving a street running through and adjacent to land belonging to the same owner as the Boylston-avenue property." Do you own the land there?

A. No, sir; I have no interest in it and never had.

Mr. GARGAN. — I think we will rest here. We have all the district foremen here. We can show the practice for twenty-seven years to dig cellars for the purpose of getting material to raise grades, but I don't desire to go on with them.

The CHAIRMAN. — I don't think you need go into that.

Mr. GARGAN. — I have no desire to go into that matter, and I will not take the time of the committee to argue the case.

(The Chairman announced the hearing closed, and that the committee would take the matter under advisement.)

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MESSAGE

FROM THE MAYOR,

RETURNING WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL AN ORDER
AUTHORIZING THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
TO LAY PIPES IN THE STREETS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 24, 1884.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen: —

I herewith return without my approval the following order: —

Ordered, That the Consumers' Gas Company of Boston is hereby granted the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, and is authorized and empowered to dig up and open the grounds in the streets, lanes, highways, and public places thereof, so far as is necessary to accomplish the objects of the said corporation, and to lay and maintain pipes therein, subject to the provisions and obligations contained in the Public Statutes of Massachusetts and the Ordinances of the City of Boston.

The said company shall not unnecessarily disturb or interfere with any water-pipe, sewer or gas-pipe, telegraph or electric wires or cables now laid by said city, or by any person or corporation under the authority of said city, and shall restore all such structures when disturbed to their original condition at its own expense, and if it shall fail to so restore them the same may be done by the city, and the said company shall be liable for the cost thereof. Said company shall, upon opening the ground in any of the public places under this order, except for necessarily immediate and current repairs, give notice, in writing, to the Superintendent of Streets of its intention to do so, and all work done by authority of this order shall be done under the supervision and inspection of the Superintendent of Streets, and in the course of its work the company shall not use the fire-hydrants, nor any water therefrom, without a permit from the proper authorities of the city.

Provided, however, that the City of Boston shall have the right within one year after the first day of January, 1915, if it shall so elect to acquire and purchase the entire plant and structures of the said Consumers' Gas Company of Boston, within the limits of the city, paying therefor a sum to be fixed and awarded by three referees, one to be appointed by the City of Boston, one by the company, and the third by the first two named; but said award shall not be less than the cost of said plant and structures as shown by the books of the company, with interest upon said cost at the rate of 6 *per centum per annum*.

Provided, also, that the rights acquired under this order shall never be sold, conveyed, or assigned to the Boston Gas-Light Company.

I do not approve the above order for the following reasons:—

1. It does not provide for the reimbursement of any expenses incurred by the city in connection with the work done under its authority. It provides that all the work shall be done under the supervision and inspection of the Superintendent of Streets; but it cannot be assumed that the Superintendent would or could personally supervise the work. The nature of that officer's duties forbids such an assumption. He would be obliged to perform the duty through officers appointed for the purpose, and the payment of such officers should not be a charge upon the city. It ought to be expressly provided that the whole expense of supervision and inspection should be borne by the Consumers' Gas Company.

2. Such supervision and inspection by the Superintendent of Streets is not within the duties prescribed by the ordinance relating to that officer, and any enlargement of his duties can be made only by the City Council. The order in its present form would, therefore, require the concurrence of the Common Council in its passage.

3. The order is vague and indefinite in regard to the interference with other underground works. It provides that the Consumers' Gas Company shall not *unnecessarily* disturb or interfere with any water-pipe, sewer or gas-pipe, telegraph or electric wires or cables, but does not define who is to be the judge of the necessity. In view of the irreparable damage that might ensue in case of injudicious interference with our sewerage or water-supply systems at certain points, the order ought to provide that the officers of the departments having charge of those systems should decide whether or not such interference should be allowed.

In this connection permit me to call the attention of your honorable Board to the usual custom of requiring that all requests from individuals or corporations for rights to occupy the public streets shall be accompanied by plans, showing the purpose of the petition and the part of the street occupied. This enables the city departments to see that the rights of

the city are not interfered with. In some cases heavy bonds are required to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions contained in a license. Thus, for instance, telephone and telegraph companies are required to give bonds in the sum of \$20,000 before they can obtain a license to lay wires underground. These are wise and judicious precautions, and ought to be extended to cover all cases where the privilege of using the public streets is concerned.

4. The order is identical with an order recently rejected by your honorable Board, except in the provisos relating to the purchase of the plant and structures of the Consumers' Gas Company by the city, and to the sale of the rights acquired under said order to the Boston Gas-Light Company; and it would seem that these provisos had some weight in determining the action of the Board in virtually rescinding its former decision.

Neither of these provisos in any way protects the interests of the city.

The city has now no right to go into the business of manufacturing gas; but, assuming that it may acquire such right between now and the year 1915, the first provision, if of any force, would limit the city, by a method fixed by one branch of the City Council only, to the purchase of the property of the Consumers' Gas Company at a sum not less than the cost of the plant and structures, as shown by the books of the company, with interest upon said cost at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, however much the property may have meanwhile deteriorated, and permits the award of any greater sum that three referees may fix.

It will readily be seen that it would be impossible for the city to purchase upon such terms, as it guarantees to the stockholders interest for the entire period.

The guarantee of 6 per cent. interest for 30 years would increase the valuation of the original plant nearly eight-fold. Thus, an investment of \$1,000,000 to-day would amount, in 30 years, to nearly \$8,000,000, at 6 per cent. compound interest.

It is unnecessary now to consider whether it would be for the city's interest to enter into such an agreement, for it is clear that if the proviso is intended to bind the city it should be submitted to the Common Council for its approval.

The provision that the rights acquired under the order shall not be sold, conveyed, or assigned to the Boston Gas-Light Company is of no force whatever, since the rights given by the order are not subject to sale, conveyance, or assignment.

In conclusion permit me to say that an order conferring such important privileges as the one under consideration pur-

ports to do should contain nothing that is liable to misconstruction. It should set forth plainly and unmistakably the rights and duties of both the licensor and the licensee, and, as far as practicable, avoid the possibility of future controversy. I think that, upon further consideration, your honorable Board will see that the order herewith returned is open to grave objections in these respects, and should not, therefore, be allowed to go into operation.

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN,
Mayor.

Ordered printed and laid on the table.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH;
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

ON THE

SOUTH BURYING-GROUND.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 11, 1884.

The Special Committee of the Common Council to whom was referred the order to convey additional land of the South Burying-ground to the New England Conservatory of Music, with instructions to give a public hearing to all parties interested in the subject, respectfully report that they have complied with their instructions, and submit herewith the evidence presented at the hearings.

The committee respectfully report that the order ought not to pass and recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, at their own request.

MICHAEL H. BURKE,
WILLIAM M. OSBORNE,
WILLIAM MACKIN,

Committee,

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF A HEARING BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, UPON THE ORDER REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, TO CONVEY ADDITIONAL LAND IN THE SOUTH BURYING-GROUND TO THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

CITY HALL, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1884.

The committee met at 2 P.M. Present: Messrs. M. H. Burke, Chairman; Osborne and Mackin.

The clerk read the following: —

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Ordered, That a special committee of three members of this Council be appointed to consider the order and all amendments transferring additional land in the South Burying-ground to the New England Conservatory of Music, and report what action is expedient in the matter.

And, That the committee be instructed to give a public hearing to all parties interested.

And Messrs. M. H. Burke, Osborne, and Mackin were appointed on said committee.

JOHN H. LEE,
President.

Following is the order referred to in the above: —

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 19, 1884.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he hereby is, authorized, upon the consideration of five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight (5,768) dollars paid to the City of Boston by the New England Conservatory of Music, a corporation duly established by the laws of this Commonwealth, to convey to said corporation all the right, title, and interest the City of Boston has in and to a parcel of land in the rear of the estate of the said New England Conservatory of Music, on East Newton street, containing twenty thousand six hundred (20,600) square feet, more or less, and being part of the cemetery known as the South Burying-ground, as shown on a plan dated February 21, 1883, and deposited in the office of the City Surveyor; *provided, however*, that a condition be inserted in the deed of said land to the effect that the said Conservatory remove and rebury the remains interred in the land above authorized to be conveyed; said removal and reburial to be performed under the direction of the Board of Health.

The CHAIRMAN. — We will begin with the remonstrants first. We will hear those who remonstrate against this grant of land.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

MR. WHITMORE. — Mr. Chairman, as I now understand the order, as read by the clerk, the powers given to the committee are larger than I anticipated when I sent in a petition to the Common Council, in June. At that time I desired to be heard on the impropriety of making such a grant to the Conservatory of Music as they asked for, basing my objections solely upon the fact that it would be a wasteful and improper method of disposing of the land, if it were desirable to make any grant at all. As I understand it now, the committee are authorized to listen to all parties who object to granting any portion of the graveyard to the Conservatory of Music.

In regard to the first branch of the subject, I desire that the committee will have the kindness to have a plan prepared, for which I believe the data exist, showing the valuation of an exactly similar lot of land on the other side of Washington street; it being my object to show that if the land in the burying-ground is laid out in streets corresponding to the land on the other side of Washington street, it will certainly be worth the valuation of the land on the other side of the street; and it will not be a fanciful speculation either. And, sir, I think the preparation of such a plan, and its comparison with such an outrageous grant as is now asked for, will show that it is not desirable to sell this land in the form which it is asked for, and particularly for the ridiculously low price which they propose to pay for it. To make my words a little plainer, allow me to lay this plan before you, to show the existing state of affairs. (Exhibiting plan of the graveyard and surrounding streets.) According to my recollection, there is at present a pathway reaching from one gate to the other across the yard, and the dimensions are set forth in this plan. It is now asked by this corporation that they may come and take a piece of land out of the centre of this large and valuable lot, in such a way as to reduce the valuation of what is left more than one-half; because, sir, as the plan will show you, they leave a lot of land on James street narrower than is required for the building of any house of ordinary size. The space is only 65 feet from the street to the line of the land which they ask for.

Now, sir, every one knows you cannot build any decent kind of a house, — particularly a block of houses, which, in this case, would be 121 feet long, containing some six houses. — and that it is impossible to build a block of houses on a line 65 feet deep, and have anything but the poorest kind of houses there. In this case there is no provision for light and air in the rear, because, according to the plans suggested by the Conservatory of Music, they propose to put a building 100 feet high in the rear of these lots. I can point to two or three lots at the South End which are a little over 60 feet wide. The committee can see it is impossible to have any decent class of houses put on a lot of land situated as these lots will be.

Then, sir, along the rear there is a lot of land 150 feet long,

and which will be, according to the dimensions given, — the scale shows 20 feet to an inch, and we can get the exact measurement, — rather less than 60 feet deep, for which there is no access provided. It is a large strip of land, exactly in the rear, entirely isolated, except so far as the city would give it a right of way across lots valuable for house-lots on James street and Washington street; and south this large strip is entirely cut off, as it touches on the land facing on East Concord street. I will allow that on this plan there is reserved a space for ordinary house-lots on Washington street, towards Concord street. That is the only part of the whole land which will bring anything like the valuation which it would if divided into cross streets, in the same manner as the land on the other side of Washington street has been divided. On that point I do not think it is necessary to enlarge much, but I should like the committee to call the assessors of Boston before them, to show that land divided according to this plan will not bring as much by two-fifths as it would bring if divided properly into streets, arranged for house-lots.

I am now speaking of this proposition as if the land were only vacant land, for sale for house-lots. The price offered would be practically taking fully three-fourths of the entire strip for the price which they offer for this inside lot. The piece behind it, of nearly 60 feet, will entirely fall into the hands of the Conservatory, for nobody else will have any use for it. If a house is built on this corner or that corner, this strip could not be used for anything. It would be better for the Conservatory to come in and ask for that whole strip of land, merely leaving toward Washington street whatever they vouchsafed.

In a matter of this kind it is very hard to get direct evidence except in the way I have suggested. No living man in this audience would undertake to divide his own land in this way unless he was offered much more for that piece than the average of the whole was worth. I do not think any man in this audience would divide it in that way, except by charging a very large price for the piece selected there. Yet, as we have already seen, the reverse is exactly true. This corporation, which has been the unfortunate instrument of inflicting a great wrong upon the citizens of Boston, has already been treated in the most liberal manner by the City of Boston, by allowing them to purchase a piece of land on the north side of that lot. To continue this policy, and allow them to purchase this other piece at the low price offered, seems to be without other precedent in this city, and I hope it will not be repeated.

I respectfully ask that the committee order a plan to be prepared showing the corresponding lots on the other side of Washington street, that they may know exactly how this land should be laid out, as has been done in past years, to show what the assessed value of that land would be. I think it would be well to take the evidence of some of the assessors, from that part of the city, to show the valuation of the property, and that they be asked as to the value of a piece of land divided that way, and also its value if divided as a piece would be if a man were dividing his own property for sale.

Mr. OSBORNE. — Is the lot you speak of the square piece?

A. It is exactly as the city land is at present. It is shown in a small scale here. This present line, as you see, corresponds exactly with the line of Rutland street. From Rutland street down to Shawmut avenue, down to Washington street, is a square, corresponding with the land you own now, with the exception of that block of houses there, and which is cut off. I claim that whatever the valuation of that land, as laid out in house-lots, may be to-day, is the exact measure of the value of the piece of land on the other side of the street, if laid out in the same manner. So far there has nothing been taken out there and nothing taken out here.

Q. You would take this strip here to make a street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They take 30 feet more off Washington street, and 30 feet more off James street, to sell the whole of this land?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is the land you are trying to reach?

A. Yes, sir; but as you will see the lay of the land here, I wish to provide, not only for the sale of these two strips here, but also the land down here.

Q. Yes, sir. There is a lot away around here, 15 feet, which runs around the building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It has not been determined, if there is any disposition of it, upon what terms that will be disposed of?

A. Yes, sir; but I think still, if you will have an enlarged plan made to show the valuation of the land over there, or if you will get the items, and order that to be done, you will understand what I wish. I would have given the facts myself, but it would not have been of any force, coming from an individual.

Q. But would the fact that the Conservatory stands there as it is have any bearing upon the valuation of that property for dwellings more so than on the other side?

A. That is a question which persons living in the neighborhood can answer much better than I can. I can see at once that if there is a street laid out there, if there were betterments to be assessed, there is no question of the great benefit to be derived by the Conservatory from having a street laid out at the rear of their hall. At present they have no method of getting out, except by one or two little alley-ways. If they are to go on and put up a hall, as they said they intended to do when they got that land from the city, there is no question but a street carried through would be of much benefit to their property. They got the land upon the claim that it was back land. If a street is carried through there it would be of so much more benefit to the hall, sufficient to pay for the land taken.

Q. You merely speak from a business stand-point?

A. Yes, sir, as to the valuation of the land; whether that is the best disposition of the land to make, and to cut it in that form. I also ask that there may be a plan of this land made, in order

that a comparison may be made with the land on the other side of Washington street. I have had the figures here several days, but they would have no official bearing upon this committee. The assessors' books are within your call, and you can have the figures prepared. But, beyond that, I understand that persons are here who desire to be heard against any further desecration of this yard. I trust they will be heard. There is one thing I have noticed, and, if I am wrong, I think the committee will set me right. In reading the debates which took place upon the subject of selling this piece of land, last year, I was under the impression that it was the intention of the Common Council to grant that land, on condition that the dead should be respected; that no building should be built there until such time as the remains had been removed; and that was guarded by a proviso that it should be done at the expense of the Conservatory of Music, under the direction of the Board of Health. If I am right in what I judge to be the fact, this Conservatory has gone on and erected a building on that land, without any such removal taking place. At least, I have inquired if any removal has taken place, and have been told that it was not so. I should like to ask that question through the chairman, of any member of the Conservatory present, because I think it is a subject which should be considered in connection with the request for a further grant. I should not like to state my own impressions when it is possible to obtain the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. — Can you answer that question, Mr. Tourjee?

Prof. TOURJEE. — There has been a temporary building erected there, four feet above the ground, until we start the new building. I think it was done under the direction of the Board of Health.

The CHAIRMAN. — Were there any remains to be seen while this digging up was done?

Prof. TOURJEE. — No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — None at all?

Prof. TOURJEE. — No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — And that is right in a spot where there are remains buried?

Prof. TOURJEE. — That I do not know. Twenty years ago, when that wall was dug down four feet deep and three feet wide, they were not able to discover any. Mr. Peakes, my steward, under whose eye this work was done, says he was unable to discover anything.

The CHAIRMAN. — The information Mr. Whitmore seeks, was whether, during the erection of those piles, you discovered any dead bodies, — any remains of the dead at all?

Prof. TOURJEE. — No, sir, nothing at all.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I have obtained the information which I desired, and I hope the committee will take a note of the fact, that there has not been a compliance with the terms of the committee, that, before putting any more buildings there, the remains of the dead should be removed. It seems to me it is just as bad to build a temporary building as a permanent one. I remembered that that was the tendency of the debate, and have just looked over the debate and found that to be so.

Prof. TOURJEE. — It was by special permission, obtained from the City Government.

Mr. WHITMORE. — That does not alter the point which I ask the committee to pay attention to, and which I hope they will consider before granting any further concession to this corporation.

I make this request for a further plan, and if the committee will allow me, I will come before them merely to point out a statement of what the valuation will be. I prefer to use official figures. I should also be pleased, whenever any evidence is put in here, if the committee go into the question of the right and propriety of still further desecrating this graveyard, to be allowed to say a word then; but now I have put in all I intended to put in at the time I filed my petition.

I understand there are parties here who object to any further sale by the city, and I will give way to them.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does any one else wish to be heard?

Mr. WHITMORE. — I would ask for Dr. Stevens.

STATEMENT OF DR. CALVIN STEVENS.

Dr. STEVENS. — Mr. Chairman, I object to desecrating that burying-ground any further. The matter was gone over when the hearing was had last year, and it is printed in a city document. There are other parties here who oppose it. There were 800 bodies buried on the piece of ground deeded to them last year, and their remains lie there now. I suppose this piece that is now asked for is equally filled.

It seems to me that that little spot of ground might be allowed to remain as it is. The city is paying a great deal of money to make just such places. They take wild ground and fill it up, and go to a very great expense to make just such squares as that; and when you have got it you have not got the trees. There is the handsomest growth of trees in that graveyard that there is in the city proper. I do not see why the South End cannot be allowed to have a little acre of land there, just the same as the other parts of the city have. We pay our taxes, and I ask to have the land remain as it is.

I built a house on that ground a quarter of a century ago. Nobody supposed it would be touched for anything. I built my house because of that vacant piece of land there, and I have always opposed any encroachments upon it. If this is done it spoils my house for a residence, where I have lived for a quarter of a century.

For the present I will say no more, except that this land has been given away, and I will agree to give more for it and pay the taxes upon it. This corporation wants the land for a very low price, and when they get it they will pay no more taxes upon it. I think you had better give it to me, or any other man that will pay the taxes upon it, than to sell it to them for half a dollar a foot, because you will have more money in the long run. I see no reason why it should be sold and be exempt from taxes.

Mr. MACKIN. — Your house is on West Newton street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was once in the burying-ground?

A. No, sir; when I built my house there was an old wooden house on the ground, and I sold it to Mr. Blair, and he moved it away.

Q. You possessed this property before the Conservatory was built?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you know how near to your property the cemetery went?

A. My lot was back of the cemetery. It was bounded by the cemetery on the rear.

Q. Can you assign any reason why that corner was sold out of the cemetery? There seems to be a direct cut in the corner of Washington street and Newton street.

A. It was owned by some gentleman who did not want to use it.

Q. As I understand it this cemetery originally ran on to Newton street?

A. No, sir; that was not so. The land I have at that corner was sold in 1806, by Uriah Cotting, I think, to a Mr. Wallace. I know nothing about it further back than 1806, and then it was not on the burying-ground.

The CHAIRMAN. — The back of your house looks upon the burying-ground?

A. Yes, sir; it looks right over there. The barn that they have got there is not exactly in the rear of my house, but the side of it.

Mr. OSBORNE. — It affects the value of your property?

A. I think it does, decidedly.

Q. And, of course, that is your principal objection to this grant?

A. I object to desecrating the burying-ground.

Q. Have you any friends or relatives buried there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Assuming that these burials took place 50 or 60 years ago, and that their bodies are all dust?

A. Well, sir; if there was any present necessity for removing them, I would say, remove them; but, in the first place, I don't believe you have any right to remove them. The city has received money right along for the right of burial there, until the burials were stopped. How the city can ignore that obligation, and remove the remains of these bodies, I am not lawyer enough to determine.

Q. The CHAIRMAN. — Do you know whereabouts this Governor Nichol's tomb is situated in the cemetery?

A. I do not. I should be glad to answer any questions the committee desire to ask.

Q. Mr. MACKIN. — I should like to get the thing determined about the first disposition of this property by the city to any parties. I believe the original transfer was to Mr. Davis?

A. The original transfer of the land, where the cemetery now is, was from Mr. Chickering to Mr. Davis. How long Mr. Chickering owned it I do not know. William Sohler owned it

once. I think Mr. Davis bought it of Mr. Sohier, and Mr. Sohier sold it to Mr. Chickering; but I differ, in that the land was sold in 1806 by Mr. Uriah Cotting to a Mr. Paul D. Wallace, I think. It certainly has not been on the burying-ground since then, and it wasn't there before that.

Q. Which part did he sell to Cotting?

A. All the way in Washington street to James street. I am not sure it goes all the way.

Q. Do you know about how deep the land is that Mr. Cotting sold?

A. Sixty-four feet. I think Mr. Davis got a strip over there of 26 feet, 10 feet of which is in that passage-way; so the lots have been deepened.

Q. Then, what I want to get at is the depth of the land originally transferred?

A. None of my house is in that. It is in my backyard.

STATEMENT OF EX-ALDERMAN DANIEL D. KELLY.

Ex-Alderman KELLY. — Mr. Chairman, do I understand that this is a hearing for the remonstrants only?

The CHAIRMAN. — It is for the remonstrants only.

Ex-Alderman KELLY. — Mr. Chairman, this is the first hearing in regard to the South Burying-ground which I have attended, for the very reason that I never knew the question in regard to removing any portion of that ground was agitated. But, since my attention was drawn to the matter, I have read the report of the hearing last year. I can certainly indorse all the remarks made by Ex-Governor Rice in regard to the fostering of public institutions for the cultivation of music. I know personally what it costs a young man to go abroad to learn what he ought to be able to learn at home. But when the question comes up, if a piece of public land is to be given for a nominal sum for a hall for such an institution as the New England Conservatory of Music, I do not think there would be scarcely a vote against ceding to them the right to have land for such a hall. I have heard what Mr. Whitmore said in regard to the pecuniary question involved in this proposition; but it would be useless for me to go into it, and, therefore, in what I have to say I shall confine myself to two points.

In the first place, what are the advantages and disadvantages to the south part of the city, to dispose of one of the open spaces for breathing fresh air, and beautifying that part of that city? It strikes me that that is one of the first things for the committee to look at, — whether we are not expending very large amounts of money for breathing-spots, and, whether we have the right or not, do we want to close it up by putting a large brick building upon it?

But the main question is upon erecting a music hall upon land containing the bones of eight hundred or one thousand human beings. In the first place I cannot see that any such building would prosper under any circumstances. I may be superstitious, but I believe that no building founded upon such a spot, where

there are a thousand graves of human beings, can succeed in any way. I believe that in the end it would be a failure, and I should trust in Heaven that it might be.

Now, sir, if there is a piece of land in the city that can be spared, which belongs to the city, and the Conservatory will raise a subscription for the purpose of building a hall upon it, there are thousands of people in Boston, no better off than myself, who would be willing to contribute something to erect such a building. But I do not believe a thousand persons would be willing to contribute a dollar to erect such a building over the resting-place of dead men's bones.

Now, sir, suppose some enterprising concern should buy the Tremont House. The place is just as respectable as the old St. James Hotel was; it is of the same character, and there is an old graveyard beside it. Suppose the managers of the institution were just as respectable as those who have charge of the Conservatory of Music, and they found that, in order to carry out their plan, they must extend their building. Should we be obliged to remove the remains of John Hancock and John Adams, the remains of the first Mayor of Boston, and all the others so notable in our history, simply for the purpose of allowing these parties to carry out a pet scheme of their own? I say there is hardly a man in the City of Boston that would dare to stand up in this hall and make such a claim, under any pretence whatever. What is the difference? The simple difference is, that you turn around and say that the representatives of the thousand people who lie in the South Burying-ground are poor. Yes, sir. I do not know that any descendants of Sam Adams, or John Hancock, or Ben Franklin, or Paul Revere, or General Warren, lie in that graveyard. But I do know that there are within that cemetery, somewhere on that ground which you have marked out on that plan, the remains of a woman who was the daughter of a man who was wounded when General Warren fell at Bunker Hill; and that was my mother. Now, sir, when I was capable of buying a burial-place for myself and family, I sought, by every means in my power, to find the remains of my mother in that graveyard; but it was impossible. She has been buried somewhere within those limits, and I want her remains to stay there. I protest for myself and relatives that this city has no right to give away that land, and allow those bodies to be taken up. I was a poor boy, and it fell to my lot to bury her. I had a brother a little older than myself, and he contributed of his little means to pay the burial expenses, money, which was \$10, for the right to deposit her remains in the ground. I take it that that was a bond from the City of Boston, and an ample bond, that her remains should remain there for all time, unless they were removed by her own children.

Mr. Chairman, I speak not alone for her, but for the descendants of the thousands whose remains lie there, as do those of my mother. I say the city has no moral or legal right to sell or give away this property, or convey it to be used for any other purposes. If it was a matter of life and death, the case would be different. I admit that there are circumstances under which it would be a

dire necessity to remove the dead. But where would they go? They would be dug up and shovelled into a place together, we don't know where or how.

Unfortunately for me I never heard of this proposition before. I never supposed that sites for public buildings in Boston were in such demand that it was necessary to build them over the graves of a thousand human beings. I do not look at the advertisements of your hearings, or I should have been here before to enter my protest.

Of course I am only one person, but I think I represent the sentiments of many more, the remains of whose relatives are buried there. My father died when I was a child. I feel to-day as if I would give a thousand dollars to find my mother's remains, and to get them away from that place.

Gentlemen, I ask you to act as you would do if you had a mother's remains lying there, and as if you were on the eve of seeing those remains shovelled over and carted away, simply because somebody wants the place for a music hall. I am willing to contribute something for a music hall in Boston, but I do not believe a hall should be built in that place. In the first place, I do not think it is the right location. I shall be sorry if it is built upon that burying-ground, for I believe it would be a failure, and I should scarcely want to take any stock in it. I do not believe the institution will succeed in any such manner as that.

I trust the committee will feel as I do, and vote not to desecrate that burying-place. The same question may come up in regard to other places, we cannot tell how soon. Some ambitious people may want this other burying-ground by the Tremont House, and to carry out their plans, desire to dig up the bones of Sam Adams, General Warren and John Hancock, and pitch them into a common drain. I say there are plenty of places which you can get, upon which to locate a successful music hall, and for the purchase of which the people will contribute liberally.

In my opinion, the St. James Hotel was cursed when the founder put it there over that graveyard. I do not believe a music hall will succeed, if located upon that spot.

Dr. STEVENS. — I want to correct one statement. It was ascertained that there were about eight hundred bodies on the 11,000 feet of land which has been deeded to the Conservatory. Now it will be easy to ascertain how many bodies there are in these 30,000 feet. I think there would be at least twenty-five hundred bodies on this piece of ground that they now ask for.

STATEMENT OF EX-ALDERMAN JESSE HOLBROOK.

Ex-Alderman HOLBROOK. — Mr. Chairman, I come here to object to this grant on the ground, in the first place, that this was started by enterprising men, to get a building for fifty cents on the dollar, in that locality, for the purpose of teaching music. When they purchased this building they knew there was a graveyard in the rear of it. Then they came to the city and asked you to give them that land. I think it was a piece of presumption for any man to

come and make such a request of the city, especially to request the gift of a part of a burying-ground.

If they want land for a music hall, I know there is plenty of land which they could have, for which people would be glad to contribute, as Mr. Kelly has said. But the people of Boston object to having that land for a music hall, unless the graveyard should become unhealthy. It is true that the bodies have been buried there many long years ago; nevertheless, sir, the descendants of those persons feel keenly upon this question. What would you think if they were to go to Mount Auburn and dig up the graves there for the same purpose? Why, gentlemen, the very thought of this proposition makes me shrink with amazement! It is true they say there is nothing but bones and ashes there. But when men come in and ask us to give them graveyards for business purposes, what do you think of such men? Is all humanity gone from them? It strikes me that they have but one idea, and that is, selfish gain.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will consider this matter well, before you vote to sell one foot of that land. They offer to pay you the small sum of 28 cents a foot, and never pay taxes afterward. It is a question whether the City of Boston has a right to sell the land. Cannot the tax-payers come up and object when you are going to give away city property? I think you have no right to sell it for such purposes. I sat here in this chamber some years, as a member of the city government, and I never thought I could do anything of this kind.

Dr. STEVENS. — The St. James Hotel paid taxes on \$300,000, but since these people have got the property it pays no taxes whatever. All the property that falls into their hands will never pay taxes; and if that is so, I do not see why the rest of us should be taxed to support them.

The CHAIRMAN. — Has any other gentleman anything to say?

STATEMENT OF MR. WHITMORE. — *Resumed.*

Mr. WHITMORE. — I desire that this hearing should be adjourned until we can get more evidence. I should like to have Mr. Bacon, of the *Herald*, come before the committee. He will come at the request of the committee. There are some matters in regard to this corporation which I think the committee should hear, and Mr. Bacon has evidence upon the subject; but being the musical editor of that paper, you, of course, can understand his disinclination to come forward and volunteer information of that kind. I understand that if he is invited to be here he will come. I ask that he be invited to appear before this committee, and I will be ready to put questions to him in regard to the information, which I think the committee should have, in regard to the pretensions of this Conservatory, which I think has imposed upon the City Council to a certain extent, and which I think this gentleman's evidence will go far to explode.

In case there is an adjournment I think it would be well for this committee to call upon Mr. Apollonio for evidence in regard

to the specific burials which have taken place there. As an antiquarian I have looked into the matter, and know from the books in his office, showing the various burials which have taken place there, something of the number. Moreover, they are specified by such and such graves, and such and such a tomb. I am satisfied that by a little labor by the clerks in Mr. Apollonio's office, they will be able to identify the plan by which the yard was laid out, and the graves in it. It seems to me that is one of the most important things for the City Council to attend to, certainly if they think of ordering the wholesale removal of those bodies. It seems to me it is right and proper that they should ascertain from their own records the names of those persons who have bought protection in that way, and who have deposited the remains of their dearest and nearest relatives there, in the expectation that the City of Boston had established a permanent graveyard there, to be maintained for all time. This being information which I know the committee can obtain officially, I would ask that a report of that kind be called for from the City Registrar.

In all these requests which I make I have endeavored to keep within the limit of what I know to be feasible and proper. If the granting of them makes a little delay, I do not think it is a matter of any consequence, whatever, in comparison with the interests involved.

We have had here to-day an example of what has occurred, and what may occur perhaps too late. I had had no conversation whatever with ex-Aldermen Kelly until I met him up here. I asked him why he was here, and he said it was the first time he was aware that this project was before the city government. Certainly he has the greatest interest in the matter, he having a mother buried in that yard. There are certainly twenty-five hundred to three thousand people buried there, and the descendants of those people will be coming up here to enter their protest against the removal of the remains.

The fact is, that heretofore graveyards have been considered sacred; people never supposed they would be changed, and never dreamed that private individuals would attempt to secure them for the purpose of making money. I understand that the Conservatory of Music is a private corporation, carried on for the purpose of making a revenue, and I think the public are not fully waked up to the fact that a graveyard is being given away for a private corporation to make money of. I certainly think the committee should have all this information before it.

The CHAIRMAN. — Did not Mr. Apollonio give all this information to the committee last year?

A. No, sir; what he gave was the sum total; whereas, what I asked to have him lay before you is a statement of the names of those who were buried there.

Mr. OSBORNE. — You desire all the names?

A. Yes, sir, because, the moment you have that, I think you will be able to specify the particular graves. There is an old ordinance which says that no range shall be opened until an existing one is filled up. In that way I think you will be able to see exactly

where each grave was. It was from these records that he made up the sum total given to last year's committee, by merely adding up the numbers, without stopping to take off the names. I would ask that that return be made, and that another meeting be held, after that record is prepared by the City Registrar.

The CHAIRMAN. — How long would it take?

A. I do not think it would take over a fortnight. The records are perfect, and all he would have to do is to take them off and arrange them. All the burials are recorded in the books, and all he would have to do is to go over those records and pick out the names of the persons buried there, and the number and description of the grave. I do not think it would take over a fortnight to do it; I do not know why it should.

Dr. STEVENS. — I would state that the reason the public are not here to oppose this thing, is because they know nothing about it.

The Chairman asked if any other gentleman wished to be heard; but no one responded.

The Chairman consulted the other members of the committee, and then announced: If there is no other gentleman wishes to be heard, the committee have agreed to adjourn to a week from to-day, at the same hour, 2 o'clock P.M., when the remonstrants will again be heard.

Adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M.

SECOND HEARING.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1884. 2 P.M.

Present: All the members of the committee.

- Mr. WHITMORE. — At the last meeting I asked the committee if they would order certain papers to be produced, which could only be obtained from the City Registrar upon order of the committee, especially the list of persons recorded as being buried in the graves in the South Burying-ground. I would ask the chairman whether the list has been prepared, or anything has been done about it, because it is essentially a part of the case.

The CHAIRMAN. — We passed a vote in the committee that the City Registrar should prepare and submit a list of all the interments in the South Burying-ground, giving the names and locations by graves and tombs. I have received a statement from the City Registrar as follows: —

NOVEMBER 15.

H. H. BURKE, Esq.: —

DEAR SIR, — On my return from a three days' absence, I find an order from the committee, of which you are, I believe, chairman, to furnish a list of the interments in the South Burying-ground. To do this work would require the cessation of the routine matters of the office for at least a month. Of course this could not be thought of. I should be very happy to meet this or any

other desire of the committee, but additional help would be absolutely necessary, and the appropriation for my department would not be sufficient for the purpose. If you could make it convenient to call at the office for a few minutes, I could more fully explain the matter.

Yours truly,

N. A. APOLLONIO,

City Registrar.

The CHAIRMAN. — I called at the office of the City Registrar and saw Mr. Apollonio, and he told me it surely would take one clerk four months to prepare this list that Mr. Whitmore has requested. He told me that if the committee desired it he could go on with the work, but he would have to see me about the work first, because the expense would be so enormous that he could not pay it out of the regular appropriation.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I desire to call your attention to the report of the committee on this subject, of last year, City Document No. 148, in which Mr. Apollonio made the following statement : —

From the year 1810 to 1831, both years inclusive, there were buried in the ground in the South Cemetery, 4,610 bodies. I may have overlooked a very few bodies, not over a dozen, I am sure; but the number I have indicated, however, were buried there. As those buried from 1832 and onwards were deposited in tombs, and I found none that were put in the ground, I presume burials in the ground were prohibited in the last-named year.

The CHAIRMAN. — How many do you say?

Mr. WHITMORE. — Four thousand six hundred and ten. That is the number he stated that those records show. Now, sir, the labor of taking off only a hundred names a day, would require only forty-six days to take off the whole list. Certainly, in a working day of eight hours, 100 names a day would be a very small amount for a clerk to do in an office where the records are all extant and preserved in suitable volumes, where nothing is to be copied but the names and two figures representing the grave. But, sir, I know that the appropriation for the City Registrar's office is small; that the clerks are fully occupied, and I believe that the office is short-handed, and that they have had an additional clerk put in. It was not my intention, in asking for this list, to make any unreasonable request, or throw any unusual and unfair burden upon the department. But, sir, I desire to call your attention to a statement in the report of your predecessors of last year, as follows (reading from page 2 of City Document No. 148, 1883) : —

The ordinances of 1834 show that a new ordinance was passed September 26, 1833, prohibiting the digging of graves in the central chapel, and granary yards, and the old part of the north yard, but prescribing such burials in the north and south yards. In these yards "the said graves to be dug in exact ranges parallel with and as near to each other as the said superintendent shall think fit and proper." "No new range of graves shall be commenced, until the preceding range shall be taken up by deposit of one or more bodies therein."

Moreover, the family of any person buried in a grave was allowed to place a stone above it, when "such grave shall be reserved for use of said family twenty years, and graves may be reopened for members of the same family."

The fees were, "to the city seventy-five cents for each person buried," and considerable sums to be paid to the licensed undertakers. It is evident that the persons buried in this yard were not necessarily paupers, — a fact borne out by the record of names; and it may seem, also, that the payments made established some rights in the soil which the city is bound to respect.

I put that in evidence to show that in this piece of land, which this corporation is asking for, were some three or four thousand interments; that those interments are a matter of record, and a large proportion of the persons represented by graves there, paid fees therefor. Then, sir, a little later on, when the committee were discussing the advisability of selling the piece of land, which the corporation has already obtained, we called upon Mr. Nettleton, the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion, and it is given here (reading from page 6 of City Document No. 148, 1883) : —

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE,
2 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
October 20, 1883.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH BURYING-GROUND : —

GENTLEMEN, — The city unquestionably owns in fee-simple the South Burying-ground and can quitclaim its estate therein without incurring any liability. I do not feel so certain (since it is impossible to determine by the records) that no persons have at any time acquired rights in the land, which still survive; and though, in my opinion, the existence of such rights is too shadowy to seriously affect the city's title, yet, to avoid a possibility of legal controversy, the City Council should, I think, provide for the removal of the bodies that lie buried there, before attempting a sale of the land.

Very respectfully,

E. P. NETTLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

Now, sir, the report which was made, and the evidence of the members of this corporation, who came before the committee last year, was to the effect, that, before anything was done in regard to that land, it would be a sacred duty of the City Council to see that any remains there should be suitably removed and put in some other consecrated ground; that it was probably a legal right which the representatives of the persons interred there had to ask for, and certainly it was a moral right; and the very witnesses of this corporation acknowledged that it was a thing which should be done. Then, sir, by some *hocus-pocus*, the deed which was given for the land does not seem to hold them up to that arrangement, and this corporation has gone, and put up a building upon the ground which they have bought from the city. Now, sir, I think it is the duty of this committee, after seeing the disregard of the implied contract which was made, and which was fully understood according to the debates in the Council, this year, — or it seems to me that this committee should understand that they are dealing with a corporation which has violated its agreement, and it should hold them to the strict bargain. Therefore it seems to me that you should insist upon knowing, before you recommend the conveying of any more land (if you should so recommend), the character of this corporation, and you should also know the location of those graves, and then you should make it a point to find out who the parties are who

have rights in that yard. It is not denied that these records exist, and it is a matter of only a few days to hire an extra clerk to copy off those records in the office of the City Registrar. Therefore it seems to me it is right for me to ask, and for the committee to insist, that the first step to be taken in this matter is to find out what graves are included in this land asked for, who are interred there, and to know in some degree what damages the city is liable to, in case you give up that land and dispossess the persons already in the graves.

Now, sir, as I stated, that evidence exists, and, as you see by the printed report, Mr. Apollonio stated last year that there are at least 4,610 bodies buried there, as shown by his records. To meet the very case which has been proposed, I would ask the committee to submit a proposition to the City Council, before taking any further steps, empowering this committee, or some other department, to make this desired copy of these records. I would say that in a somewhat similar department, the Record Commissioners, which is, I may say, almost a branch of the City Registrar's department — because all our books, as fast as they are copied, go into that department for preservation — we have the means and can properly prepare a list of such as is desired, and submit it to you and the City Council. We have no specific work to do except what can be done from one time to another. It is perfectly feasible to take these records as they are wanted, and put a clerk into the Registrar's department, and have just such a list prepared as I have asked for. I would ask the committee to consider the propriety of recommending to the City Council that the Record Commissioners be authorized to prepare at once and have printed, as one of their reports, such as they are in the habit of doing, a record of interments in the South Burying-ground, from 1810 to 1834, when the interments ceased. I think that is the first step to be taken, and if it is favorably acted upon by the committee, I shall ask that an adjournment be had, in order to obtain the opinion of the City Council in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Apollonio has given me an estimate of the interments there, and says there are about 13,480, of which there are 6,480 in the tombs, and 7,000 in the ground.

Mr. WHITMORE. — That includes all the tombs?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, sir, all the tombs and everything.

Mr. WHITMORE. — But what I am referring to is the interments in the graves.

Mr. OSBORNE. — There are 7,000 in the ground, I think. Is that the statement of the City Registrar?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I should like to have Mr. Apollonio summoned, to explain the difference between his two reports, if you attach any importance to the question.

The CHAIRMAN. — We may as well send for him, so as to get the facts.

The City Registrar was sent for and presently appeared.

STATEMENT OF N. A. APOLLONIO, CITY REGISTRAR.

The CHAIRMAN. — Have you a full list of all the interments in the South Burying-ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in that ground there are 7,000 bodies?

A. I counted them, and there are about 7,000.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I took your record of last year, in which you say there were buried in the ground about 4,610 bodies.

A. I only trusted to my memory in that (pointing to the memorandum held by the chairman) ; if that is the statement, it is correct. The figures are correct as printed. I could not remember distinctly what I counted in the first place.

Q. This was a careful count?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Four thousand six hundred and ten bodies?

A. Yes, sir ; and the number I gave to the chairman was from my recollection.

Mr. OSBORNE. — How long would it take you to give us the names of all those persons who are buried in those 4,610 graves?

A. With my present clerks I could not give it at all, but it would take one person at least two months, and I think nearer three months than two.

Mr. WHITMORE. — Could he not do more than ten names in an hour?

A. For instance, I gave no estimate of the number of the bodies in the central part of the ground. There is a large number there.

Q. But don't you think a person could do more than ten names an hour?

A. No, sir, because they would have to look carefully at each one, and see where it was.

Q. They are all in columns and ranges and marked off in columns?

A. Just to prove how long it would take, we have had one of the clerks spend three days on it, and I think there are about 900 names she has taken off, but she is a very rapid writer. It took three days to do that.

Mr. WHITMORE. — That is doing very well ; I thought it would take about a month to do the whole. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Apollonio says a very superior clerk has taken off nine hundred names in three days, which is much faster than I anticipated. At that rate it would take only about fifteen days to copy off the whole list.

Mr. OSBORNE. — How long have you been City Registrar?

A. Nearly 31 years.

Q. During that time have you any recollection of people coming to your office and making inquiries about bodies, and asking for their removal?

A. Oh, yes, every year, more or less.

Q. Have you within the last few years?

A. Very few within the last few years. I do not think it would average two in a year in the last eight or ten years.

Q. Are they able now to locate where the bodies are?

A. We can only locate them in the tombs.

Q. I mean in the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. You cannot do it?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as the bodies in the ground are concerned, you cannot find them except by mere chance?

A. Not a person living could designate a single spot where a body was buried.

Mr. MACKIN. — There is no series of numbers to designate them?

A. No, sir; the ranges which our books speak of, nobody knows where they are. Perhaps my predecessor in the office might, but he knew nothing about any ranges, as the land was evenly covered, and there was no trace of where No. 1, or No. 10, or any other number was.

Q. How many years was he City Registrar?

A. From 1849 to 1854. The office was created in 1849. The cemetery was opened in 1810.

Q. When was it closed?

A. It has never been closed.

Q. Anybody interred there now?

A. Yes, sir; anybody who wants to be.

Q. I mean interments in the graves?

A. No, sir, that has been closed long ago; it was in 1843, I think.

Mr. WHITMORE. — No, sir; there have been no interments in the ground since 1834.

Mr. OSBORNE. — Were the rights for burial there, outside of the tombs, sold?

A. I believe not.

Q. It was a general privilege given to the citizens for any one who desired it?

A. Yes, sir. It is only an impression I have that those buried in the ground were buried at the city's expense, but a large portion, about one-half of the tombs, belong to the city, and the city let out the rights at \$10 for each body. Some undertakers had several tombs, until the Legislature in 1858 or 1860, or somewhere thereabouts, prohibited it.

Q. The tombs are around the outside part?

A. Yes, sir; that is, on the three sides.

Mr. MACKIN. — What proportion of those tombs does the city own? Any larger portion on this side than on the other side?

A. They own the entire range on the south-east side. The city owns all these tombs, eighteen in number, on the south-east side. There are five or six, or more, up on the south side; how many I have forgotten, but very few, and the city owns them.

Mr. OSBORNE. — That would be the side right directly behind the Conservatory?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACKIN. — I notice that on Washington street, or the westerly side, there are some tombs with the names of the owners described, and others on which there seem to be no names. Do those without names belong to the city?

A. No. All those in front, on the west side of the gate, are the property of private owners.

Mr. OSBORNE. — That is, on Washington street?

A. Yes, sir; I know that. I do not know who the owners are, but the tombs are of private ownership.

Mr. MACKIN. — I have seen quite a number of names on there.

Mr. WHITMORE. — They are all numbered.

Mr. MACKIN. — Even the ones in the centre are numbered.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — Yes, sir.

Dr. STEVENS. — Do I understand that anybody could contract, or pay money for the privilege of burial there?

A. I believe not.

Dr. STEVENS. — Mr. Kelly stated last week that he paid ten dollars for the privilege of burying his mother there.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — That was in a tomb.

Dr. STEVENS. — No, sir; it was in the ground.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — He told me, last Saturday, it was in a tomb.

Dr. STEVENS. — He stated that it was in the ground, and he told me he could not find where she was laid.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — I told him that he nor anybody else could find any body buried there as long as twenty years ago, unless the tomb was owned by a private person, and nobody else was put into it, or taken out, because they could not remember the locations of the various coffins. But he bought a right from the city by the payment of ten dollars for the deposit of his mother. Of course, the coffin had crumbled; and the body mingled with the dust of many others. I explained that to him.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I presume that Mr. Apollonio's memory does not go back to the time under discussion, 1833. I submit to the committee that the ordinance is better evidence than his memory. Here is a statement that the fee charged was ten dollars. The ordinance of that date is printed in the edition of ordinances of 1834, and provides for the payment of the fees. With your permission I will read the ordinance. (Reading from page 191, Edition of Ordinances of 1834, chapter 24.) "SECT. 11. *Be it further ordained*, That the following fees shall be collected and paid for services in the execution of this ordinance, to wit: to the City, seventy-five cents for each person buried, and one dollar per mile for any distance that a funeral car may be sent out of the City, which, together with the fees for graves and tombs, are to be collected from the families of the persons interred. To the Undertakers, for digging a grave eight feet deep, and covering the same, two dollars and fifty cents; for digging a grave six feet six inches deep, one dollar and fifty cents; for digging a grave five feet deep, one dollar and twenty-five cents; and for one four feet deep, one dollar. For opening and closing a tomb, seventy-five cents. For attendance and service at the house of a person deceased, in collecting and returning chairs, and other

service, one dollar. For every family notified by request, five cents. For tolling a bell by special permission, fifty cents. For placing a corpse in a coffin, when requested, and removing the same down stairs, one dollar. For the use of one horse in a car, and leader, one dollar and fifty cents; and for each additional horse, seventy-five cents. For carrying a corpse from the house to the car, and from the car to the grave, tomb, or vault, and placing the same therein and closing the same, including the assistance of the funeral porters, three dollars; and the same fees shall be allowed and paid in all cases of removing a corpse from any public vault, and burying or entombing the same, as are allowed and paid for burying or entombing a corpse in any grave, vault, or tomb, as aforesaid. For the burial of children, under ten years of age, to wit: digging a grave three and a half feet deep, seventy-five cents; for service at the house, one dollar; tolling a bell by special permission, fifteen cents; carrying the corpse to the carriage, and from the carriage to the place of deposit, fifty cents; for the use of a pall, twenty-five cents." So that in all these cases the city did collect fees; specific fees for the right to bury in the grave, for the right of occupying the grave, and for the various services of the undertakers. I have not stopped to add it all up, but I should imagine it would amount to \$7 or \$8, where the funeral was carried on in good form—not a pauper funeral.

MR. OSBORNE. — That applies to both the North and South burying-grounds?

MR. WHITMORE. — Yes, sir.

MR. OSBORNE. — The custom may have been to charge for burying in the North Burying-ground, and that no burials were charged for in the graves in the South Burying-ground.

MR. WHITMORE. — It may be that that was the case, but there is not a scrap of evidence to substantiate it. I take it for granted that the regulations of the ordinance were complied with.

MR. OSBORNE. — Mr. Apollonio, have you any records in your office to show that, if such was the fact, the fees were paid for people buried in the ground there?

A. No, sir. In relation to the fees, they were collected by myself until 1858, so much for an adult, and so much for children under 10 years, so much for carrying the body to the grave, &c. That was done until the ordinance was abolished in 1858 or 1859, at my suggestion, and from that time the fees were relinquished. But, of course, I know there were no charges for burial in the ground during my administration or that of my predecessor; but before that I do not know about.

Q. How long before you went in did your predecessor go in?

A. He went in in 1849.

Q. That was before they stopped burying in the ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then your records do not show the selling of any rights to any persons for burying in the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. And if you give us the tabulated list of all the burials there, it would not give us any light whatever upon that question?

A. No, sir; it would give no light whatever.

Mr. MACKIN. — When you collected this 75 cents, what did you credit it to? You gave a man credit every time he paid the fee, and you must have credited to some special account.

A. Well, the accounts were simply returned as burial fees; that is all there was to it.

Q. A record was made of what it was paid for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you claim it did not give them a right in that ground?

A. It was in the tombs or graves, and a dollar had to be paid for every adult, and fifty cents for a child. The city owned the hearses.

Q. But what I want to get at is this: there was a charge of 75 cents, and afterwards it was changed to a dollar. How do you get out of the fact that that gave them the right to the ground?

A. Because they were not buried in the ground.

Mr. WHITMORE. — There is a misunderstanding between you. The period that Mr. Apollonio refers to was after they stopped burying in the ground, and the bodies were buried in tombs.

Mr. MACKIN. — That is covered by the ordinance. It established the fact that they buried in the ground at that time.

Mr. WHITMORE. — There is no question about that.

Mr. MACKIN. — And they made a charge for it.

Mr. WHITMORE. — But that was before Mr. Apollonio's time. It would not be on Mr. Apollonio's account, but on the treasurer's account.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — Yes, sir, on the treasurer's account.

Mr. MACKIN. — If we got those old records, the items would show so much for removing the corpse, and so much for the grave.

Mr. CHASE. — Do you understand, Mr. Apollonio, that there had been removals from the graves during your time, more or less, every year?

A. No, sir.

Mr. OSBORNE. — I asked if there had been removals there, and he said within a few years. Did you apply that to the tombs?

A. I referred to the tombs. I never heard of but one removal from the graves, and that was a curious case. An application was made to me to remove a child buried 30 years previously. It was made by the father of the child, and I told him it was impossible to find the body, and he said he knew where it was located, and could get at it; and he did so.

The CHAIRMAN. — He found the grave where the child was buried?

A. Yes, sir. It was marked in some way so that he could find it and remove the remains. That was the only one I ever knew to be removed from the ground.

Mr. WHITMORE. — These graves were marked with stones, according to the ordinance. Have you any idea that those stones were ever removed from the ground, or that they show on the surface now?

A. I have never known the appearance of the ground to be other than it is now. I understood from Mr. Franklin Smith, who

buried the city poor for a large number of years, that after the ground was covered over they put gravel upon it, and he told me there were two lower rows of tombs, which have been removed entirely, and which are now covered by the sidewalk of St. James street. There were two rows of tombs there, back to back, which were entirely filled with the city poor.

Mr. WHITMORE. — If you will allow me to suggest, I think the only evidence on that point should be the record. My impression is that the interments in graves were specified in the records, and not as the city poor; that is, a certain portion of them were. A large number of those names are well-known Boston names, and are recorded as buried in graves. The two things should be kept apart, and that is why I attach so much importance to obtaining and printing a list of these names. I think the inspection of those books will show you, very probably, that the persons buried in graves could not have been paupers, and that a large portion of them are recorded. I think it is marked in the margin, showing each person that was a pauper.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — In many cases, but not in all.

Mr. WHITMORE. — But in many cases they would be known as not having been paupers. There was rather a small population 60 years ago. I remember going over the records for another purpose, and I should like the committee to inspect one of those volumes. For that reason there was a large number of those graves provided by ordinance to be paid for, and they even went so far as to provide and allow that subsequent interments should take place in the same grave. In fact, it is very similar to what a grave would be in a country burying-ground, where one family was buried, that the sexton would leave a place to put the relatives in the same corner of the yard. That, I think, was the intent of the ordinance, and there is no question of the fact. To verify it I think we ought to have that list of interments prepared. I should like to ask Mr. Apollonio upon that very point, with your permission. I have made the suggestion, Mr. Apollonio, without desiring unnecessarily to withdraw any money from your appropriation; but I can see no inconvenience to you if the committee should order that list prepared. I have clerks in my department, and if I could have the records, we could prepare the list as well as the clerks in your department.

Mr. APOLLONIO. — I will give you every facility for doing it.

Mr. WHITMORE. — That would save the expense to your department.

Mr. OSBORNE. — On the west side, by the St. James Hotel, Mr. Apollonio, there was a row of tombs along there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were taken away?

A. Yes, sir; a part of those on the lower end belonged to the city, extending up from five or six tombs there.

Mr. CHASE. — I think the ordinance which has been read was 1834?

Mr. OSBORNE. — 1833, I believe.

Mr. CHASE. — As I understand it the interments in the South Burying-ground ceased about that time entirely, so I do not see

that this ordinance would apply to the South Burying-ground, as the interments had ceased there either before or very soon after. This also provides that tombs shall be retained for any one who furnishes a stone of certain dimensions, and places it in a certain position over the grave, and then that the grave shall be retained for twenty years. That time would have expired long ago.

MR. MACKIN. — This ordinance makes provision for the arrangement of new ranges for graves. It provides for the establishment of new ranges.

MR. CHASE. — It would apply to the North Burying-ground, but not to the South ground, if burials had ceased there.

MR. WHITMORE. — If any importance is attached to that, I can go farther back on the records. But I contend that the matter is fully set forth in the ordinance, showing what fees were paid. If any importance is attached to the fact, I would agree to substantiate the fact that all our ancestors attached a great deal of importance to the taking care of the graves. I went through the records before, in preparing the report. I desire the committee to consider the question of having such a list prepared, and of having an order put into the Common Council for that purpose on Thursday evening, and then I shall ask an adjournment of the case, as this matter goes to the foundation of the question.

MR. OSBORNE. — I think we had better hear those who desire to be heard.

THE CHAIRMAN. — Is there anybody else who desires to speak?

STATEMENT OF MRS. HARRIET H. ROBINSON, OF MALDEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN. — I saw the notice of this meeting in the paper. I come as the representative of my family. I have two brothers, either of whom I have no doubt would come here if he could; one is the Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Chicago, and the other is in Maine.

My father was buried in this place in 1832. He was a poor man, but not a pauper. There was no stone put upon the grave. My mother was poor, and people, if I remember, were not so particular about putting stones over the graves then. I know very well he lies there, because my mother told me so. I have often thought I should be glad to remove him, if the time ever came. I have a brother lying there.

I do not exactly understand the merits of the case. I have not been to the previous hearings, and only saw this notice in the papers. But, if I understand the case, it is this: having sold part of the land to the Conservatory, and they having applied for more land, you have invited the people who wish to remonstrate to come to this hearing, — is that the case?

THE CHAIRMAN. — Yes, ma'am.

MRS. ROBINSON. — Then I appear as a remonstrant. It seems to me that, if we have any love and affection for our ancestors, we ought to let them remain where they are buried. It is the only link we have with the past. Our early history is found in the graveyards. When we want to ascertain history we go to the graveyards. When we remove the graveyards we remove every

vestige and link of those who have gone before us. In the old burying-grounds we have the names of the dead; we find those who represent the past civilization; we find the history of our race in the mound-builders; we find it in Mexico, and everywhere. There we find where we came from and where we originated. We go to England, and in the old graveyards we find in the grave-stones, in the quiet villages, that which tells us of what once our family may have been; that it was once respectable, and owned a little bit of land.

It seems to me that in this city, where there is so much vacant space, we are not called upon to occupy this little spot of land, which was used, as I recollect it, for the resting-places of poor men.

The richer men were put in the Granary Burying-ground. My grandfather lies there; he was better off than my father. Other rich men were put in the church-yards; but the poor men and mechanics, and those who work for a living, had to be carried off to these quiet grounds. Of course, that is all right; but I think we have no more right to remove their graves than we would to go to the Granary Burying-ground and remove the remains of Wendell Phillips; and nobody would think of that.

Although I live in Malden, I was in Concord, Mass., this afternoon. I went over the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and wondered what people there would think if anybody should undertake to buy that small cemetery, and put a music hall upon it. I think the whole town would rise up against it. I speak rather warmly, because I have a personal interest in this matter.

I do know (no matter how poor we are) the poor man has always said he would sometime have his six feet of earth, and there he could rest in peace; no matter where his children would go, they would come to the graves of their father, and look back upon him. Now, if you do this way in this city, you at least, destroy a great many memories; you destroy this feeling which is in the minds of a great many people all over the country. You know how New Englanders are scattered. My own family are scattered. But they come back here and look at those graveyards. I want to say my little word, and I want you to consider whether it is not best for the future, and for the good of the city, that these graveyards should remain intact, so that we can honor the memories of our ancestors. I am sure that this association can find land enough elsewhere. They need not put their hands upon this little spot. They can go somewhere else.

I want to enter my remonstrance against disposing of any more of this land. If you have sold any of it you must abide by your bargain; but I hope you will give up no more, and permit the dead to rest in peace.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE H. BEAMAN, OF BOSTON.

Mr. CHAIRMAN* AND GENTLEMEN:—Several of my family and relatives have been laid to rest within these burial grounds in the city. Of course I feel an interest in this burial-place. On last Saturday I went up there. I found the whole place was closed up;

there was no way of getting in. First I walked all around the cemetery, then came around to the front and climbed over the iron gate and went over the whole cemetery. Calling the cemetery a square, I found that these tombs ran along on three sides. I walked all around them. I walked all over the cemetery, and found some eight or ten rows of tombs. So that, practically, outside of these raised tombs are these large tombs in the centre, and scattered around through the centre.

I noticed that one iron door was partly opened. There is nothing, to my mind, sadder than to see one of those tombs, built up in that way, partly open. It is a very sad sight.

Then I walked all around and saw this square building of wood. You may have been out in the woods and know what a cabin is. It seems to me they have a cabin right here in this burying-ground. It was the saddest sight I ever saw in Boston. I think it is a disgrace to the city to let that building be put up there.

Now, sir, the question to my mind is simply this: the graveyard has already been desecrated; shall you go on with that desecration? If you desecrate one graveyard, you might just as well desecrate the others. My grandfather rests in the Granary; what assurance is there, if you take the one, how soon it will be before you take the other? Now, gentlemen, this is a very important question. I do not know of any question of more importance than this, whether you shall allow one solitary inch of that sacred ground to be touched?

This lady here has spoken words that, if they could be printed and given, as she has spoken them, to the citizens of Boston, they would be one of the strongest protests that could be made against selling one foot of that soil. No matter who these people may be; they were citizens of Boston. No matter whether they were worth \$100,000, \$1,000, or \$1; they belonged to this community; their bones and their flesh are alike valuable with those of any man or woman who reposes in the city of the dead.

So I trust, gentlemen, you will not take into account whether they were poor or ordinary citizens, but you will remember that they were citizens of this beloved city that we live in and honor.

Now, gentlemen, the only excuse I can see for you to allow one more foot of that soil to be touched is that for the health of the city it may become necessary. The cholera has attacked Paris, and we fear that it will attack some of our cities on the seaboard. I believe we are all interested in that. If you should appoint some men who are able to give an opinion, and they should decide that those tombs are unhealthy for those living adjacent to the grounds, then I think you would be justified in having these bodies placed in some other suitable place, and then in selling the land for the cost of removing the bodies. I think that is the first thing for you to find out, whether the place is unhealthy; whether the health of the people living in the neighborhood is at all involved. If you appoint two medical men, and they should give the opinion that it is unhealthy, then your consciences would be justified and your action would be justifiable. But, so long as a woman stands up here and protests against the remains of her kindred being

touched, I do not see as you have a right to sell that land for any purpose whatever.

Now, gentlemen, I do not believe that a tomb of that kind ought to be allowed within the city limits. I have no doubt that the question will be presented to you in a future year, and somebody will want these tombs removed. If those tombs should prove to be unhealthy for the living, then I think you would be justified in removing those down there and those on the Common, making no distinction between those of the rich and those of the poor.

Now, it is a question whether a cemetery ought to be closed up as that one is. Suppose you should go forward and allow this building to be put up; what a sacrilege it would be to see the stones and wood being carried to, and a building erected in, that cemetery! I think it would be a disgrace to our city to allow it, and, before you proceed farther in this business, I hope you will have it completely investigated.

I suppose that some of you have not been to that cemetery. If you will go up there as I did, look the ground over, and wander around, and see what a state the cemetery is in, I think you will feel it is a difficult question for you to decide what is best to be done. I trust that, before you go farther, you will ask two men, who are competent physicians, to give you an opinion whether it is not best for the city of Boston that those tombs should be removed. Then, if it is best for the health of the city that the tombs should be removed, I think you would be justified in allowing these people to build this building, if they will pay you for the land after the tombs are removed, and after every one buried there is removed. Then you can sell the land for enough to pay for the other place. Then your consciences will be clear, and you can go forward and face the community with your action. But if you allow these people to further encroach upon that land, no matter who may be buried there, I think you will have done something that hereafter you will be sorry for.

MR. OSBORNE. — You have seen the ground, and the condition in which it is kept. Don't you think it would be better for the city if the interments were taken off and placed in some cemetery that it is expected will always be kept as a cemetery, rather than to have it remain in the condition it is now?

A. Well, if I was one of this committee I should want to find out whether the health of the city would not be endangered by allowing these tombs to remain there. If the city allows that cemetery to remain there the city should take care of it. There is one of those tombs open now. As a boy I dreaded to see a tomb open, or broken in any way. You can go into the cemetery now, and see those tombs broken in, the stones fallen down, and water flowing in. I do not know anything more sad.

Q. Outside of the tombs there is not anything much to be seen there?

A. No, sir. I should like to ask you if you know how many bodies are buried in those tombs?

THE CHAIRMAN. — Did you look into those tombs?

A. No, sir, I did not look into them. I do not think it is

healthy for a man to go into those tombs. I like to avoid them. I would think that your physicians would be able to give you an opinion, whether, under the circumstances, they considered it would be best for all concerned that the bodies should be taken out of these tombs, and placed in some other cemetery, at the expense of the city. Then the land could be sold to reimburse the city for that expense. If you could have the physicians give you that opinion, then you could go forward, and be justified in doing it.

Q. Have you seen the plan involving this land?

A. No, sir.

Q. The Conservatory is not asking for the whole burying-ground, but only a portion of it.

A. Well, that does not affect the question. A burying-ground is sacred.

MR. MACKIN. — But there is no question about the land where there is no tomb?

A. That don't settle the question.

Q. But it settles the question before us.

A. It settles the question before you. But, as I said, I do not think you are justified in selling this land, unless you have some general plan. That is, I do not think that, because some people want to take off a few feet from the Common, they should be allowed to do so. If you consent to take off one foot somebody else will want you to give them more. My father opposed the removal of those Paddock elms. Old Bostonians like these burying-grounds. If you should take the bodies away from King's Chapel the old Bostonians would feel very badly. But here you have done the same thing with the poor people. You represent the city, and you should make no difference between the poor men and the rich. As guardians of the city you should be careful not to disturb this respect for the dead.

MR. OSBORNE. — There is nothing affected except in cases where some person has a vested right, having paid for the right of burial; they might have some legal right to the land.

A. Yes, sir. I am friendly to that institution up there, and, so far as I am concerned, if any one was going to have that land, I should like to see them have it. But I do not believe the institution will prosper if they do anything of that kind which insults the feeling of the community. I do not think the institution would be prospered if located over the graves of the dead in that way. Now, I am a Protestant. I look about and I see that there are Catholic institutions near there. I have no doubt they would like some of that land. If Protestants have the right to that land I think that Catholics would have the same right to it. You must deal with all alike. If I were in your place I would not allow anything to be done, unless you could treat all classes of the community alike. One spot is as sacred as the other. I do not think you should pick out one spot and disturb it, unless you have a general plan for the arrangement of the whole.

MR. MACKIN. — Do you think that, even if this were done under the direction of the Board of Health, the representatives of

families buried there would ever be satisfied with having the remains removed, even if it was properly done?

A. Well, I will tell you just how I feel. Suppose my ancestor was in one of those tombs —

Q. I am speaking of the open land.

A. I put them all together. If they were in those tombs in the situation they are in to-day, neglected as they are, I would prefer that those tombs should be taken down and placed in some cemetery outside, rather than to have them lying in the condition they are in now, with people going in and working upon this new building. If you touch one part, you must touch the whole.

Q. You don't get the drift of my question.

A. I don't want to separate one part from the other.

Q. You know that, under the title the Conservatory got on the other ground that the city gave them, they were to remove any and all parts of bodies, and give them a proper interment in some other burying-ground. That is one of the stipulated agreements.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And certainly there were a number of poor men buried there whose relatives are now living who are in better circumstances?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you suppose that any relatives of those people buried there would ever be satisfied with any change made in the resting-place of the remains, even if it was done under the supervision of the Board of Health?

A. No, sir; I don't think they would feel right about it.

The CHAIRMAN. — But you believe they would feel right if they removed the tombs?

A. I want to tell you how I feel. I believe in dust to dust. I believe in being buried under the ground. But I believe that no tomb should be allowed without a fund of money to keep it in proper repair. My father and mother are buried in Mt. Auburn; 500 years from now, unless there is money to keep that tomb in repair, it will be in decay. Now, the tombs in this burying-ground are not kept in repair. The city should not allow a tomb of that kind to be built unless there is a fund to keep it in proper care. Now, sir, the gentleman asks, why should you disturb them? My idea is, that if you buried them in the ground they are less liable to be disturbed. They can harm no one; they have gone to dust. That ground is more sacred than the other. It is a perpetual resting-place, and, to my mind, it should never be disturbed.

Mr. OSBORNE. — A plan has been suggested to extend Rutland street through this burying-ground. Of course the object would be to dispose of the land to the best advantage. Quite a large piece has already been taken out of the burying-ground. These facts are before us. There was a hotel built on the burying-ground, and it is now used as a Conservatory of Music. A man lives on the corner of the burying-ground, on a lot which was a part of that cemetery. These encroachments have been made on the burying-ground, and there is still the contemplated extension of Rutland street. What would you say would be best, to allow those burial

lots to remain, to extend Rutland street, or to have it cleaned up new and those tombs removed?

A. Well, I confess that I have thought it all over, and it is a pretty serious question, as I said; but my mind would be clear if I could get the physicians to look into it, and express an opinion on the subject. You have authority to do that. I believe they would say that those tombs, as long as they are left in that way, are not for the health of the city. I believe that is the only way for you to act conscientiously. Then, if they say that the health of the city is endangered by having those tombs remain in that condition, you would be justified in going forward and removing them. Then you might be justified in letting the Conservatory have more land.

You have got yourselves into a peculiar position. So far as I am concerned I cannot tell you how to get out of it, because you have given them a part of the land, and now they want more. If it is right to give them as much land as you have given it is right to give them more. The result is that if you do this the question will be agitated of taking a part of the other cemeteries, and it might create a very strong feeling in the community. But, gentlemen, you represent the citizens of Boston, and you ought to guard the homes of the poor as well as of the rich. I think you should not allow another foot of that land to be taken, under any pretence, unless you take the whole. That land is sacred. It is more sacred than the tombs. Those graves will forever remain there. The condition of that cemetery is a disgrace to the city to-day. Look at it to-day, with that great ark there! I consider it is a very dishonorable thing for the city to allow. In whatever you do, I hope you will be guided by what you consider is best. I have only given you my opinion, because I have been there, and I have endeavored to tell you how the appearance of the place strikes me. I hope you will be able to do the wisest thing under the circumstances.

STATEMENT OF OLIVER C. STEVENS.

MR. CHAIRMAN. — A year ago, standing in this room, before a committee of the Common Council, I told them that this Conservatory had asked for 5,500 feet of land; that, when that petition went through the Board of Aldermen without opposition, they had come in and asked for 11,000 feet instead of 5,500, and, if they received that land, before long we should find they would be asking for 20,000 feet more. A year had not passed before the application for this 20,000 feet was made.

I do not wish to weary you, gentlemen, and take up a great deal of your time, but I feel that, as this is a new committee, a recapitulation, at least, of the arguments submitted to the other committee will not be out of place; and, perhaps, in view of circumstances which have occurred since then there may be a few new points upon which I can touch.

There is one thing to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the grant of land mentioned at the last hearing before this committee, — the grant to Mr. Davis, — and the impression which was sought to be given, that that grant was made upon no

valuable consideration. If you will refer to the papers in that case, as printed in the old report, you will find that a portion of that land deeded to Mr. Davis was intended to be laid out as a passage-way, and that he must purchase, at his own expense, the tombs upon it; that he must build, at his own expense, an iron fence, and when the passage-way was open the city should have the same right in it that those people had who helped to pay for it. Therefore it is not to be taken into account in estimating the value of this land.

Now, it will be said, no matter how earnestly I may argue the cause of the dead, that I am here protesting in the name of my own individual interest. So I am. If this music hall is built, if this burying-ground is closed and cut up for building lots, the house in which I have lived for twenty-five years will be ruined as a place of residence. I am perfectly free to tell the committee, at the outset, that that is one of the reasons why I come here to enter my protest. But this fact is no answer to the plea that the land should be kept open for breathing purposes in this city, and that neither the Conservatory of Music, nor any other corporation, should be allowed to obtain it at a price grossly below its proper value. The rights of the abutters in this matter have been respected by the City Council, and I have no doubt, gentlemen, but that they will continue to be respected. At the time the grant was made from this burial-ground to Mr. Davis, the rights of the abutters were respected, in that it was a condition of that grant that he should put up there an open iron fence, instead of a high brick wall, which would have cut off the view of the abutters. And a portion of that land was restricted, so that no building could be put upon it over 14 feet in height, thereby protecting our light and air. Further than that, it was provided — we protesting all the time against touching that ground, but the City Council provided — that since the land was common, the part nearest our house should become ours, and at a price to be decided before Mr. Davis got his deed from the city. In that way we claim that we acquired some right to look over that ground. I know that the easement of light and air has been abolished by statute, and that, standing in court and pleading for light and air, I should be met by the answer that the statute had abolished that right. But when a man selects a place for his house, where he can have land on both sides of him, in front, an open park, in the rear a cemetery, which he supposes would never be disturbed, and he builds his house there, the city which laid out that park and that cemetery ought to protect him.

Now, this Conservatory comes here and asks for this land, and desires to put up a hall for the benefit of the school. The Conservatory is largely in debt. The purchase-money for the property was raised entirely by mortgage. The consideration for which that property was deeded to them was \$275,000, which was paid in this manner: \$120,000 by a first mortgage, \$105,000 by a second mortgage, \$50,000 by a third mortgage, — total, \$275,000. They told the committee last year, and perhaps they will tell this committee, that this institution is a gift from Mr. Tourjee. It is a gift which cost \$275,000, and which is mortgaged for that amount,

as the records show. They said, at the last hearing, that they had partially reduced that mortgage, but when asked for the figures they declined to give them. I do not know how much the mortgage has been reduced.

We now come to the question of taxes. As guardians of the city's property I think that question should be submitted to you. This piece of property, at the time it was known as the St. James Hotel, was taxed for a large amount. To-day, known as the New England Conservatory of Music, it pays no taxes whatever. Although it is an institution which their report to the last City Council shows to be in a very flourishing condition, every department — board, lodging, music, general instruction, rent of pianos, all — paying a profit, still it asked for this land at this low figure, and after it has obtained a grant of 11,000 feet of land, what means does it take to pay for it? Instead of coming out fairly and squarely and having a respectable kind of a subscription-paper started, they circulate around the town a paper like this: —

LAND HO!!

It has been suggested by Pupils, Teachers, and many friends of the Conservatory, that the land upon which the new Music Hall is to be erected be paid for by voluntary subscriptions

AT 28 CENTS PER FOOT,

And that a list of all subscribers taking ONE or more feet be deposited in the corner-stone of the edifice.

If you would like to be among the number, please fill out this slip and leave it at the office AT ONCE. Payment may be made any time before June 1st.

Name _____

Number of feet _____

Amount _____

Now, gentlemen, that any institution should come to you and in the name of public instruction, and in the name of music, ask you to grant it a piece of land, and then take such means of raising the money to pay for it, is, I submit, a most absurd thing.

I understand that the proposition is to erect a music hall there with a seating capacity of three thousand five hundred people — larger than the Boston Theatre — for the use of this school. Unless this hall is to be used for giving concerts and for public purposes, in the same way that the Music Hall is used, I submit that the piece of land which they have already obtained is sufficiently large to accommodate any building which they need. Look at Harvard College. I do not think the Conservatory of Music is a greater institution than that. Harvard College, with its one thousand five hundred students, with all the land it wishes, with all the money it needs to carry out its plans, was content with the Sanders' Theatre for its purposes of exhibition, — a hall with a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred or one thousand four hundred.

It has been submitted here that the hall would have a tendency to enhance the value of the property in the neighborhood. Gentlemen, I do not think that claim is a serious one, and I will not give

it any consideration whatever, except to say that in the case of the only house with which I am familiar the rent has decreased since the institution has been there, instead of increasing.

Now we come, Mr. Chairman, to the question of keeping this ground open for a breathing-place. Something has been said here, to-day, that the only reason why that ground should be closed was because some public interest requires it; that if a competent Board of Health or physicians said the public health was endangered by keeping it open, it should be closed. That is true, gentlemen, and the only way in which you can close it is to declare it a nuisance. We who have lived there so long know whether it is a nuisance or not. We know whether the beautiful view from our windows, the paths in the cemetery, and the infrequent burials there, are such as to make the place a nuisance. We know that it is not a nuisance. The testimony taken several years ago, when it was proposed to close the Granary and King's Chapel burying-grounds, was sufficient to show that neither of those burial-grounds, nor any other burying-ground in the city, was a nuisance. Dr. Warren, who lived in Park street, said that, far from making objection to having a burying-ground in the rear of his house, he would make no objection to one in front.

Mr. BEAMAN. — Does that refer to the tombs or graves?

Mr. STEVENS. — I do not know. There is the same kind of tombs in the Granary burying-ground in the rear.

Now, it has been said that the appearance of this burying-ground is unsightly. The remedy for that is in the city's hands. The city should keep the tombs in repair. The statute gives them the right to repair tombs belonging to other people, the cost being a lien upon the tomb; if it be not discharged within a certain number of years the city becomes the owner.

Now, gentlemen, I should like to know why city property should be parted with to this institution in any different way from that in which the city has parted with property to other institutions? The grant to the Institute of Technology was upon condition that they should maintain a school; that they should keep the grounds in repair; and, when they ceased to use it for a school, the land should revert to the city. In other words, the Institute of Technology took what is known as a base fee.

The Homœopathic Hospital received its land in the same way. The Boston Public Library received its grant of land from the State on the same condition. Now, why should this Conservatory have this land given away for this absurdly small price, free from all conditions, in any different way from what those institutions received their lands? I wish to call your attention to the fact that the deed from the city of Boston to the Conservatory says: —

Provided, however, and these presents are upon the condition, that said Conservatory shall, at its own expense, remove and rebury the remains interred in the land hereby conveyed. Said removal and reburial to be performed under the direction of the Board of Health of said city.

And, yet, gentlemen, they have erected a building there without removing a single body. When asked by what authority it was

done, they said it was by special permission of the City Government. It was a special permission, but it was not such a permission as I understood when the statement was made. It was simply the ordinary permission given to erect a wooden building within the city limits. Nothing whatever was cited to show that it was allowed that the conditions in the deed to this Conservatory should be, for the time, waived. That, gentlemen, was an infringement of the very condition upon which this grant was made.

Now I should like to call your attention to one other matter. If you conclude to make this grant, it should be coupled with certain conditions: that this Conservatory, heavily encumbered with debt (it has got a mortgage of \$125,000, falling due next June), should be compelled to leave the land alone until they get the money to build the hall; that they should not be allowed to go to work, cut down the trees, put up a temporary building, dig up bodies, and make a barren waste of the cemetery, until they have a guarantee fund with which to build the hall, and that the city shall have some guaranty that, when built, it shall be and remain a music hall. There is no reason why you should take up those graves, dig up those bones, and rattle them over the stones out to Mount Auburn, or somewhere else; there is no reason for you to give this permission to the Conservatory of Music, if they are to put up a riding-school or anything else they please. The city will have no guaranty, and I do not see that they can have any guaranty, that it will be used for the purposes intended.

Gentlemen, I have taken more of your time than I intended, and I thank you for listening to me.

STATEMENT OF DR. CALVIN STEVENS. — *Resumed.*

I want to say one word more, and request, that in considering this matter you ought to consider the condition of the city and its financial means. This city owes some \$43,000,000 or \$44,000,000; taxes are \$17 on a thousand, and rapidly increasing. Now I would like to ask you why you give to this singing-school \$40,000 at one slap? I have not figured it accurately, but they propose to pay about \$5,000 for a piece of land which is worth \$40,000.

Close to this land is an open space, and near to it is the Boston College, the Homœopathic Hospital, and Orphan Asylum, and other institutions. You know not what may be built here.

Those trees are a blessing to the city. Whoever plants a tree is a public benefactor. Gentlemen, I put in a plea for the trees, and in the language of another, I would say: —

. . . "Spare those trees, touch not a single bough,
In youth they sheltered me, and I'll protect them now."

The CHAIRMAN. — Anybody else wish to be heard?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. WHITMORE. — *Resumed.*

Mr. WHITMORE. — I asked to have Mr. Bacon, of the *Herald*, summoned here to-day, and invited him to come; but I do not see

him present. The evidence I intended to offer by him would be important in case the Conservatory of Music chose to go into the merits of their petition, and I should like to have the hearing continued until I have had a chance to bring Mr. Bacon before the committee. I would state briefly that what I propose to prove by him are certain facts in regard to conservatories of music abroad. I proposed to show by him that the main expenses which are being incurred by this Conservatory are not a necessary feature of a conservatory ; in other words, that they are running a big boarding-house with a music-box attachment ; that their money has got to be made out of the boarding-house, and that these great halls, and the method in which they are carrying on their business, are not such as are, abroad, considered necessary parts of a great musical conservatory. I do not pretend to be informed upon such subjects, but Mr. Bacon is. I think he can lay before the committee evidence which will go a long ways to prove that the Conservatory of Music is far from being simply a great musical institution. I do not know whether the committee intend to hear anybody but the remonstrants, or whether they want the Conservatory to state the reasons why they ask for this additional land ; but before the hearing is finally closed I hope I may be allowed to again summons Mr. Bacon before you, — I do not understand why he is not here to-day, — so that he can give such facts as I desire him to give, or that he may ask certain questions.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBINSON, OF MALDEN. — *Resumed.*

Mrs. ROBINSON. — I would like to ask the committee what part of the land has been sold, — if it is that part in which the bodies are buried, where the graves are ?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, madam, that is a part of it. I will show you the plan.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Has any record been kept, by those whose duty it was to keep a record, of the places where the bodies are interred ?

Mr. OSBORNE. — There is a full record of the interments kept since the beginning ; but the City Registrar says it is impossible to find any graves at present.

Dr. STEVENS. — I think the gentleman is perfectly right about the tombs. If there have been any burials there, there scarcely have been any new ones for twenty years. Those which have received bodies, I believe, are kept pretty tight ; at any rate, a few dollars would make everything secure.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — I want to ask if the fee paid for the burial of the bodies, — if that system began before 1832 ? I understood some gentleman to say that there was something paid for the place of burial.

Mr. OSBORNE. — This ordinance was passed in 1833, I believe.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — My father was buried by his companions, — the men who worked with him. He was a carpenter, and worked on Merrimac street. The carpenter shop still stands ; but his grave has been obliterated. He was buried by his companions. It was

customary for mechanics to band themselves together, except that they had no secret organization. He was buried in 1832, I think. If there was anything to pay, his companions probably paid it. So, if there was any question of a right in his grave, it might be proved that he had a right not to be removed.

Mr. CHASE. — Mr. Chairman, will you please ask the name of Mrs. Robinson's father?

Mrs. ROBINSON. — William Hanson. He was a New Hampshire man. I believe this committee did not grant the other land?

Mr. OSBORNE. — The City Council granted it.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Now, if you had a right to give that land, with the bodies buried there, why could not a petition be sent in to take the Granary Burying-ground, and why could not you grant it in the same way? I do not see but that in granting land where these bodies are buried, you practically open the question so that any burying-ground can be taken away.

The CHAIRMAN. — It was done when the St. James Hotel was first built.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Were they buried underneath where that hotel stands?

The CHAIRMAN. — Yes, ma'am; the tombs were all along there.

Mr. OSBORNE. — The tombs are all along on St. James street, the same as upon Washington street.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Do you think that the citizens of Boston know that a part of this burial-ground has been used in that way?

Mr. OSBORNE. — Oh, yes; they know it. I presume the city might have the power, if it saw fit, to take the Granary Burying-ground in the same way.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Yes, sir. That is, unless people have rights there?

Mr. OSBORNE. — There are tombs there that people own outright, and those the city could not dispose of.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Is this the only burial-ground that the city owns?

Mr. OSBORNE. — They own the Granary Burying-ground and the one on the Common. There are some tombs there owned by individuals; they were bought outright by private parties who purchased the land. When any persons have occupied that land they have bought out the rights in the tombs. The tombs cannot be taken unless they are bought, and if they do not buy the tombs they are liable for damages.

Mr. BEAMAN. — A great many people own rights in those tombs.

Mr. OSBORNE. — It is the hundred years' occupancy as a burying-ground, which, under the law, prevents the city from taking the Granary Burying-ground.

Mr. BEAMAN. — I do not see what right you as a committee have to make a difference between one person and another. If the ground in that burying-ground is sacred it is sacred in any other burying-ground. At least, I do not see what right they had to put up that building before they were ready to go forward. Let a stranger go up there and see that land to-day and he would be sorry to see it.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I should like to ask the committee to refer to

the report of last year, to show what was done in regard to the tombs. In Appendix III. there is a list of the names of owners of tombs, amounting to ninety-six, owned by private individuals. That is more than one-half of the tombs in the whole place. In fact, instead of the city owning the bulk, the city owns less than a quarter of them. Most of the city tombs have already been removed. The ordinance to which I refer is in the edition of 1834. I hold here the first ordinances of the city, published in 1826. You will have to take my word for it, at present, but I can inform you that these features were all copied from the general rules, which go back a generation at least before that.

Mr. MACKIN. — Probably they were not changed materially?

Mr. WHITMORE. — No, sir; they were carried right along; they were reenacted, and some of them are probably standing to-day in the ordinances as passed in 1876 and 1883. I think the wording is exactly the same. I would like to call your attention to one little item which is different (reading from "An Ordinance relative to the Burial of the Dead," page 195, edition of Ordinances of 1827): —

SECT. 9. Be it further ordained, that the following fees shall be collected and paid for services in the execution of this ordinance, to wit: to the city, seventy-five cents for each person buried, and one dollar per mile, for any distance that a funeral car may be sent out of the city, which, together with the fees for graves and tombs, are to be collected from the families of the persons interred.

I think there is no question whatever that the exact wording of that ordinance continues back to the time when the town owned the graveyard.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — I asked the question because I desired to know if it gave a family any right in the grave that the person should remain there after having paid for the right of burial? That is my point.

Mr. OSBORNE. — I could not answer that question, and I do not know as the chairman can.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — If you buy a lot in the cemetery, you own it.

Mr. OSBORNE. — These are the fees required of each person burying there, the city owning the hearse and burying people. It had a code of fees, and this was one of them. I do not think it would give them any right in the ground upon which they could base a claim; still it might.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — I think it would open the eyes of some poor men to learn that they had no right to six feet in the earth. It is often said by poor people that the time will come when they will own six feet of earth, and occupy it until the last trump sounds. I think that will be changed, and, perhaps, in other burying-grounds, when some conservatory of music desires the land. I would like to add that I read in the newspapers the call for this hearing, but I never saw any account of the previous hearings. I think if the hearings were advertised a little more widely, other people would come in to throw some more light upon the question.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does anybody else wish to be heard?

No one responded.

Adjourned to Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 P.M.

THIRD HEARING.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 2 P.M.

All the members of the committee were present.

The CHAIRMAN. — We will now proceed with the further hearing of the remonstrants ; but I will first read a letter from Dr. Dixwell.

The chairman read a letter from Dr. John B. Dixwell earnestly protesting against any further encroachment upon the South Burying-ground.

The CHAIRMAN. — Are there any further remonstrants?

STATEMENT OF S. J. SANGER.

I represent the family of the late Samuel Meek, who lie buried there. They own a tomb on Washington street, which we do not want disturbed, and we protest against changing the place where the dead lie. This is merely taking that land in order to put more money in their purse. It is just as proper, in my opinion, to cut off a slice of the Granary Burying-ground, in order to enlarge the Tremont House, because their accommodations are not sufficient for their guests, and there would be just as good reason for granting such petition as to give the Conservatory this land for the purpose of enlarging their building. I sincerely hope the petition will not be granted.

STATEMENT OF MR. WHITMORE. — *Continued.*

The CHAIRMAN. — Mr. Whitmore, what about this Mr. Bacon, of the *Herald*? Have you heard anything from him?

Mr. WHITMORE. — He is unable to be present. His criticism was based somewhat upon the evidence offered last year. As I understand it, the Conservatory of Music intends to put on witnesses, as they did last year, to show reasons why this petition should be granted. I presume that the facts which I wish to present to the committee can be brought out on cross-examination. There are a number of questions which I should like to ask upon matters about which I think the committee is entitled to obtain evidence, and which can be best furnished by the officers of the institution themselves. I presume that, as in the other hearings, we shall be allowed a chance to ask any proper questions directly, upon the public benefit to be derived from making this sale. I think that Mr. Bacon's absence may not materially endanger my case, because I think I know about what line of evidence he would give, if I was able to reach him.

The CHAIRMAN. — Are there any further remonstrants?

STATEMENT OF MRS. E. G. CALL.

I come here in the name of my father, Henry E. Holland. He has a father lying there, — William Holland. He was buried in 1852, in a tomb. His son, William Holland, died Nov. 8, 1832,

and was buried there; his daughter, Sarah Colby, died Sept. 12, 1846, and was buried there; his grandson, Charles F. Holland, died Dec. 24, 1854, and was buried there. He felt as if he would like to be here, but he could not come, and he wanted me to come and speak about it. We would like to remove the remains. He paid for the privilege of putting them there. We do not know what they have done with the tomb. Perhaps the son and daughter may have been carried away.

Mr. OSBORNE. — Were they in the tombs that were removed?

A. I do not know how that is. The grandson is lying there, all right, in the tomb.

Mr. MACKIN. — You say you know where the bodies are?

A. They are where the kitchen part of the building is now, and we found out some weeks ago that they removed those tombs. I cannot tell the time it was removed. It is on this side of Mr. Smith's tomb. We do not know where they are located. There are relatives on my mother's side who can tell.

Mr. SANGER. — I would say that Mr. Samuel Meek was buried in 1876, and his wife in 1877. The tomb is No. 26, on the Washington-street side, south of the gate.

The CHAIRMAN. — Does anybody else wish to be heard on the part of the remonstrants?

No one responded.

The CHAIRMAN. — We will now take up the case of the petitioners.

On motion of Mr. Mackin, it was voted that if any one should come in to remonstrate before the hearing was closed, he or she should have the privilege of being heard.

STATEMENT OF LUCIUS A. CHASE, SECRETARY OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: — I wish to state, in the first place, what the New England Conservatory of Music is not. Let it be distinctly understood that the New England Conservatory of Music is not a private institution, carried on for the purpose of making money for the benefit of any individual or company. The by-laws of the corporation distinctly state that, "The executive committee shall fix the salary of the director, and also of the assistant director (if one shall be appointed). No other trustee, nor the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, or auditor shall receive any salary or compensation whatever, unless ordered by the trustees." I wish to make this point emphatic, as it has been repeated over and over again by our opponents that the Conservatory is a private corporation, carried on for the benefit of individuals who were trying to steal a graveyard, or defraud the city by a scheme or trick, to get valuable land for little or nothing. These are misstatements of facts, as a fair investigation will prove. Our board of trustees, a list of whose names is herewith furnished, are not the men who would connect themselves with an educational institution for the purposes of private gain.

Officers of the Corporation. — Hon. Rufus S. Frost, President; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Vice-President; Eben Tourjée, Music

Doctor; Lucius A. Chase, Secretary; Rev. Joseph G. Switzer, Assistant Secretary; J. S. Paine, Esq., Treasurer; Hon. William P. Ellison, Auditor.

Trustees. — Hon. Wm. Claflin, LL.D., A. L. Coolidge, Esq., Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., Hon. Horace Fairbanks, Silas Pierce, Esq., R. H. Stearns, Esq., Chas. W. Pierce, Esq., Lucius A. Chase, Esq., F. B. Knowles, Esq. (whose term of office expires in 1888.), Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Alden Speare, Rev. Joseph G. Switzer, Hon. E. S. Tobey, C. C. Perkins, Esq., Rev. W. H. Wilcox, D.D., LL.D., Mrs. Sarah L. Tourjée, Mrs. Oliver Ditson (whose term of office expires in 1885), Hon. Rufus S. Frost, Hon. Eustace C. Fitz. Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., Wm. O. Grover, Esq., Hon. Luman T. Jeffs, Joseph Sawyer, Esq., J. Baxter Upham, M.D., Hon. R. M. Pulsifer. Mrs. Leonard P. Whitney (whose term of office expires in 1886), Hon. Charles C. Burr, Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, Hon. Wm. P. Ellison, Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., Gov. S. W. Hale, J. S. Paine, Esq., Thomas W. Price, Esq., Hugh Cochrane, Esq. (whose term of office expires in 1887), Mrs. Wm. Appleton, Mrs. Albert Bowker, Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Mrs. Gardner Colby, Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., Rev. John N. Murdock, D.D., Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., Rev. John M. Reid, D.D., Eben Tourjée, Mus. Doc., Rev. George F. Flichtner, D.D. Rev. Wm. F. Warren, D.D., Mrs. W. F. Warren, Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D.D. (*ex-officio*.)

We believe that the Conservatory paid full value for the piece of land purchased last May, and more than any other one could or would have paid. But to settle this matter in the minds of all, I will now say, that the Conservatory is being charged with trying to steal this land, or with a scheme, or trick, to swindle the city out of valuable property for little or no consideration, and some people think that the land previously conveyed to the Conservatory was a gift from the city, or so nearly a gift, that it may be fairly considered such. I wish further to say, that the Conservatory has unquestioned confidence that the present honorable committee is perfectly competent to fix a just valuation upon the land petitioned for, and are entirely willing to trust their judgment in the matter. If, however, it should be preferred by the committee, *the Conservatory is willing to have the price referred to three or five real-estate men, who are unprejudiced, to say what is the present cash value of the land.* The referees to be chosen one or two by each party, and these two or four to choose another, and the price which they fix to be final.

The New England Conservatory of Music is a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts; incorporated in 1870, with the right to hold property to the amount of \$100,000. The operations of the Conservatory were commenced in seven rooms in the Music Hall. In three months time these were filled to overflowing; and the school, proving so successful, other rooms were furnished by the Music Hall Association, at an expense of \$25,000; and five years later the adjoining building was purchased and fitted up at an expense of about \$50,000, for the use of the Conservatory, which leased the premises for ten years. Numbers continued to

increase, until, in the school year of 1881-82, there were in attendance at one time 971 students, quite too many to be accommodated in the quarters occupied.

By an Act of the Legislature of 1882, the power was granted to hold property to the amount of \$500,000. The capital stock was \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100. A large and controlling interest in the stock was owned by the founder of the institution, Dr. Tourjée.

In June, 1882, the property known as the St. James Hotel, on East Newton street, was purchased by the corporation, and its effects transferred from the Music Hall to the new location; and the school opened there in September of the same year. Success beyond the most ardent expectations of its best friends immediately followed.

The standard of instruction in the Conservatory is of the very highest order. Students progress by regular gradations under the most competent instructors in each and every branch and division of musical culture, oratory, art, languages, and literature, and they may receive certificates of their advancement and standing at various stages of their progress.

On completing a conservatory course of technical study and harmony and theory, at least four terms each, the student may secure a diploma. Before receiving it the candidate must give in public a full programme of classical music, which is a sort of public examination, and also pass examination before a board of examiners, consisting of three teachers from the same department, and answer satisfactorily all the questions on the examination blanks. The diploma, when granted, is signed by the president, director, all the teachers under whose instruction he or she graduates, and by the persons composing the examining boards.

This gives them a standing in musical and other circles in all parts of the country, and enables them to secure positions of honor and profit as professors, teachers, etc.

Its graduates are filling many of the prominent places, as professors in various colleges and schools in this country and others are in foreign lands, some as artists, and others still pursuing their studies.

Thus the Conservatory is stretching her hands to all the earth, and the universal language — Music — is to be heard to the ends of the world.

Only that we have a vacation at present, and our teachers are away, such men as Whiting, Zerrahn, Dr. Maas, Otto Bendix, J. C. D. Parker, and a host of others, would be here to testify as to the comparative merits of the New England and foreign conservatories. They could speak from experience, and we should have no fear of suffering at their hands.

Many students have graduated from the New England Conservatory who are now at the head of music departments in various colleges and large institutions in the country. Among them are C. S. Morse, Wellesley; D. S. Blanpied, Delaware University; J. H. Howe, Depauw University, Ind.; W. S. McDonald, Kansas University; E. H. Higley, Vermont University, and a host in other colleges and institutions.

Our examination papers, specimens of which are put in here, will show to some extent the demands which are made upon our students.

The faculty of the New England Conservatory will compare favorably with that of any conservatory in the world. Some of the greatest teachers of America are on our list. The greatest native composers are represented by Whiting, Parker, and Chadwick; the conductors, by Zerrahn and Whiting; critics, by Elson and Apthorp; pianists, native and foreign, by Maas, Bendix, Parker, Turner, and others; organists, by Whiting, Whitney, Dunham; voice, by Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neill, J. H. and L. W. Wheeler, W. H. Daniell, F. E. Morse, and Miss S. C. Fisher; violinists, by De Séve and Adamowski, and these are not figure-heads. Many of them teach here, and nowhere else, their whole time being occupied; and there is a host more, many of them graduates of the Conservatory, and no one is employed as a teacher who is not fully up to a full conservatory course.

In comparison of results with foreign conservatories the recent date of American musical culture in America must be taken into consideration. Many of our teachers who taught excellently in foreign conservatories teach equally well here, but the musical differences between nations must be taken into account.

Another point is that European conservatories receive government aid. Some day, we expect, both city and State will see their interest in aiding our institution, which, it is intended to make such that they will look upon it with pride.

The Conservatory has shown its good faith by adding every year great teachers to its faculty, which it will continue to do. Every increase of prosperity has brought additional facility to the American student.

No higher grade of teaching can be obtained in the Paris Conservatory than we can give in harmony, conducting, piano, organ, composition, violin, etc.

All we claim is that our faculty means of instruction are equal to any in the world, and that in equipment and free advantages we are far ahead, and intend to keep marching on.

It is our object, eventually, to establish a course with grand prizes, etc., like the Paris Conservatory; but that institution has every government support. We have to rely upon private enterprise. Under the same conditions, *with our present faculty of teachers*, there is no conservatory in the world which we could not compete with. It is absurd to reproach us with the fact that the conditions are different. We have made every honest and legitimate use of our power, and we have elevated the standard of American music through the whole country, and with every advance of popular taste (which we to some extent have *led*), we have raised our course to work higher. Our term examinations just ended, show a higher percentage than ever before, and that not only in the technical studies, but in the theoretical branches, such as harmony, theory, counterpoint, etc. We should be glad, since it has been dared to question our thoroughness of work, to have any cross-examination, either here or at the Conservatory, that we

may prove — apart from the great reputation of our leading teachers — the care with which our examinations are conducted.

What some distinguished artists say of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Nilsson. — You are to be congratulated upon being able to pursue your studies in such a home. I wish the European conservatories had such a system. I would be happy when my singing days are over to live among you, perhaps as a teacher here.

Materna. — We need something like this in Europe. It is an admirable system.

Gericke. — The most completely equipped conservatory I have ever seen. Until now I thought that our conservatory in Vienna was the best arranged.

BOSTON, November 20, 1884.

I am entirely familiar with the course of studies pursued in the Paris Conservatory, and in Europe generally, and desire to declare that the course of work at the New England Conservatory is fully as complete as that of any foreign musical institution.

ALFRED DE SÉVE.

BOSTON, November 20th, 1884.

I have had opportunities of studying the system of several of the conservatories of Europe. In many cases I have had their entire workings shown to me by their directors, Carl Reinecke, Gade, Dr. Hiller, and others. I can state absolutely that, in the matter of musical equipment, the New England Conservatory stands superior to any of them, and, as its technical course is guided by ex-members of the faculties of these conservatories, the practical results should be equal in this institution to those attained in Europe.

LOUIS C. ELSON.

A committee was appointed to consider some of the immediate needs of the Conservatory, and an extract is here given from their report: —

Foremost among these needs is a music hall of large capacity. The largest available assembly-room in the building, is the dining-room, always needed for its special uses; but when otherwise appropriated it has a seating capacity of only 500; so that on public occasions, and for the general assembling of students, less than one-half of these can be accommodated, to say nothing of the friends of the institution and of that portion of the general public who are always interested in the exercises and entertainments there presented. A hall with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons should be erected immediately.

(Signed)

ALEX. H. RICE,
F. B. KNOWLES,
WM. O. GROVER,
EZRA FARNSWORTH,
MRS. ALBERT BOWKER.

Extracts from a few of many thousands of letters.

I cordially believe in the good work of the New England Conservatory of Music, and shall be glad of all the sympathy and help it may receive.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The New England Conservatory of Music is entitled to the confidence, favor, and support of all the patrons of art. It has already a national reputation.

JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

It gives me pleasure to express my unqualified approval of the New England Conservatory, and my belief that it is rendering a most important service to mankind by the work it is doing.

ALVAH HOVEY.

I have entire confidence in the Conservatory as of the highest educational work under your supervision and direction, and I feel sure that whatever greater facilities you may obtain for your work will be of substantial benefit to the musical and the general culture of an increased number of pupils.

A. P. PEABODY.

The New England Conservatory of Music deserves the sympathy of all cultivated Christians. It combines artistic, practical, domestic, social Christian culture.

J. H. VINCENT.

Its management is wise and careful, its trustees entitled to fullest public confidence.

WM. F. WARREN.

Having been conversant with the practical workings of the New England Conservatory of Music for many years, I can heartily recommend the institution and its management to the entire confidence of the public. Although it is now the largest conservatory in the world, it is yet in its infancy, and the director has plans, which, if he is enabled by public appreciation to carry out, will make it the pride of Boston, and an honor to America.

CARL ZERRAHN.

I have again this winter, as in previous years, been impressed with the national value of the Conservatory of Music. For, in the Middle States and the West, in the North-west and the South-west, I have met graduates of the institution, who are centres of refinement, education, and uplifting to the community in which they live. They retain the enthusiasm for good work which they have caught at the Conservatory, and, in music, art, elocution, literature, and oratory, are working with an industry that becomes contagious.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Mr. STEVENS. — Won't you give the dates of those letters?

Mr. CHASE. — They are all dated in 1884. I did not put down the dates, but they were all written and signed in this year of our Lord, 1884.

In March, 1883, the whole Conservatory property was given by Dr. Tourjée to a board of fifty trustees, and transferred to them by a legal document, drawn by Joshua D. Ball, Esq., to be holden by them forever as an educational institution, embracing music, literature, and art, in their various branches and departments.

The trust was accepted by the persons nominated for trustees, who are gentlemen and ladies of the highest standing in literary, business, and financial circles, as well as in the hearts of the people. This transfer and acceptance form a part of the records of the corporation.

The trustees have absolute control of the property and the management of the institution. They elect annually from their own number a board of officers, consisting of president, vice-presi-

dent, director, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and auditor, who constitute an executive committee for the management of the details of the business, subject at all times to the control of the trustees, who have full power to direct, remove, and elect successors.

By the conditions of the transfer no *person* or *company* can receive any emolument, or share in the profits or accumulations of property by the corporation; but all such profits are to be used in extending and building up the best interests and usefulness of the Conservatory. No officer of the corporation is to receive any salary or compensation for services, excepting only the director (at present Dr. Tourjée), whose salary is to be fixed by the executive committee, which also has the power to employ teachers, and such other helpers as may be necessary for the conducting of the business.

The trustees stand pledged to administer the interests of the corporation in accordance with the wishes of the donor, as fully expressed in the records of the corporation. It is not to be denominational or sectarian in any sense or degree; but is open for admission to students of good character from any and all parts of the world; and to-day embraces among its numbers many phases of religious inclinations and beliefs.

These students come from, literally, all parts of the United States, from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Washington Territory, Oregon, and California; also from all the Provinces of Canada.

During the first year of its existence in its present locality there were in attendance and paying tuition 1,989 *different students*. *This is a larger number of students than is in attendance in any college, university, or literary institution in the country.*

Another point of great interest to the citizens of Boston, in connection with the proposed hall, is the great organ. One of the trustees of the Conservatory *bought it on his own account*, and holds it for a time, that it may, if a hall can be erected for the purpose, be *retained in Boston*, and become an *attachment* to the *Conservatory*. In that case, in accordance with plans which have been drawn and submitted to builders, the organ would be rebuilt in some of its parts, and enlarged so as to make it the *largest* and one of the very *finest* and *grandest organs in the world*, and even a *greater attraction and honor than it has ever been before*. Surely, Boston ought not to bear the stigma of having its organ taken away, and its City Government can well afford to look favorably upon such an enterprise as is proposed by the Conservatory.

It is in contemplation to erect a hall with a seating capacity of 3,500, which shall be in its building and all its appointments a credit and pride to the City of Boston, and second to none in the country in its acoustical and other desirable qualities. It is to be so arranged as to accommodate the largest orchestras and choral organizations, as well as lecture courses and other proper entertainments.

By a careful estimate it has been determined that the students at the Conservatory, whose homes are not in this city or its imme-

diate vicinity, expended for various needs and luxuries in Boston, more than half a million dollars the past year, and there was added to the population of Boston, through its instrumentality, more than one thousand persons, or, on an average, more than five hundred constantly.

For tuition, board, and rooms, the students paid last year (1882-3) two hundred thousand dollars; and in 1883-4 a larger sum, all of which was expended in Boston.

The first year closed with the best hopes and calculations of the director and officers, and the board of trustees, more than met. Each and every department of the institution, including the home for board and room, the tuition or school proper, the art department, and the store, shows all expenses paid, with a surplus remaining, which have been put into improvements, additions, etc., etc. The interest on the investment has been promptly paid when due, also the insurance on the whole property, as well as all payments which have become due; teachers' salaries and employes' wages have all been promptly paid, and the general expenses met.

The second year was more prosperous than the first, especially in the home patronage, which is exceedingly gratifying, as well as that from literally all the States in the Union, and all the Provinces in Canada.

The attendance the second year was 1,971. The third year has commenced with a larger number than were in attendance in the first term of either of the previous years.

I wish to explain here the reason why the number stated before was 1,986, and now it is stated as 1,971. In the first year we had an extra summer term, which added a small number to our students, so that during the regular year the number was larger last year than it was the first year.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald:—Relying upon my greater familiarity with the financial condition and business details of the New England Conservatory of Music, I have been asked by other members of the board of trustees to respond to certain criticisms of the institution soon to appear in your paper, advance slips of which have been kindly furnished. This I will gladly do.

The history of my connection with the institution begins in the spring of 1882, when I was called upon by parties since interested in its management to make a careful survey of its business. With great painstaking I examined the books and went through the details of the business, and, had I not then been fully convinced of the soundness of the Conservatory, I would not so soon afterward have accepted a place on its board of trustees. In addition to the original examination, made, as treasurer for the past two years I have been fully conversant with the workings of the institution. My report, submitted to the board at its last annual meeting, shows that the income for the first year in its new quarters more than met current expenses, interest on mortgage, large extraordinary

outlay occasioned by removal from down town and alterations and repairs on building now occupied. The time for the second annual meeting of the trustees has not yet arrived, nor is my report yet ready for them ; but I may so far anticipate that report as to say that the second year shows a larger number of students and a very considerably increased income. The third year of the school (the trustees' year is not coeval with the school year) has just opened, and with more flattering prospects than in either of the preceding years.

The charge that the director receives as salary an amount equivalent to the former profits of the institution is altogether erroneous ; and in this connection it is proper to say that the director receives no salary ; and when one has been suggested, he has more than once refused to accept compensation for his services beyond his family living expenses in the Conservatory until such time as the mortgage on the property shall be removed.

As to the matter of exemption from taxation, the unselfishness and absoluteness with which the valuable property and franchises of this institution have been devoted to the good of the cause of education as justly entitle the property to exemption from taxation as that of Wellesley or Harvard, for the community derives a benefit from the Conservatory in the wider cultivation of music analogous to that furnished in other branches of education upon the foundations of Mr. Durant and John Harvard. This can be verified by any one who cares to call for a copy of the deed of trust and constitution and by-laws, now in the hands of the printer, and soon to be issued from the press.

The wisdom of the statute which exempts educational institutions from taxation cannot at this time be called in question ; but, if criticism is to be applied anywhere, it need not begin with an institution which annually brings nearly 2,000 students to the city, who spend not less than half a million of dollars, and which is already contributing its fair quota, even though indirectly, to the pecuniary, as well as social, advantages of the city.

WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

Boston, September 19, 1884.

For the purpose of erecting such a hall as has been referred to, the trustees of the Conservatory petitioned the City Government through its Board of Aldermen, asking for the conveyance of a parcel of land, being immediately in the rear of the Conservatory buildings and a part of the South Burying-ground. This petition was granted, the land has been sold to the Conservatory and paid for. Plans were drawn by a distinguished architect, who has made this class of buildings a specialty, having visited many of the noted halls and assembly buildings in Europe as well as in this country. These plans were submitted to the Inspector of Buildings, and, although he said there was no law prohibiting it, permission was not granted to proceed, for the following reasons stated in a letter : —

1st. That a hall with a seating capacity of 3,500 people shall have more than one direct outlet.

2d. The lobbies should be constructed so as to afford standing room for all persons who can be seated in the audience room.

3d. The vestibule should be so constructed and of such size as to relieve the lobbies at once. (That is, the vestibule should be of sufficient size to accommodate as many as the lobbies.)

4th. There must be separate staircases for each of the balconies, exits from which must be direct to open air.

5th. There should be a passage-way or court at least fifteen feet wide on each side of the building, and the corridors, lobbies, and stairways should open direct on to said court or passage-way, and in this way, and this alone, would easy egress be found under all circumstances.

6th. There should be a court or passage-way direct to Washington street.

Other details, in order to secure safety in case of fire or panic, must be submitted before the permit can be granted.

Could the amendments to the building law have secured the sanction of the Legislature the detail of construction would be so concise there could be no question as to what the requirements would be.

JOHN S. DAMRELL,

Supt. of Buildings.

These demands for space being much larger than have ever before been required, and much larger than are furnished in any public hall or building in the city (or country, so far as we know), were not anticipated in the drawing of the plans, or in arranging for the site of the building.

The space required for the great organ could not be reduced without much injury to its effectiveness and value. It is contemplated, instead of reducing, to enlarge and improve it, so as to make it absolutely the largest and most effective organ in the world, and really one of the grand attractions of Boston.

Had the facts with regard to the proposed new law respecting public buildings been known, your petitioners would have been governed accordingly; and it is a source of much regret to them that circumstances compel them again to petition your honorable body to sell to the New England Conservatory of Music sufficient additional land from the South Burying-ground, according to plans drawn by the City Surveyor after consultation with the Inspector of Buildings and the architect, so that they may proceed in accordance with the requirements of the proposed new law, and with the approval of the Inspector of Buildings, to erect the New Music Hall.

NECESSITY FOR MORE LAND.

The requirements of the Inspector of Buildings, in contemplation of the passage of a new law by the Legislature, make it necessary to add largely to the length and width of the building, so much that it could not be erected upon the land now held by the Conservatory, and further make it necessary to change the location so that it will stand lengthwise at right angles to E. Newton street, instead of Washington street, as was originally proposed. It may be asked, why not extend towards Washington street?

The land in that direction is much more valuable than in the other direction; and it would be too expensive for our purposes. The

objection is raised, that, placing the building as now proposed, it would reach beyond the line of Rutland street extended, but, the necessary additions to the width would also carry it beyond that line so that in this respect the effect would be the same. I think that the honorable committee and members of the Council will presently see distinctly that the opening of Rutland street through the burying-ground does not need further consideration.

The quantity of land asked for is only sufficient to accommodate the building which, according to the plans of the architect, would cover 12,980 feet of the tract asked for. All beyond this amount would be used exclusively for open space or passage-ways around the building, and could be held in common by the city and the Conservatory.

There is no scheme or speculation contemplated. If the petition is granted, all the land will be covered with the building, or held under restrictions for passage-ways only. Not a foot of it could be sold or otherwise appropriated.

The committee will observe the necessity that is laid upon the Conservatory. They must abandon the building of such a hall as was contemplated, and which is greatly needed, or they must have more land.

Considering the precedents already established, by repeated sales of land from this ground for purely business purposes, and the one recently made for educational purposes by a unanimous vote in the Board of Aldermen, and by 47 to 22 in the Council, this committee will be fully warranted in reporting favorably on our petition. Taking the land as proposed would interfere but very little with the burying-ground, as all the tombs, with a single exception, around the outer edge of the ground,—some one hundred and fifty in number, would be untouched, and could remain intact, if desired, indefinitely, and the surroundings would be much more attractive to all concerned than they now are, or have been for many years past. A beautiful building in the centre and a clear passage-way fifteen feet wide on all sides of it, would present at least one attractive feature in this old neglected burying-ground. Should these tombs ever be removed the land left on Washington street would be sufficient in depth for first-class building purposes, such as stores, warehouses, etc., and that on James street, 80 feet, including 15-feet passage-way, is ample for houses, for which purpose only it would probably be wanted.

The whole burying-ground is not an attractive place, or an honor to either the living or the dead. It is dilapidated, unkempt, unsightly,—a kind of neglected, unapproachable, dismal place,—in fact, a disgrace to the City of Boston, as Mr. Beaman and others have said. The Conservatory desires to put up a large and beautiful building, which would be an ornament to the city and vicinity,—a splendid music hall, second to none in the country in all its appointments, and to place in it the music-hall organ, rebuilt and made the largest and most effective organ in the world. This organ and hall would be accessible to visitors to the city, and public concerts would be given upon it very frequently, probably daily, and at little or no expense; so that strangers and visitors could enjoy

the very best of music, by masters of the instrument, in this the acknowledged centre of musical culture in the country.

Certainly the city of Boston can well afford to look favorably upon such an enterprise, and allow an unsightly, unattractive portion of its domain—which never has, and with no prospect that it ever will, yield any satisfaction to the community—to be changed into one of the most attractive spots in its whole vicinity.

The executive committee, consisting of the officers of the corporation, has the general management of the business, but is under the absolute control of the trustees.

The trustees have appointed a building committee to consider plans, estimates, etc., and this committee is ordered to report to the board of trustees, before ground is broken or any steps taken towards building.

The trustees have stated to the executive committee that no liability should be incurred in connection with the building, until \$150,000 at least should be raised for this specific purpose, and it is the intention of the director and the executive committee that the whole amount shall be raised and the building paid for when completed.

It is proper to state that parties of abundant means have given strong intimations of liberal aid in this direction, when the time shall come that it is needed.

Mr. Apollonio, the city registrar, states, that there is no man living, so far as he knows, who can give any information regarding the location of the graves in the South Burying-ground. No traces of ranges or numbers can be found, not even where they began, what direction they ran, where any numbers can be found, or any other definite information on the subject whatever. His only predecessor in the office knew nothing of them as they were at first laid out, not even where they started or ended. He (Mr. Apollonio) has been in the office for thirty-one years, and has never been able to get any information upon the subject. Undertakers state that it is utterly impossible to trace the location of any particular grave in the ground. During the thirty-one years that Mr. Apollonio has held the office there has been but one application for the privilege of making a removal from the ground; and with this exception no remains have been removed, so far as he knows, only in those cases where the land has been sold.

Very nearly all the interments that have been made in the graves have been of the town or city poor, from general hospitals and unknown persons, inebriates, accidental, still-born, etc. No graves have ever been sold in the ground, and the city has received no pay, excepting small fees for expenses, for the privilege of interments there. Interments in the graves, we are informed, ceased in 1834, fifty years ago. After this time tombs were built, and the deposits of the city poor were made in them without any charges, excepting for undertakers' fees, etc. When a tomb was filled it was closed, and remained so for at least ten years. After this, by permission of the registrar, the undertaker was allowed to clear the tomb and fill it again.

There was a row of tombs built where James street now is. These

were afterwards—in 1858, I think—removed, and the few remains were deposited elsewhere. The same was done when land was sold to Mr. Davis and to Mr. Ballou.

You, yourselves, gentlemen, can testify that it would be more creditable to the city of Boston if other tombs were “cleaned out,” and the remains removed to other more appropriate and better kept places of interment.

There is no public sentiment against the transfer of this land. Public hearings on the subject have been repeatedly (three times, at least, before) advertised by the committees to whom it has been referred, and no one has appeared to object, excepting only one gentleman, who has a personal interest in the case, and one other at one of the hearings.

The numerous sales that have already been made indicate unmistakably that this ground is to be used for other purposes at no very distant day.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND.

The city is not asked to give the land, but to sell it; that is, the fee which the city owns in it for its present actual cash value. The tombs are a perpetual encumbrance, and they may be held by the present owners, or sold to other parties to be held for the same purposes *forever*, which is the word used in the deed.

Land on this square was sold to Mr. Ballou in 1867, fronting on James street, 110 feet, and 110 feet deep, free from all encumbrances, at \$1.00 per foot.

Land on the square is assessed this year at a less valuation than it was in 1867. Allowing the value to be the same now as then, what would be the value of the land in the interior of the ground away from any street, or any prospect of a street being opened to it, and encumbered by perpetual encumbrances?

The opening of Rutland street is absurd. It has been, I think, at least three times before the Street Commissioners, and the project has never been favored by them.

I have here a plan of Rutland street extended, which I have sent to each member of the Council, and I will put it into the cases. I believe I sent one to each member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. — We received them.

RUTLAND STREET EXTENDED.

	RUTLAND STREET.	
--	-----------------	--

WASHINGTON STREET.

CONCORD STREET.	125 ft.	50 ft.	110 ft.	Private Individuals.	NEWTON STREET.
	PLOT C.		PLOT A.		
	Area 12,500 ft.	100 ft.	Area 10,560 ft.		
	City.		City.		
Private Individuals.	125 ft.			10-ft. passage-way.	
	PLOT D.	PLOT B.			
	Area 13,250 ft.	Area 15,300 ft.			
	City.	City.			
	125 ft.		Conservatory.		
	PLOT E.				
	Area 12,500 ft.	100 ft.			
	City.				

JAMES STREET.

The diagram shows the proposed extension of Rutland street. The land in the South Burying-ground, fee of which belongs to the City of Boston, is represented by the five plots, A, B, C, D, and E, with an aggregate area of about 64,110 feet.

Two of these plots, A and C, with an area of 23,060 feet, front on Washington street.

One plot, B, with an area of 15,300 feet, has frontage on both Washington and James streets.

One plot, D, with an area of 13,250 feet, has frontage on no street.

One plot, E, with an area of 12,500 feet, fronts on James street.

Plot B represents the land that would be used in opening the extension of Rutland street, from Washington street, through the South Burying-ground, to James street, with an area of 15,300 feet.

Plot D represents all the land that would be made more accessible by the opening of the extension of Rutland street. This has an area of 13,250 feet.

To open Rutland street, through the burying-ground, would take

all of Plot B, 15,300 feet, and this would make available for building or other purposes, Plot D, 13,250 feet; — that is, 2,050 feet more land would be required for the street than would be made available by the opening.

The Board of Street Commissioners, to whom the subject of opening Rutland street, through the South Burying-ground, was referred, reported that the land for the purpose would cost nothing, as the city owned it, and added: "There are, however, a number of tombs and burial vaults in the line of the proposed extension (Plot B, on the plan), some fifteen or more, besides graves; and as to the money-value of these the Board is not able to form an opinion."

The tombs in this burying-ground cost originally about \$250 each. They could not probably be purchased now for less than that sum, and some similarly situated were purchased by Mr. Geo. H. Davis at a much larger price. Fifteen tombs at \$250 each would be \$3,750. The land proposed to be taken for the street fronting on Washington and James streets would certainly be worth much more per foot than that made available fronting on Rutland street extended.

Dividing Plot B into three parts —

1. Fronting on Washington street, 50 feet front, 100 feet deep = 5,000 feet. Valued at, say, \$3 per foot	\$15,000
2. Fronting on James street, 50 feet front, 100 feet deep = 5,000 feet. Valued at, say, \$1 per foot	5,000
3. Rear of Conservatory, 50 × 106 feet, at 28c.	1,484
Value of land taken for street	\$21,484
Add to this fifteen tombs at, say, \$250 each	3,750
Total cost of street, without construc- tion and maintaining	\$25,234
Land brought to front by opening street, Plot D, 13,250 feet, at, say, \$1	13,250
Loss by the operation	\$11,984

There are also on Plot D fourteen or fifteen tombs, worth, say, \$3,750. If the street were opened, and this land, Plot D, brought into market, the price of these tombs would advance a hundred to two hundred per cent. It is well known that when a railroad passes through an estate, doubling its value, the owner will still want four times the advanced price *pro rata* for the land taken for the railroad.

There is no demand by any of the citizens of Boston for the opening of this street, and it is not apparent that any one would be

benefited by it. The situation of the property on the easterly side of James street would prevent the extension of Rutland beyond James street.

Mr. STEVENS. — Do you control the tombs on the land you are describing?

A. The principal part of them. We do not own those that will be on Plot B, on the street.

Q. How many tombs does the Conservatory now control, by bond or otherwise?

A. We control all on the land we propose to purchase.

Q. How many is that?

A. I think it is four or five; I am not certain which.

Q. Do you control any others?

A. Yes, we control those on the lots bought last year.

Q. How many?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then you would be in a position to make the city pay a good price for those tombs if the city wanted the land?

A. We would be in the same position that any other party would be.

Q. That is, make the city pay four times the value of the tombs?

A. You could ask four times the value of your house. There is nothing to prevent us from asking five times their value for them.

Q. You owned them last year?

A. Yes, sir; before the sale was made. Some of them we bought and paid for before the sale was made.

Mr. CHASE continued: —

Value of the Land. Another View. — The land in the present South Burying-ground is valued by the assessors at \$2 per foot, which does not take into account the encumbrances of tombs. There are upon the land, according to a previous committee's report, 162 tombs, — call it now 150. These tombs cost about \$250 and upwards, each, and could not probably be purchased for the cost, amounting to \$37,500.

This amount deducted from the assessors' valuation,

\$2 per foot — 65,247 feet, in round numbers	\$130,494
Less	37,500

Leaves	\$92,994
------------------	----------

Now, the value of the land on Washington

street, say, 26,606½, at \$3	79,817 75
--	-----------

James street, 11,237½, at \$1	11,375 50
---	-----------

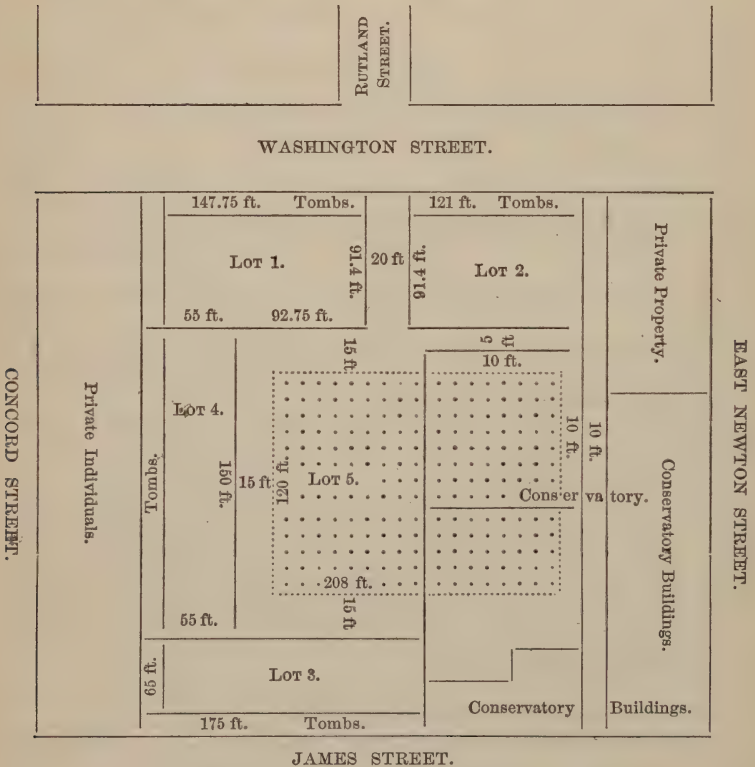
	\$91,056 25
--	-------------

The remainder, 24,621½, at \$28	6,894 02
---	----------

	\$97,950 27
--	-------------

Thus the lots on Washington street and James street alone at a fair valuation would cover nearly the whole assessed value without putting any valuation upon the interior lots. I submit that by

no fair means of estimating can this land in the interior of the Burying-ground be valued at any such extravagant prices as have been named by gentlemen before this committee and elsewhere. No real-estate dealer of intelligence would place any high value upon land anywhere, situated similarly to this, inaccessible and encumbered with tombs whose holders have perpetual rights to them and the approaches to them. I have here another plan which I will put in:—



The dotted lines indicate the land to be covered by the building.

The part on the left of the dividing line belongs to the city, and contains 12,960 feet.

The spaces marked 15 ft. outside the dotted lines on the plan indicate an open passage-way around the building, and with the one to Washington street, and a 5-ft. space, contain 7,873 feet.

Lot 1.	14,627½ feet, at \$3.00 per foot	\$43,881 75
Lot 2.	11,979 feet, at \$3.00 per foot	35,937 00
Lot 3.	11,237½ feet, at \$1.00 per foot	11,237 50
Lot 4.	7,800 feet, at \$0.28 per foot	2,184 00
Lot 5.	12,960 feet, at \$0.28 per foot	3,628 80
Lot 6.	One-half of 7,723 feet in passage-way, 3,861½ feet, at \$0.28 per foot, ...	1,081 22
		<u>\$97,950 27</u>

Land belonging to the city, about 65,247 feet, assessed at \$2.00	
per foot	\$130,494 00
Less tombs on the land, say 150, at \$250	37,500 00
Leaves	\$92,994 00

Mr. BEAMAN. — I would ask whether this hearing has anything to do with the value of the land? I do not understand that this hearing has anything whatever to do with the value of the land. The simple question is, whether the City Council shall allow the land to be sold at any price, or whether the committee shall recommend that? I think that to allow the introduction of evidence of the value of sacred ground of this kind is not in harmony with public sentiment.

Mr. CHASE. — Our basis, sir, is the city's estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. — The hearing was given upon a petition for the purchase of this land at 28 cents a foot. Those who wish to remonstrate against the sale are permitted to have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CHASE. — I have some letters which I wish to read : —

BOSTON, October 10, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR : — I sincerely hope that the effort making to secure the portion of land adjacent to the Conservatory of Music, necessary for the erection of the proposed hall, for musical and educational purposes, will be successful. I really can see no substantial objection to the sale of the land by the city and at a small — a nominal — price, for the purpose stated ; that being directly in the line of the schools, the Public Library, and all other educational enterprises, and of that aid to institutions in which both the city and State have coöperated with individuals to secure their establishment. So far as the land is concerned, its actual value for any salable purposes is very small ; and, fortunately, there is no tender sentiment to be disturbed by taking it. On the other hand, the benefit that will accrue to the public, and especially to people of moderate means, by having a hall erected thereon, which shall be adapted, in capacity and construction, to musical and other educational entertainments, at moderate cost, is of the greatest advantage. The energy and perseverance and thorough good sense with which you have planned and executed everything connected with the Conservatory thus far, ought to inspire the fullest confidence and heartiest coöperation in carrying your work to completion.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

Dr. E. TOURJEE, *Director, etc., of N.E. Conservatory of Music* : —

We, the undersigned, heartily concur in the above. (Signed) Sam'l N. Brown, Ezra Farnsworth, W. H. Kennard, Abram French, J. A. Felt, Sam'l Carr, Jr., E. W. Dennison, C. M. Clapp, Rufus S. Frost, Oliver Ditson, Dana Estes, Geo. A. Miner, Edward L. Tead, M. D. Spaulding, Edward Tyler, J. B. Moors, D. Webster King, Charles A. Rogers, D. G. Woodvine, John Billings, Chas. F. Morse, W. W. Robertson, H. R. Corthell, J. E. V. Hayden, Jas. P. Sullivan, Hyneman Bros., Cutler Bros. & Co., A. H. Harris, C. O. Loomis, M. D., F. D. Gilmore.

EBEN TOURJEE, Esq. : —

BOSTON, October 2, 1883.

DEAR SIR, — The land you refer to in the graveyard, in rear of the Conservatory of Music, on East Newton street, has no market value at present, and could not be sold at any price. If, however, the city should deed it to another party, it would become at once taxable property, from which the city would derive an income.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. K. WILLIS.

Boston, October 25, 1883.

MR. TOURJEE:—

DEAR SIR,—I consider the lot of land in the cemetery adjoining the New England Conservatory of Music, which is deemed desirable to add to said property, is of no value for any other purpose.

Yours truly,
F. G. BARNES.

Boston, October 24, 1883.

DR. E. TOURJEE:—

MY DEAR SIR,—We are asked to set a value on a lot of land 110 feet square, a part of the South End Burying-ground, joining the New England Conservatory of Music, entrance through a ten-foot passage-way, 110 feet from any street.

For such a lot of land to any one that can use it, it may be worth thirty or thirty-five cents per foot, but, as a matter of sale,—to sell again,—it has little or no commercial value,—the city having sold better land, within five years, in the North Hampton district, for twenty-eight cents, on good streets, and not worth more now.

BRICE S. EVANS & SON.

MR. STEVENS.—I submit that the letters from men as to the value of this land are not evidence.

MR. OSBORNE.—They are not evidence in the proper sense, but the committee can consider them.

MR. MACKIN.—That letter has reference to the 11,000 feet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What bearing has it on this land?

A. The land is similarly situated.

Q. I do not think it has any bearing?

A. I am speaking now of the price of the land.

Q. You have introduced a letter of ex-Governor Rice. Is that given in testimony in regard to this particular lot of land?

A. No, sir; but the two lots are similarly situated.

MR. MACKIN.—I do not think they are similarly situated. I think it would be necessary to have his testimony in regard to the piece of land.

The CHAIRMAN.—You are now coming to this piece of land?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. MACKIN.—Have you any testimony in reference to this piece of land?

A. I have some testimony. The two pieces are similarly situated, but not exactly the same.

Q. They are two different pieces of land; they are differently situated, and bought at different times?

A. In making up their decision the committee will consider all those questions.

MR. MACKIN.—They are being purchased from different governments. I was not in the government last year. I object to the gentleman going on at this rate.

MR. OSBORNE.—I would like to hear what he has to say. It is not very material, but I think we had better hear him.

The CHAIRMAN.—As long as you have your statement prepared, you may go on.

MR. CHASE.—Our neighbor, Dr. Stevens, objects to further dese-

eration of the burying-ground. He feels differently now from what he did when he purchased his last slice of the burying-ground, — and on speculation, too. The records show, I think, that the doctor bought a piece of land, which was formerly in the burying-ground, for a certain price, and very soon after sold a portion of it for the same price which he paid for the whole, — a nice little speculation. What about the remains in that tract? He pertinently remarks: “We are not all barbarians!” No, we are not all. He thinks the city had better give him the land rather than sell to the Conservatory, as he would pay taxes on it. Suppose the city gave him \$10,000 worth of land. Taxes this year \$17 per thousand, that would be \$170 income. Now, suppose the city sell the same amount, \$10,000 worth, to the Conservatory, on which interest were paid 6 per cent., equal to \$600 per year, or \$470 per year better than by the doctor’s plan. Mr. Oliver C. Stevens says, if this hall goes up my house will be ruined. We regret exceedingly that any one of our neighbors should be so near to ruin. He also takes it seriously to heart, because, after we had bought and paid for the land, some of our students, unbeknown to any of the officers of the Conservatory, started a surprise party, raised a little money, and insisted upon paying for one foot, or more, of the land; afterward some of the teachers took it up, and quite a “little sum was raised in that way.” We fail to see anything disreputable in this transaction.

Mr. STEVENS. — Did you send that letter around?

Mr. CHASE. — You can inquire later.

Mr. STEVENS. — I ask if the Conservatory employed a collector to go about and solicit subscriptions; was authorized by any person to go from house to house and solicit subscriptions to pay for this land?

Dr. STEVENS. — I want to say that I never bought a foot or an inch of land in the cemetery. Mr. Davis bought a piece of the ground, and after it was granted to him, he lent me a piece in the rear of my house, which is in my backyard; but there are no graves upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. — I think, gentlemen, we will have to let Mr. Chase go on without interruption.

Mr. STEVENS. — May I ask Mr. Chase that single question?

Mr. CHASE. — I claim the right to go on.

The CHAIRMAN. — We would rather have him finish his report, and then we can ask him questions afterwards.

The reason why the special committee, and the Committee on Public Lands, did not fix a price upon the land asked for is perfectly plain to those who have examined the premises, and is the same as induced a former city government to convey a portion of the same burial-ground to Mr. George H. Davis, and is exactly expressed in conversation by a dozen or more, and in letters which we have brought before this committee from three real-estate men.

In the letter of Mr. Evans is suggested the price offered and accepted by the last City Government, viz., 28 cents per foot. Mr. Evans writes, “Better land, on good streets, has been sold for 28 cents;” and we seized upon that as the only suggestion that could be obtained from any one as to price. The fee in land in a burying-

ground, away from any street, and from any reasonable expectation of any street ever being opened to it, and encumbered with tombs which may be holden forever, certainly cannot be very great.

No man has been found with courage enough to make an offer of any kind for this land, excepting only the Conservatory.

It is asked, "Why not lay out this lot in the same way that the land on the opposite side of Washington street is laid out?" Simply because the tracts are of different size and shape. In one case the tract is about 450 feet by about 300 feet, in the other about 300 feet by 125 feet, according to the plan which the gentleman had drawn for use on a former occasion, and which is found in the report of the committee, of which the questioner was a member. Further, in the present case, if such a plan were adopted, nearly all the land for sale would be on one side of the street, that on the opposite side being occupied.

It is said by our opponent that the Conservatory has imposed upon the Council. The Conservatory has in everything been open and above board. The first committee of the joint board, five in number, after visiting the premises and examining thoroughly, reported unanimously in favor of selling the land. The Board of Aldermen, the whole number, twelve, visited the premises, and voted unanimously to sell the land. The Council, many of them (all were invited) visited the grounds, and voted 47 in favor of selling to 22 against. The land purchased was paid for the day we were notified that the deed was ready. This is not imposition or swindling, as we understand it.

You are warned against an "unscrupulous corporation." The Executive Committee of the Conservatory corporation is composed of Hon. R. S. Frost, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Dr. Tourjée, J. S. Paine, Esq., Hon. W. P. Ellison, and others. Who is this man that makes this unscrupulous charge? You, gentlemen of the committee, know perfectly well.

The CHAIRMAN. — What unscrupulous charge do you refer to?

Mr. CHASE. — The charge that it is an unscrupulous —

Mr. MACKIN. — That it is an unscrupulous committee?

Mr. CHASE. — No, sir; that it is an unscrupulous corporation. I think I read it correctly in the first place. I will read it again. (Mr. Chase repeated the sentence.) Who is this man that makes this unscrupulous charge against this Executive Committee of the Conservatory, of the corporation, the names of the trustees of which I have read to you.

Mr. BEAMAN. — Cannot we know who the man was?

The CHAIRMAN. — It is not necessary.

Mr. CHASE. — So far as the legality of the transaction is concerned, the matter is fully and clearly settled by the Corporation Counsel, Gen. E. P. Nettleton: —

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE,
2 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
October 20, 1883.

To the Committee on the South Burying-Ground: —

GENTLEMEN, — The city unquestionably owns in fee-simple the South Burying-ground, and can quitclaim its estate therein without incurring any liability. I do not feel so certain (since it is impossible to determine by the

records) that no persons have at any time acquired rights in the land, which still survive; and though, in my opinion, the existence of such rights is too shadowy to seriously affect the city's title, yet, to avoid a possibility of legal controversy, the City Council should, I think, provide for the removal of the bodies that lie buried there, before attempting a sale of the land.

Very respectfully,

E. P. NETTLETON,
Corporation Counsel.

This is precisely what the city has done, and the stipulation is in the deed of the land already sold to the Conservatory.

Mr. WHITMORE. — Has that stipulation been complied with?

Mr. CHASE. — Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITMORE. — The statement is very different from the fact.

The CHAIRMAN. — What was the condition you complied with?

Mr. STEVENS. — When were the bodies removed?

Mr. CHASE. — None have been removed.

The CHAIRMAN. — There have been no preparations made to build, as yet?

Mr. CHASE. — No, sir; we put up a temporary building with post-holes three feet deep. They are not dug low enough to reach the bodies, and it is only a temporary building.

Mr. MACKIN. — It is the building for which you got a permit?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACKIN. — It makes no difference what kind of a building it is; it is a building?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEVENS. — Did you go to the Board of Health and get a permit to remove any bodies?

A. We got a permission to put up the building, but we did not find any bodies to remove. We should have removed them if we found them.

Mr. MACKIN. — Did you notify the Board of Health that you were going to commence improvements there?

A. No, sir; we did not commence any improvements. The ground is not disturbed except by those post-holes.

Mr. WHITMORE. — Did you see the post-holes dug?

A. No, sir; but I can bring you the testimony of those who did see them.

Mr. OSBORNE. — I suppose that if you found bodies there you would have notified the Board of Health?

A. Yes, sir; but we did not find any bodies or remains.

The CHAIRMAN. — Were you there when the digging was done?

A. No, sir; I asked two of our men about it, and they said no bodies were found there.

Q. Did you appoint anybody to inspect it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?

A. Mr. Adams.

Mr. CHASE. — Mr. Kelly thinks this ground should be preserved as a breathing-spot. This seems hardly necessary when there are two beautiful large parks on the very next square.

Besides, his mother was buried there and has been removed. The remains must have been placed in a tomb, which may have been removed and all possibility of identity lost.

It is a glorious, beneficent, and beautiful provision of Providence which allows the "dust to return to the dust as it was, and the spirit to Him who gave it." It is the character, the spirit, which we delight to commemorate and honor, and "Sacred to the memory of" is a far more endearing epithet than "Here lies the dust of," and, in my opinion, a monument or headstone erected either in one of our beautiful cemeteries or in private or more retired grounds, though the dust itself might not be there, would be fully as respectful to the departed and satisfactory to the living as to think only of the dust in some unknown and perhaps desolate spot. Think not of the dead in the cold dark ground, but in the fair homes of the blest.

Mrs. Robinson, too, had a father there, but he is not there now. Time's busy fingers have long since disintegrated body and bones, and the dust is mingled with the earth, and the decree "to dust shalt thou return" is literally fulfilled. No hand can ever trace the identical particles, but the memory may be preserved, and history may be made by suitably commemorating, in enduring marble or otherwise, the life, death, and character of our ancestors, though the particular portion of earth of which they were composed may not lie beneath the monument.

Mr. Beaman scaled the iron gate, as he could find no other means of entrance, and found the South Burying-ground to be a disgrace to the city. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." The ground should be sacred, and the nuisance should be abated, but how? The question of the committee took him off his base, and he could not tell what he would do were he in the committee's place. So we'll reckon him on our side, for he says he is friendly to the Conservatory, and we believe it, as most people are.

Our friend from Ward 11, Mr. Blume, in his long and terrible speeches in the Council, makes most extraordinary charges against, and denunciations of, the Conservatory. Of twenty or more different statements of his I will only call your attention to one, which, for correctness and weight of argument, is a fair specimen of all. He says:—

This whole Conservatory of Music is like a mushroom, and it is so like a mushroom that it will tumble quicker than a mushroom does.

The conservatory system of teaching was started by Dr. Tourjée in 1853 in R.I., and, after a successful career of fourteen years in that State, he came to Boston in 1867, and started the New England Conservatory of Music. It has had an unprecedented career of success, having become, years ago, the largest institution of the kind in the world; it has maintained and increased its supremacy steadily until the present time.

If the honorable gentleman has in his garden mushrooms of 31 years, or even 17 years' growth, I submit that a practical test would prove them to be not unlike his statements in this case—too tough to be useful.

Our learned opponent is reported as having said : —

The trustees of the Conservatory have violated what they said was a sacred trust, in not removing the bodies of the dead.

This is not true.

They are now building an addition to the Conservatory.

This is not true.

A large portion of the persons buried there were well-known business men.

This is not true.

There are but few paupers in comparison.

This is not true.

He could prove that the Conservatory was a big boarding-house, with a music-box attachment.

This is not true, and is misrepresentation No. 5 in about fourteen lines.

This Conservatory is and is destined to continue to remain among the grandest and noblest institutions in the whole world. Its teachers are drawn from the most noted schools of Europe and America, and are equal to any that can be produced anywhere. Its scholars come from all parts of the country and beyond, and will bear comparison with those of any college or literary institution in the land. Its trustees are men of financial and literary reputation, who mean business when they take hold of any enterprise. The city of Boston is justly termed the Athens of America, and its government and people are proud of its schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions for advancement in education and the arts, and the New England Conservatory of Music is not an exception to this general rule, and will not be left uncared for; and the efforts of all concerned in this institution will be joined with those of the city government and citizens to make it increasingly worthy of their admiration and patronage.

Dr. STEVENS. — I think Mr. Beaman showed that the burying-ground was a disgrace to the city, and it was on account of the barn they have built there. He said so, and he is here.

Mr. BEAMAN. — I think I may be allowed to correct that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. — If this thing continues this way, we will never get through the hearing. The committee will consider what your statement was.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I would like to ask one or two questions of Mr. Chase.

Mr. CHASE. — We have others to put on.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I think that he should answer certain questions bearing upon the matter.

Mr. OSBORNE. — But suppose he refuses to answer ; what power have the committee to force him ?

Mr. WHITMORE. — No power, but if he refuses information to us, it can be seen that — I wanted to ask him about the statement made last year. I want to see how it compares with the experience of this year. The questions are directly to the point, and I do not imagine there will be any objection.

The CHAIRMAN. — You might tell the committee in private, and we will consider it.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I had just as lieve state them now. He has made certain statements in regard to the finances of the institution. That was a year ago. I would like to know if they are going to pay off that debt. I want to know whether they are in a better financial condition to-day than they were a year ago ? We have the figures from last year. On page 25 of last year's report they stated that every department of the Conservatory, including board, was paying expenses, with a surplus remaining. I wish to know in regard to that whether they have continued to make money on those departments. I think the committee should know how much of their revenue has come from running a boarding-house, how much of their expenditures have been for tuition, and how much they have made on tuition. They have put these statements in, and it seems to me when they come here as a corporation, and state what they have done, the committee ought certainly to know what position they are in this year. In the same way, I may offer to say, that I desire to ask in regard to other conservatories in this city. I am informed that Mr. Petersilea and Mr. Eichberg have conservatories, and there are one or two other quite large musical schools. I want this committee to ask what the difference is between Mr. Tourjée's and Mr. Eichberg's schools, why it is that one is a public institution and the other a private one ? I want this committee to know wherein it differs from the other musical schools, except that they keep a large boarding-house. When they claim to be the greatest conservatory in the world, I want this committee to take evidence in regard to other conservatories, and see wherein these claims are justified. I should like to know what their methods of examination are ; whether diplomas have been granted to persons who have taken one or two terms at the college ? There is a number of those questions which come directly to the point ; they are not intended to be impertinent ; but they are matters upon which the Conservatory should be ready to give the committee evidence upon, when they make these claims.

Mr. OSBORNE. — Just a minute ; some of those questions seem to be very pertinent as to a man's private business. They may be making money upon keeping boarders, and do not desire to impart the information. I do not see anything wrong in the question.

Mr. WHITMORE. — No, sir ; but what I am pointing at is this, that it has been urged repeatedly that this Conservatory was a great public benefit, and nobody was making money out of it personally. If that is so, when they are merely attempting to carry on a benevolent institution, you cannot be sorry if they are making money on their tuition fees, or on their boarding-house arrange-

ment. It was because the gentleman seemed to dwell so much upon that subject that —

Mr. CHASE. — I want to rise to a question of privilege. I want to know whether our side has closed?

The CHAIRMAN. — The committee voted to grant Mr. Whitmore the privilege to state just what he has stated.

Mr. WHITMORE. — I have certain questions to suggest to this committee. I would like to know whether this Conservatory is without any parallel in the world, or whether it is very much like some other private schools? I think that is a matter the committee have a right to know. We know what a college is; we know something about the restrictions put upon the students at a college. I should like to know how far the students are under restraint in this Conservatory? I have been informed that persons can go there and board at this institution without taking any lessons in that place; that they can go there and take lessons from private teachers, either in the Conservatory or elsewhere. It seems to me until you know something more about this matter the gauzy statements which have been made in regard to this institution should be understood by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. — What this committee is trying to consider, in my judgment, is, whether or not we will grant to the corporation the portion of land that they ask for?

Mr. WHITMORE. — Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. — Now, will they pay the city for this portion of land if they get it? There is no need of going into the details about this institution, and it seems to me it is incompetent and unnecessary. That is the way it looks to me.

Mr. WHITMORE. — That point was raised last year, and it was met in exactly this way: if you are going to sell a piece of land to a party you want to know something about his position financially.

Mr. OSBORNE. — If he pay for it in cash, what difference does it make?

The CHAIRMAN. — They bought a piece of land last year, and have paid for it.

Mr. WHITMORE. — Yes, sir; but this piece is very much larger, and will cost a great deal more money.

Mr. STEVENS. — I was going to say that inasmuch as the price offered for this piece of land is based upon the fact that it is an educational institution, and that it is a benefit to the City of Boston, I think it is no more than fair to ask the privilege of asking questions as to how it benefits the city, inquiring upon what basis their claims are founded.

The CHAIRMAN. — We have had the report of last year under consideration, and have read it.

Mr. OSBORNE. — But suppose this Conservatory is willing to take this land at the price fixed by real-estate men, selected, one by themselves, one by the city, and another selected by both, what difference would that make?

Mr. STEVENS. — I think it would make this difference: they would be in the same position I would be if I offered to take this

land and invade this burying-ground, on the ground that I am doing a business which is a great benefit to the city of Boston. They do not come in here as an ordinary purchaser does, asking to buy the land at a fair price.

Dr. STEVENS. — We object to selling the land at any price.

Mr. STEVENS. — We object to selling it at any price. When they claim that they are a public benefit they ought to be required to prove it. Last year they were asked to state their financial condition to the committee in confidence, and they declined, and they decline now, as I understand it.

Ex-Alderman KELLY. — I should like to ask if I can be heard about three minutes on that point?

Mr. CHASE. — If the committee want any information which is pertinent to the case before them, the Conservatory is perfectly willing to give it. But I must absolutely decline to be cross-questioned by Mr. Whitmore, for this reason: the first time I ever saw him I asked him to have a few minutes' conversation with me on the subject, but he utterly declined to have anything to say to me for the reason that he could hold no conversation with any one who wanted to steal the graveyard. I think that is sufficient reason for my declining. If you want to ask any questions of the Conservatory now or elsewhere, we are willing to give you any information you wish. If Mr. Whitmore wishes to know anything about the Conservatory he is invited to do what he never has done, and that is to visit the Conservatory and see its workings. I should be happy to show him all its parts, but not to take him into the counting-room and show him all our business arrangements.

Mr. MACKIN. — Suppose this present City Government, in its wisdom, saw fit to give you the land, allowing the city to still retain a fee in the land, would your corporation be willing to accept the title?

Mr. CHASE. — No, sir, we would not be willing to accept it, and for this reason: the land is of comparatively small value. We propose to put a building there worth several hundred thousand dollars. I do not think you or any other gentleman would consider it a fair business transaction to buy it in that way. We want to buy it for what it is worth. We have had an offer from members of the City Council, not officially, of course, that they would give it to us for nothing upon that condition; but we prefer to buy it for what it is worth, and pay for it.

Mr. MACKIN. — Then supposing your institution should become unsuccessful, — suppose there were ten or fifteen other institutions in opposition to you, — how do you know it is going to be a success, and how does the city get any guaranty that this land will be used for educational purposes?

Mr. CHASE. — Well, they would not get any. But we take this ground —

Mr. MACKIN. — You ask for it because it is for educational purposes, and you want to get into the graveyard and to hack it up?

Mr. CHASE. — Our expectation is that it will be a public benefit. But we cannot tell but it may be superseded. You cannot tell

when this City Hall will be used for other purposes. But we want to buy it for what it is worth.

The CHAIRMAN. — In your report you stated that nobody but paupers were buried there.

Mr. CHASE. — No, sir; I said it was stated here that but a small proportion of paupers were buried there. I say that is not so.

Mr. MACKIN. — You said that, if you got this grant of land in the centre of this lot, the remaining tombs on the outside, both southerly and easterly and westerly, could remain intact indefinitely. What guaranty have you of that? You came in at the last of the year and asked for 11,000 feet, and now you are asking for 20,000 feet more.

Mr. CHASE. — The owners of those tombs have the right to hold them forever, but they are liable to be purchased, and sold like all other property, and they have been transferred over and over again.

Mr. MACKIN. — But the city has an equity in some of them?

Mr. CHASE. — Yes, sir, the city has an equity in some of them.

Mr. MACKIN. — But suppose you come in next year and ask for them?

Mr. CHASE. — It would be a matter for the city government to consider. The city would be under no obligation to sell them. It could hold the tombs in that cemetery just as one private individual can hold them. In regard to the paupers being buried in the ground I wish to state that I have looked over the records pretty extensively, but not to count them, and my judgment is that more than nine-tenths of the burials are city and town poor, or inmates from the hospitals, or strangers in the town.

Mr. MACKIN. — Where did you get that impression?

Mr. CHASE. — I looked over the records carefully for a good many years.

Mr. MACKIN. — Does the record state by whom they were buried?

Mr. CHASE. — It does not state by whom they were buried, but in a large number of cases, I think the majority of all, it is stated where they are from.

Q. Were they not from the town of Boston?

A. Yes, sir; they were from the town of Boston, and in a good many cases they were parties who had met with accidental deaths, drowning, inebriates, and still-born, etc. They had no burial-place, and were buried at the city's expense. The records all show that, and they are all in the old books. It is perfectly easy to ascertain how many were from the city poor. There are some names which are not marked, so that it would be impossible, so far as I am able to tell, where they did come from. In some cases the records state the family, and in others they merely give the name.

Q. You speak of the fee in the land where the people are buried. Now, there were many burials in which the parties paid for the privilege. Now, if they were buried without paying the city the fee, don't the city hold that land intact?

A. I don't pretend to say but what they would. It is a nice legal question.

Q. Do you make a point that the city gets the fee? Do you make a point that it is the paupers' tract?

A. Well, there is a question about that. There would be a fee if they did hold it.

Q. I suppose you hold by bond the right to these tombs that come upon this land you propose to take?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you explain to me just one little thing? You said that no man had had the courage to come in and ask for this burying-ground. What do I infer from that?

A. You misunderstood me. I said no one had the courage to make an offer for it.

Q. That is about the same. It does not require a great deal of courage to make an offer for a piece of land. It is audacity to offer a low price.

A. No, sir; you misunderstand me. I have asked at least fifty persons to say what they would give for that land; whether they would give fifty cents or a dollar a foot, or twenty-five cents. I never found but one man who said he would pay anything, and he said he would pay only ten cents. That is the only response.

Q. What was the reason they wouldn't buy it?

A. Because it was not marketable.

Q. Why not?

A. There is no entrance upon a public street.

Q. It is on Washington and St. James streets?

A. I refer to the interior, which is not on any street.

Q. Don't you presume there is a right of way into it of 20 feet now?

A. There is a passage-way into the graveyard.

Q. It has always been there?

A. Not a public passage-way.

Q. Why would not that be a public passage-way? It has been retained for that special purpose.

A. Yes, sir. The city could lay it out.

Q. Don't you suppose those men you talk of would give more than ten cents a foot?

A. I don't believe they would.

Q. You never raised that question?

A. I only asked them what they would give for that land. They did not consider it in the market to be sold.

Prof. TOURJEE. — Mr. Chairman —

Mr. STEVENS. — Mr. Chairman —

Mr. CHASE. — We have another gentleman here whom we would like to introduce.

Mr. STEVENS. — In behalf of the remonstrants I should like to file certain interrogatories with the committee, for them to ask in their discretion. If the gentleman refuses to answer any questions *viva voce*, except from the committee, I should like to suggest in writing some questions which I can file within a week.

Mr. MACKIN. — How soon would you present those questions? Could you not present them at this session?

Mr. STEVENS. — No, sir; it would be impossible. We will file them about the first of the week.

Mr. OSBORNE. — It strikes me the committee are capable of asking all necessary questions. We cannot compel them to answer.

Dr. STEVENS. — We want the committee to understand that we do not oppose the sale of the land for twenty-eight cents a foot; but we oppose selling it at any price.

Mr. OSBORNE. — We understand it.

Mr. STEVENS. — It seems to me that when an educational institution asks to have a graveyard invaded, there should be some means of finding out how much of it is educational.

The CHAIRMAN. — We will consider that question before the hearing is closed. Dr. Tourjée, have you some gentleman you would like to have heard?

Prof. TOURJÉE. — I would call Dr. W. F. Warren, one of our trustees.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. F. WARREN, PRESIDENT OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN. — I had no thought of speaking when I came into this room. I simply came because I am interested in the Conservatory. I was asked to explain my position as a trustee. I had such knowledge of the institution that I was willing to do so, although having as many duties as I can well attend to elsewhere, I believe that I should be rendering a public service to give some time to this institution. I have attended with care to what has been stated since I came in, and it seems to me that the case has been very clearly presented, and that some questions have betrayed a little misunderstanding of the real nature of the application. As I understand it there is nothing inconsistent in the different parts of the case as submitted. In the first place, the petition is for the City Government to consider the question of selling this land to the Conservatory. So far as the form of the petition goes, it comes in the light of a simple business transaction, and has been brought forward, if I have correctly understood the presentation of the case, in that light, first and foremost. Why, then, should there be any further representation? If I understand it, it is simply an ordinary business transaction, and it is within the power of the city to know something more about the parties proposing and suggesting their desires. It is perfectly proper that the city should understand what this institution is. Certainly, after so many years' history right here in the heart of the city, it cannot be very difficult to find out whether the representations made are true or not. Certainly, I am confident that I speak the sentiments of the trustees when I say I wish not only this committee, but the whole City Government, to understand all the facts that have any bearing whatever on the transaction. Furthermore, a question has been raised as to its being an institution of public value and benefit, and as to how it differs from certain other conservatories. I certainly supposed that its difference from others was well understood. Certainly, there is no other conservatory in the city that is wholly managed by trustees, who not only

have no pecuniary interest whatever in the earnings of the institution, but who, furthermore, give their time and labor to make the institution a success. If it can be shown that these other institutions do that then they would be on an equality, so far as any favor they might wish from the City Government, and if they were present, and presented such evidence of a public character as to distinguish them from a private commercial enterprise, I would be quite as willing to speak a good word for them as I am for this one. It is only because of its public character that I take an interest in it, and give time and attention to it. The same might be said of every other member of the Board of Trustees.

With respect to the further question of the ability of the institution to meet any engagement into which it might enter in the purchase of this land, it seems to me that if the committee desire, for their own use and for the use of the City Government, to enter into the comparative financial privileges and condition of the institution, as it stands to-day, as compared with a year ago, I am sure there will be no hesitation in giving that comparative statement.

In view, then, of these facts, and in view, in the first place, of the facts that have been presented, with regard to the very small commercial value of the land, if it were to be treated in a commercial way, — second, in view of the public character of the institution, where we offset one public interest by another, — the public interest in a cemetery and the public interest in a living institution, — that it is for the benefit of the city, it seems to me that in all respects the case comes before you in the right shape. It is not a purely commercial transaction. The City Government might not be disposed to entertain the offer of a speculator, who wanted for his own purposes to have the cemetery invaded; but it may very properly weigh the two public interests, the interest, on the one hand, in a burying-ground that is disused, and the interest in a living and growing institution; and it seems to me that is a very proper question for the committee to weigh.

In view of all these facts, and in respect to the financial ability of the institution, which will be furnished if needed, it seems to me the case ought to stand very clear before the minds of the committee. I trust that they will deal with it in the same enlightened spirit in which the City Government of Boston is accustomed to deal with public interests.

STATEMENT OF EX-ALDERMAN DANIEL D. KELLY. — *Resumed.*

Ex-Alderman KELLY. — Do I understand that the remonstrants will have a further opportunity to say anything?

The CHAIRMAN. — It was voted by the committee that any remonstrants should be heard if they came in.

Ex-Alderman KELLY. — At the last meeting I was unable to come here on account of sickness. But I take it that this is a plain subject. I am very sorry that some of the remonstrants seem to misunderstand what is to be the direct question for them to consider. Now, I take it to be that the first point is, whether the city has a

legal right to convey this property to any corporation. Second, if they have the legal right, have they the moral right to convey this land to some other concern or corporation? If you decide that you have a right to give away ten, twenty, or thirty thousand feet from the burying-ground, I trust it will be for a nominal sum. I hope the City Government will not so far forget itself as to sell the land in this burying-ground. If this institution is worthy of being fostered, and the only place in the city which will be a benefit to it is opening the burying-ground, then for Heaven's sake give the land to them; do not sell the bones and ashes of the ancestors of the residents of Boston. You had better give it away. That is my idea.

But, in the first place, we will admit — because that direct information I will admit — that what the gentleman said here in regard to the institution is correct. I agree with him in regard to the value of it for the growing-up population. But the question for you to settle is, is there no other place in the city of Boston where this location can be located?

But then, you say, the city has committed itself to put this building upon the burial-ground, because they have already voted some ten thousand feet of land, more or less. If the city has made this error, and it is an error of judgment, then let the city take back the land, if the Conservatory will convey it, and make the consideration such that shall make them whole in some other part of the city. I trust that the city, that no institution, has got so poor that the only place where they can buy a foundation for a music hall, which is to be an honor to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and New England in particular, unless it is built upon the bones and ashes of the ancestors of the people of Boston.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that neither have you, nor any other member of the committee, a mother or father buried there. This gentleman says that Mr. Kelly's mother was taken up. It is true that it is so stated, but still I believe that my mother remains there.

It is admitted that a large portion of these graves were filled with paupers. I do not believe that the city of Boston is so poor that it is obliged to sell the graves of paupers to build public institutions, and I believe that we can build a music hall at the South End without putting it upon the graves of the unfortunate poor. I am willing to contribute something to build this institution. I have no disposition to find fault with what they say it is. I am not a lawyer, but I say you have no legal right to convey this property; and, in the second place, you have no right to build a building over the grave of my father and mother. If you vote to give away or sell this land, then I hope the people of Boston will fight this inch by inch to the end. I do not believe you have a moral or legal right to convey this property to them, and I hope in Heaven's name that you will not.

If there is no other place to be found for a music hall like this for the rising generation of Boston, then for Heaven's sake try and find some other place; but, if you can't find it, then give the land to them; but let your consideration be such, that when the build-

ing is turned into a dancing hall, instead of a music hall, the land reverts back to the city of Boston, with the building upon it. Don't make an error, and have it so that it can be used for any other purpose. If there are a few acres of vacant land left in the city, I say use it, and respect the ashes of your ancestors.

For my part, I shall say no more. This spot is as dear to me as it is to anybody else. I was poor, my mother was poor, my brother paid for the right to have her remains rest there in peace. I believe she lies there, and to the end I shall fight against this thing. I think you have no right to convey this land to them, and that they have no right to come here and take it.

STATEMENT OF MR. BEAMAN. — *Resumed.*

MR. BEAMAN. — I think I have a right to correct myself. If this land is to be sold, I should as lieve this institution would have it as any one else. But Mr. Kelly has said, I believe, that the city of Boston ought not to sell this land at any price. The only excuse I thought of, upon which you ought to sell it, was on account of the health of the public. That is the only thing that would justify you in doing anything more with this cemetery. If the health of the community demands it let the bodies be buried somewhere else, and then sell the land to the highest bidder. Meet the question in that way. First decide whether or not the cemetery is unhealthy. If its continuance is not destructive of health, let it remain. The present condition of the cemetery is a disgrace to the city. I mean the general aspect of the place and the condition of the tombs are a disgrace to the city. If you are going to keep it as a cemetery, it should be kept in order. If any one has relatives buried there he is entitled to have that place kept as a pleasant place to visit. I think Mr. Kelly has stated the question fairly. If the city of Boston has received money for a lot of land, in which to bury the remains of the dead, I believe the city is in honor bound to keep that land clear as it is.

I was talking with a gentleman who was interested in the building proposed to be put upon the Granary Burying-ground. He was one of those that fought it right through, and was determined that it should not be done. If the city was not justified in taking that cemetery, to put up a building for itself, how would it be justified in selling this cemetery? It seems to me, if ever anything could justify you in taking a burial-ground, it would be for the city to take it for itself for a location for a public building. But the city did not do it. Now, I don't see how you can justify yourselves in giving this land to another institution. So I wish to put myself right in this matter. I am not unfriendly to the Conservatory, but I am opposed to selling this land to any institution. The only thing I would be in favor of is, that, if the city was to decide that the public health required that those tombs should be removed, then let them be removed; but for no other reason do I think you are justified in selling this land, in which the remains of the ancestors of the people of Boston rest to-day.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBINSON, OF MALDEN.--*Resumed.*

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: when I spoke to you at the last hearing I knew very little about the merits of the case. I do not now propose to enter into them at all. I have nothing to say in regard to the Conservatory of Music or any other institution. It is not a matter of dollars and cents with me. That has nothing to do with the case in my mind.

You know I told you at the last hearing that why I appeared here was because my father lies there, and I do not wish to have his bones disturbed. I would not add anything to that now. But in looking over the report of last year, one or two things struck me; but as Mr. Kelly has enlarged upon one thing, I will not now allude to it, except to say that my father died in June, 1831, and that he was put into the ground before the ordinance was passed in 1832. Therefore I cannot say much about the law. But there are others who lie there now. I have tried to estimate how many of their descendants are interested in this matter. That they are not here to express their interest is because they have no means of knowing of the hearing. I, who live in the city here, knew nothing about it. One reason is, you do not advertise it in the newspapers. I looked in three newspapers and could not find it, and afterwards found it in the *Herald*.

The CHAIRMAN — This matter has been advertised in all the daily papers of Boston.

Mrs. ROBINSON. — Then I did not see it. But my point is, that you do not reach those who are outside of the city. Now, if those 800 people who lie there now, and who each paid for that privilege 75 cents, they certainly have some right to remain there. I have tried, to estimate the number of descendants these people have. My father has 11 descendants. If each of those 800 has 11 descendants — it is a small average — there are at least 8,000 people, scattered all over the country, interested in this matter. My friends are at the West, in the East, and down in Maine; they are just as much interested as I am, and if they could be here and attend this hearing, and speak upon the question, they would do so. I do not say there is a legal point in the question of the right of the city to sell this land, but if there is, I hope some one will have spirit enough in the time to come to look this matter up, when they will be able to come back and demand their dead of this city. Some one has said — this gentleman here denied or excused it, or made it a little better finally, but it has been said — that these people were very poor; that most of them were paupers. Now, I will speak as one who knows. Since 1832 I have known all about this matter. I was born here in this city, and my mother before me; I knew all about this ground; we used to call it the "Neck;" I never heard it called anything else, but "The burying-ground on the neck." I know the sort of men who lie there; they are mechanics; young men who came from the country, as many of you have come, to make your living in the world; carpenters, masons, and all sorts of men; not many foreigners, because you

know that in 1832 there were not many foreigners here. But they were New England people, most of them, who came here for a living, and they were not all young men. Some of them fought at Bunker Hill, and some were old soldiers in the Revolution. Many of those men who went into the army came out poor, without any means, and without any pay for the privations they had gone through. There was no Grand Army of the Republic, and the soldier had no influence in politics; he could not get an office; there was nothing for him; he did not get his pay for going to the war until long after the war, and then he was paid in continental money, one peck of which was not worth a barrel of flour. This was the case with my grandfather; he lies here in the Granary, not because of service to his country, but because he had a relative who was wealthier than himself. He probably would have been buried in the same spot and carted off, as the bones of others were, and as I have read about. I wish I had not read the book; but I thought I must know something about it, and I want to speak about it. There may have been others in the army, and there cannot be any doubt about it. There was no other place for them to go; they were not wealthy. This much as to who lies there. I hope my word will be taken for it.

My mother has told me these facts. She died over three years ago, and she remembered perfectly well the old history of this city.

I wish I could say something that would make the gentlemen feel as I think they should feel—the gentlemen connected with the City Government—in regard to this matter. I wish I could drive out of their minds all thought of money, and dollars and cents, or anything of that sort, and get you to think, for one minute, of this spot that they desire to purchase, as if it was a spot where your own relatives lay. I wish that those gentlemen who speak so coldly of the graveyard could look back at the graves in the village, and know how he would feel to go back to the grave of his mother. If he did he would not stand here and speak as coldly as he does. He may call it sentimental; but it is not sentimental. It is the feeling we have in our hearts as we grow older. We love to stand by the resting-places of those we love, and we long to lie by them.

One reason why these gentlemen seem to have power to ask for this spot of ground is because no one is near to protect it. The Granary Burying-ground was much nearer their former place of business. Why didn't they ask for that? No, they would not desire to disturb the graves of Paul Revere, of that famous mechanic, nor the grave of Peter Faneuil, nor the graves of any of the old governors. I am not saying anything personal, but I am speaking against the spirit of this proposition. They want to erect their building in a place where lie the remains of men which have been forgotten. They would not have dared to have disturbed a Catholic cemetery. What would have been the state of this community if one grave had been there that belonged to a Catholic? I am sorry to say that our religion, which is Protestant, does not look upon these things so sacredly as our neighbors who, we do not

think, are, perhaps, as intelligent, or as liberal as we are. But I am glad they do stand by the graves of their fathers.

In closing I have only to ask you to leave this poor man's burying-ground as it is. If you can, go back and undo what you have done, leave it as it is; put fences around it; make it, what it once was, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the city. Why did it not remain so? Because there was no one to care for it; the city did not care for it, and the living have forgotten those who made this city what it is.

I feel that I am not saying what I should like to say — not one-half. I wish I could reach the heart of every person here, to make them feel exactly how I feel. I feel that the welfare of the city and the country depends upon our holding these graves sacred. I think we should try to look back upon our ancestors and imitate them, and follow them as we can in all that is good. I wish the gentlemen here to tell me to whom the public lands of the city belong. That is a question I have had in my mind. Do they belong to these men sitting here, or to the men who paid the taxes years ago, and bought the land? That is a question I would really like to have answered. Who has inherited them? If these dead people had a right in the graves, who has inherited that right?

MR. OSBORNE. — The city has full control of the public lands.

MRS. ROBINSON. — They belong to the people who hold office from year to year.

MR. OSBORNE. — Not to them, but to the people, of which the members of the City Government are the representatives.

MRS. ROBINSON. — I simply wanted to know whether those dead men had any rights any longer. Suppose they paid for their rights, have they still any rights?

MR. OSBORNE. — Their representatives have the rights. They have the right to stand here and remonstrate, as you have.

MRS. ROBINSON. — Then I have a right to remonstrate?

MR. OSBORNE. — You have.

MRS. ROBINSON. — Then I wish some respect would be paid to the wishes of those who have a particular interest in this matter. I want to say, in closing, that I have only good feeling towards the Conservatory. I wish it may succeed, and hope it will do all the work it aims to do, and that it will find a better place to erect its building upon. But it seems to me that if they erect a hall there for the purpose of teaching music, a dirge will be the most appropriate music that they can teach.

The committee consulted, and no one else desiring to be heard, the chairman announced the hearings closed, and the committee took the matter under advisement.

MR. WHITMORE. — Do I understand that the interrogatories may be submitted to the committee?

THE CHAIRMAN. — They will be submitted, and the committee will consider them also.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of November, 1884, and for the financial year 1884–85, ending April 30, 1885, to that date, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, Oct. 31, 1884 \$4,161,745 09

RECEIPTS IN NOVEMBER, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$5,585,368 10	
From City Collector, on County Account . .	1,854 39	
		5,587,222 49
From Sinking Fund Commissioners, for payment of Debt		7,000 00
Cochituate Water 4% Loan — Additional Supply of Water		6,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		3,274 74
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . .		1,863 53
		<u>\$9,767,105 85</u>

PAYMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$2,523,016 17
“ “ special drafts	1,390,273 56
	*\$3,913,289 73
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	32,115 77
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	6,796 38
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . .	1,663 23
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	756 25
Refunded Taxes, costs, interest, etc. . .	560 34
Costs on Betterments	179 09
Old Claims, Mayors Drafts of 1883-84, etc.,	144 00
	<u>\$3,955,504 79</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, Oct. 31, 1884	\$4,161,745 09
Receipts during November, 1884 . .	5,605,360 76
	\$9,767,105 85
Payments during November, 1884 . .	3,955,504 79
Balance, Nov. 30, 1884	<u>\$5,811,601 06</u>

*Includes City Debt paid, \$39,000.

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from, May 1, 1884, to Oct. 31, 1884, inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884 . . . \$4,034,199 35

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account . . .	\$11,617,020 80	
From City Collector, on County Account . . .	49,460 25	
		11,666,481 05
Temporary Loan, 1884-85 . . .		1,800,000 00
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners,—		
For payment of Debt . . .		256,000 00
City 4% Loan—Improved Sewerage . . .		97,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits . . .		33,610 55
Cochituate Water 4% Loan,—		
Additional Supply of Water . . .		26,500 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid . . .		18,839 48
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street . . .		50 15
		<u>\$17,932,680 58</u>

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general drafts . . .	\$5,698,414 15	
“ “ special drafts . . .	5,939,076 52	
		*\$11,637,490 67
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk . . .	218,993 31	
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts . . .	127,790 50	
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance . . .	97,514 17	
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters . . .	16,724 36	
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84 . . .	7,000 00	
Police Charitable Fund . . .	6,000 00	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$12,111,513 01</u>

* Includes City Debt paid, \$282,000.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$12,111,513 01
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc.	4,183 05
Cedar Grove Cemetery Trust Fund	2,000 00
Mount Hope “ “ “	1,500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	654 22
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	500 00
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School	500 00
Costs on Betterments	179 09
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street	50 15
	\$12,121,079 52

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts	13,898,481 23
	\$17,932,680 58
Payments	12,121,079 52
Balance, November 30, 1884	\$5,811,601 06

Balance, November 30, 1884, as per preceding statements,
as follows:—

Blackstone National Bank	\$100,000 00
Bunker Hill National Bank	100,000 00
Continental National Bank	200,000 00
Fourth National Bank	100,000 00
Lincoln National Bank	75,000 00
Market National Bank	100,000 00
Massachusetts National Bank	100,000 00
Maverick National Bank	100,000 00
Merchandise National Bank	50,000 00
Metropolitan National Bank	75,000 00
Monument National Bank	50,000 00
Mount Vernon National Bank	50,000 00
North National Bank	200,000 00
Peoples National Bank	50,000 00
Shawmut National Bank	200,000 00
Third National Bank	100,000 00
National City Bank	100,000 00
National Bank of the Commonwealth	100,000 00
National Exchange Bank	200,000 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,050,000 00
--------------------------------	----------------

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 5

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,050,000 00
National Hide & Leather Bank . . .	200,000 00
National Bank of the Republic . . .	100,000 00
National Revere Bank	200,000 00
National Rockland Bank	75,000 00
National Security Bank	50,000 00
	\$2,675,000 00
Merchants' National Bank	1,680,312 16
National Bank of Redemption	388,451 60
Howard National Bank	390,069 08
Globe National Bank	395,217 11
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account	6,028 56
	\$5,535,078 51
Cash and cash vouchers in office . . .	276,522 55
	<u>\$5,811,601 06</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDER GRANTING LEAVE

TO THE

BAY-STATE GAS COMPANY

TO

LAY PIPES IN THE STREETS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 1, 1884.

Ordered, That the Bay-State Gas Company of Boston is hereby granted the right, and is authorized and empowered to dig up and open the ground in the streets, lanes, highways, and public places in the City of Boston, as far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the said corporation, and to lay and maintain pipes therein, subject to the provisions and obligations contained in the public statutes of Massachusetts and the ordinances of the City of Boston.

Said company shall not disturb, injure, or interfere with any water-pipe, sewer, or gas-pipe, or electric wire or cables now laid by said city, or by any person or corporation under the authority of said city, without first obtaining the consent of the officer of the city at the head of the department having charge of the same, or the consent of the company owning the same; but, in case any such structures are disturbed by accident, said Bay-State Gas Company shall immediately restore the same to their original condition at its own expense; and, if it shall fail to so restore them, the same may be done by the city or the company owning such structure, and the said

Bay-State Gas Company shall be liable for the cost and expense thereof and the damage occasioned thereby, to be recovered either by a suit on the bond hereinafter required, or in an action at law, brought in the name of the city against said company.

Said Bay-State Gas Company shall, upon opening the ground in any of the public places, under this order, except for necessarily immediate and current repairs, give notice in writing to the Superintendent of Streets of its intention so to do; and shall, as soon as may be, restore the ground opened to its original condition; and all work done by authority of this order, in the original laying of said pipes, shall be done under the supervision and inspection of a reasonable number of persons, to be selected by the Board of Aldermen or its proper committee, the expense of whose employment shall be reasonable, and paid by said company; and in the course of its work the said company shall not use the fire-hydrants nor any water therefrom without a permit from the proper authorities of the city.

Provided, however, that the said Bay-State Gas Company shall, after the acceptance of this order by it, and before opening any of the streets, lanes, highways, or public places in said city, file with the City Clerk a bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that it will faithfully observe the provisions of this order, and will perform all duties and pay all charges imposed on it hereby.

Provided, further, that upon each notice by said company to the Superintendent of Streets of its intention to open the streets, lanes, highways, or public places, as contemplated under this order, the said company shall deposit with the City Treasurer a sum of money equal to five cents per linear foot for the pipe proposed to be laid, as a guarantee fund that said company will faithfully perform its work under this order, and the city may charge against said fund all expenses incurred by it in restoring said streets and places to their original condition. At the end of one year from the opening of said streets the balance of said fund remaining on deposit shall be returned to said company.

Provided, further, that said company shall, at the time of laying its street-mains, be required to lay a service-pipe to the curb-stone in front of every building on the line of each street in order to prevent the frequent obstruction of public travel.

Provided, further, that in laying said pipes in that portion of said city which is within a radius of one-half mile of the City Hall said company shall not at any one time, in any one street, dig up a space exceeding four hundred feet in length,

and shall fill up said space within forty-eight hours from the opening thereof.

Any violation hereof shall be subject to a fine of \$50 for each and every day during which such violation continues.

Ordered printed, and referred to the whole Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

UPON

CERTAIN PUBLISHED STATEMENTS RELATIVE
TO THE SANITARY CONDITION OF
THE SOUTH COVE AND
OTHER LOCALITIES.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 32 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:—

In compliance with your order requesting information from the Board of Health as to whether the statements contained in an article in the "Sunday Herald" of November 23d, in regard to the sanitary condition of the "South Cove" and other localities in this city, were correctly reported, we respectfully reply:—

Repeated personal inspection by the members of this Board and its agents, before and since the article in question was published, warrants the assertion that, while many of the descriptions were too highly colored, and in some instances incorrect, they were, in most of their essential features, faithful pictures of the conditions and surroundings in which the poorer class of people are not infrequently found in the lowest grade of tenement-houses in this city.

The repeated statements contained in the same article, and in others which have followed it, however, that the localities described had not received the attention of this Board, were entirely unwarranted by the facts, as an investigation of the

records of this office, or inquiry of the landlords or tenants, might have shown. Almost every locality described in the article had been visited by this Board and its agents at frequent intervals, repeated notices have been served on the landlords or their responsible agents, and, in nearly every case where a reasonably prompt compliance with our orders was not secured, measures had been taken to compel such compliance, under penalty of an order vacating the premises complained of. During the present year 116 houses in various sections of the city have been ordered to be vacated, by reason of non-compliance with the health ordinances. In some instances our processes have been attended with necessary delay, and this has notably been the case in regard to the tenement-house in Lincoln street known as the "Crystal Palace," a full description of which was the leading feature of the article in question. This place has long been under the careful surveillance of this Board, more on account of the filthy habits of the tenants than by reason of the condition and surroundings of the building itself, when properly looked after by the agent in charge. The building, as is well known, is admirably located for a tenement-house, being on a broad thoroughfare, surrounded by healthful light and air, and contrasting favorably, in respect to its environment, with the dark, damp, and narrow passage-ways in which many of the tenement-houses are located. Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, however, the internal condition of the house had of late become such as to render it unfit for further habitation, and for this reason the Board of Health had definitely decided to secure a radical change there, some time previous to the publication of the "Herald's" description of the building. It was earnestly desired by this Board to secure the retention of this locality for tenement-house purposes; and, with that end in view, a lady whose earnest and practical efforts in the cause of tenement-house reform had been attended with the best results in other sections of the city, was solicited to take hold of this tenement-house also, and make it a fit dwelling-place for poor tenants. The owner of the property and the lady were brought together, and it is gratifying to be able to state that there is every reason to hope that instead of being "levelled with the ground," as the "Herald" article would have it, the place is shortly to undergo such a renovation as to make it a desirable tenement-house for the poor.

Another prominent feature of the article in question was the block of tenement-houses on Temple park, which were truthfully described as being in a very bad sanitary condition. The owner of these houses has since stated, in a published

interview, that he was not aware of their bad condition until this description of them was published, — a statement which is simply untrue. He, or his authorized agent, had been repeatedly notified as to their unsanitary condition; and, only a short time previous to this publication, he, or his agent, had been explicitly informed by this Board what it would be necessary to do to his premises in order to allow them to be longer occupied. These requirements had been fully set forth, but had not been complied with when the description of the premises was published, and it is the intention of this Board now, as it was when the original notice was sent, to vacate the premises, unless the requirements then and since pointed out are promptly fulfilled. The owner's apparently sudden awakening to a sense of his shortcomings as a landlord, if due to the "Herald's" *exposé*, rather than to the persistent labors of this Board with him, is none the less gratifying to the Board of Health.

In the cases of other localities described, the landlords and agents have been, in some instances, wilfully, and in others, necessarily, dilatory in complying with our orders, and the processes employed by the Board to compel compliance, when such compulsion was found to be necessary, have been attended with some delay. But, speaking generally, the efforts of the Board to correct violations of the health ordinances have been rewarded with reasonable success when all the difficulties we have had to encounter are duly considered. We can confidently assert that the condition of the tenement-houses of Boston, although capable of further improvement under favorable conditions, is now far better than ever before, and that it compares most favorably with the condition of those of any other city of its size in the country where a similar tenement-house system is maintained.

It must be borne in mind, however, that, where such localities as have been described in the "Herald" have been put in fair sanitary condition one day, they are not likely to remain so for any length of time, as any one who is acquainted with the habits of certain classes of tenants will testify. Twenty-four hours is ample time in many of these localities to turn a fairly neat and cleanly condition of things into the exact reverse of this condition. The slovenly habits of some of the tenants, the offensive occupations of others, and the wilful and malicious mischief habitually resorted to by still others, in part account for this rapid transformation; and as strict a surveillance of these places as it is possible for the health officers to maintain does not always secure permanent good order or cleanliness in the worst localities. To correct this condition of things is a task which should enlist the earnest endeavors

of every citizen. This Board is doing its full share in the work, and it invites the coöperation of all who have the health and welfare of the city at heart. Cleanliness is a matter of education, and the example and encouragement of those who appreciate the importance of it are quite as important factors in the work of keeping the city in a cleanly and healthy condition as are health ordinances, or those who are entrusted with the duty of enforcing them.

The extreme poverty of many of the poorer classes of tenants accounts, in some measure, for their squalid surroundings, and the evidences of their poverty have rarely been more painfully apparent than they are now. Many able-bodied men and women, who are willing to work, are unable to find employment, and their condition grows more deplorable every day. The present is a time for the exercise of a wise and generous philanthropy by charitable organizations, as well as by individuals, and its application will not only relieve distress, but will materially assist in the correction of those conditions which contribute such misery to the homes of the poor.

Permit us to add, in conclusion, that we have no disposition or wish to criticise the newspapers on account of their efforts to stimulate public sentiment in behalf of a better observance of the health ordinances. On the contrary we welcome them, as we do individuals and organizations, as useful allies in the important task committed to our charge.

This Board fully realizes the possible danger which threatens us from abroad, and it is sparing no effort to put the city in such a condition that the ravages of the cholera, should it reach our shores, may be as successfully defied as have other epidemic diseases since this Board has been established.

Very respectfully,

THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SAMUEL H. DURGIN,

Chairman.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 1, 1884.

Ordered printed, and assigned to the next regular meeting of this Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

FOR 1884-85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR, }
CITY HALL, December 2, 1884. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned, in compliance with Chap. 14, Section 3, Revised Ordinances, herewith presents an exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1884-85, as shown in the books in his office, December 1, 1884, including the December draft, —being eight months' payments of the financial year, — exhibiting the original appropriations, the balances brought forward from the year 1883-84, the amount drawn December 1, the total expenditures, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
Advertising	..	..	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$19 75	\$1,498 57	\$1 43	
Architect's Department	..	..	14,000 00	14,000 00	1,211 42	9,254 84	4,745 16	
Armories	..	..	25,300 00	25,300 00	1,258 11	14,716 79	10,583 21	
Assessors' Department	..	..	105,000 00	105,000 00	7,517 81	86,247 13	18,752 87	
Auditor's Department	..	..	17,500 00	17,500 00	1,501 07	12,096 78	5,403 22	
Board of Health, etc., viz.:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Board of Health ¹	..	..	74,800 00	74,800 00	7,952 23	49,473 67	25,326 33	
Evergreen Cemetery	..	..	1,500 00	1,500 00	178 52	1,651 87	400 38	
Public Baths	\$200 00	\$352 25	16,000 00	16,000 00	697 43	12,948 19	3,051 81	
Quarantine Department	..	..	16,100 00	16,100 00	1,017 87	14,073 97	2,026 03	
Boston Harbor	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	150 00	1,446 79	3,053 21	
Bridges:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bridges	..	..	70,000 00	70,000 00	6,064 22	49,479 99	20,520 01	
New Bridge to Cambridge	1,000 00	..	..	1,000 00	195 42	684 94	315 06	
Rebuilding Cambridge-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rebuilding North Beacon-street Bridge, Brighton	..	..	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,291 95	4,465 91	34 09	
Rebuilding and widening Meridian-street Bridge	..	..	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,868 71	4,995 20	1,004 80	
Warren Bridge	..	..	57,000 00	57,000 00	9,781 81	13,731 22	43,268 78	
Cedar Grove Cemetery	171,868 98	..	171,868 98	171,868 98	42,313 70	137,759 88	34,109 10	
Chestnut Hill Driveway	521 03	8,938 53	8,825 00	18,284 56	1,084 24	12,749 13	5,535 43	\$365,890 90
City Debt	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	665 16	2,726 23	273 77	
City Loans, Redemption of, ...	..	..	789,498 00	789,498 00	789,498 00	789,498 00	..	
Received from Commissioners . \$257,000 00	..	257,000 0	..	257,000 00	..	257,000 00	..	
Carried forward	\$173,590 01	\$266,290 78	\$1,215,023 00	\$1,654,903 79	\$850,328 42	\$1,476,499 10	\$178,404 69	\$365,890 90

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$8,000.00.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$173,590 01	\$266,290 78	\$1,215,023 00	\$1,654,903 79	\$880,328 42	\$1,476,499 10	\$178,404 69	\$365,890 90
Revenue								
Sinking Funds, ...								
Redemption of City Debt } \$257,000								
Proper					7,000 00			
Redemption of Mystic Water Debt								
Cost of Redemption of ma- tured bonds								
City Hospital:—								
Dormitory for nurses			153,500 00	153,500 00	13,333 99	104,146 34	49,353 66	
City Registrar's Department			40,000 00	40,000 00	8,622 03	16,443 17	23,556 83	
Collector's Department			12,300 00	12,300 00	753 57	6,194 97	6,105 03	
Common and Public Grounds:—			52,400 00	52,400 00	5,491 03	35,852 86	16,547 14	
Common, etc.			65,000 00	65,000 00	2,560 93	60,576 73	4,423 27	
Curb-stones, Copley Square	4,948 65			4,948 65		4,948 65		
Improvement of Chester Park			10,000 00	10,000 00	6,317 48	6,317 48	3,682 52	
Improvement of Independence Square			2,500 00	2,500 00		2,211 72	288 28	
Improvement of Mt Bowdoin Square			5,000 00	5,000 00	19 56	2,442 52	2,557 48	
Contingent Funds, viz.:—								
Joint Committees			15,000 00	15,000 00	356 95	7,421 85	7,578 15	
Mayor			500 00	500 00		111 00	389 00	
Board of Aldermen			6,600 00	6,600 00	384 90	4,164 45	2,435 55	
Common Council			7,000 00	7,000 00		6,996 15	3 85	
County of Suffolk:—			360,000 00	360,000 00	32,272 10	241,725 78	118,274 22	
County Court-House, Heating and Ventila- ting			15,000 00	15,000 00	326 12	9,893 30	5,106 70	
Damages by dogs					4 00	453 00	(\$453 prov'd for.)	
Deeds, Real Estate Advertising, etc.	3,955 74	7,040 12		10,995 86	263 00	6,536 42	4,459 44	
East Boston Ferries:—								
East Boston Ferries			244,882 00	244,882 00	20,646 65	164,499 07	80,382 93	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$182,494 40	\$273,330 90	\$2,204,705 00	\$2,660,530 30	\$978,680 73	\$2,157,454 56	\$503,548 74	\$365,890 90

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$10,000.² Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$2,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncon- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$182,494 40	\$273,330 90	\$2,204,705 00	\$2,660,530 30	\$978,680 73	\$2,157,434 56	\$503,548 74	\$365,890 90
New Ferry Boat	16,383 07	..	..	16,383 07	..	16,381 06	1 11	49,998 89
New Head-house, South Ferry, Boston side .	..	..	20,000 00	20,000 00	1,529 85	1,607 45	18,392 55	..
New Piers, South Ferry, Boston side .	..	..	25,000 00	25,000 00	3,789 00	6,236 56	18,763 44	..
New Tank, South Ferry	..	..	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,826 43	173 57	12,509 45	..
Engineer's Department	..	..	32,000 00	32,000 00	2,488 99	19,490 55	..	..
Fire Department:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Alarm Telegraph	..	..	675,000 00	675,000 00	47,961 60	451,742 37	223,257 63	..
Health Department	..	..	32,000 00	32,000 00	1,910 26	18,500 65	13,409 35	..
Improved Sewerage	..	..	440,000 00	440,000 00	33,947 25	27,310 28	167,689 72	..
Incidental Expenses	234,812 32	97,070 00	..	331,812 32	36,075 42	35,801 24	6,008 08	..
Inspection of Buildings	..	397 41	60,000 00	60,397 41	644 53	43,664 41	14,733 00	..
Interest	..	..	45,000 00	45,000 00	3,419 06	27,597 51	17,402 49	..
Lamp Department	..	..	1,532,578 00	1,592,578 00	16,641 67	765,554 73	827,023 27	..
Law Department	..	..	500,000 00	500,000 00	43,863 28	289,928 37	210,071 63	..
Liquor License Expenses	..	..	23,000 00	23,000 00	1,863 66	15,013 50	7,986 50	..
Police Commissioners	..	516,532 00	..	516,532 00	..	145,168 16	371,363 84	..
City Clerk's Department	..	..	..	..	1,949 22	..	..	..
Collector's Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasurer's Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid State, proportion of receipts, 127,790 50 }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Markets	..	..	..	..	3 05	..	..	..
Mount Hope Cemetery	..	..	9,860 00	9,860 00	756 25	6,333 73	3,526 27	..
Northampton-street District	1,897 35	12,172 37	15,000 00	29,069 72	2,430 35	28,105 15	964 57	..
Old Claims	19,108 57	..	..	19,108 57	..	4 00	19,104 57	..
Overseers of the Poor	..	..	2,000 00	2,000 00	144 00	654 22	1,345 78	..
Park Department:—	..	..	115,500 00	115,500 00	11,144 22	48,242 33	67,257 67	..
Park Department	3,416 87	8,416 58	5,000 00	16,833 45	2,508 28	10,919 64	5,913 81	..
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$458,112 58	\$907,849 26	\$5,799,643 00	\$7,165,604 84	\$1,193,486 34	\$4,655,610 80	\$2,510,447 04	\$6,121,777 14

¹ Total appropriations, \$5,253,000; transferred August, 1876, by authority of an order of July 17, from Reserved Fund, \$40,000, and loans authorized \$5,213,000; loans negotiated, \$5,113,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$458,112 58	\$907,849 26	\$5,799,643 00	\$7,165,604 84	\$1,193,486 34	\$4,655,610 80	\$2,510,447 04	\$6,121,777 14
Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum:—								
Land	30,598 15	• • • • •	• • • • •	30,598 15	• • • • •	• • • • •	30,598 15	29,401 85
Driveways, etc. ¹	4,037 56	• • • • •	28,000 00	32,037 56	2,453 89	23,826 07	8,211 49	
Charles River Embankment:—								
Land	175,513 00	• • • • •	• • • • •	175,513 00	• • • • •	500 00	175,013 00	124,937 00
Sea-wall, etc.	• • • • •	• • • • •	126,000 00	126,000 00	• • • • •	506 93	125,493 07	
City Point Park	114,341 41	• • • • •	• • • • •	114,341 41	55,139 53	55,139 53	59,201 88	160,798 12
Marine Park, City Point	175 52	• • • • •	24,000 00	24,175 52	1,889 62	11,800 50	12,375 02	
Covered Channel, Muddy River	27,074 83	• • • • •	• • • • •	27,074 83	5,373 85	22,643 56	4,431 27	125,568 73
Covered Channel, Stony Brook	1,177 84	• • • • •	• • • • •	1,177 84	• • • • •	• • • • •	1,177 84	125,199 51
Muddy River Improvement	144,447 01	• • • • •	• • • • •	144,447 01	20,131 08	27,126 90	117,320 11	82,679 89
Public Nursery, Austin Farm	250 36	• • • • •	• • • • •	250 36	• • • • •	75 00	175 36	
Public Park, Back Bay:—								
Land	21,925 21	• • • • •	• • • • •	21,925 21	• • • • •	• • • • •	21,925 21	444,074 79
Filling, etc.	23,741 43	• • • • •	150,000 00	173,741 43	7,528 29	118,039 38	55,702 05	981,997 95
West Roxbury Park:—								
Land	518,506 45	• • • • •	• • • • •	518,506 45	• • • • •	54,481 83	464,024 62	635,975 38
Care, etc. ²	• • • • •	• • • • •	16,000 00	16,000 00	1,734 64	8,858 48	7,141 57	
Wood Island Park	622 42	• • • • •	25,000 00	25,622 42	6,261 50	6,991 50	18,630 92	
Paving Department	• • • • •	• • • • •	1,250,000 00	1,250,000 00	128,164 82	934,693 14	315,000 83	
Phillips Street Fund, Income	5,558 16	600 00	• • • • •	6,158 16	• • • • •	• • • • •	6,158 16	
Police Department	• • • • •	• • • • •	972,616 00	972,616 00	80,683 77	626,715 88	345,900 12	
Printing and Stationery (general)	7,750 00	2,075 94	41,000 00	50,825 94	4,070 10	25,211 31	25,014 63	
Public Buildings:—								
Public Buildings	1,694 47	13,449 15	136,804 00	151,947 62	11,800 59	97,670 69	54,276 93	
Addition to Police Station-House No. 5	• • • • •	• • • • •	12,000 00	12,000 00	2,845 68	9,903 71	2,096 29	
Engine House site, Saratoga street ³	• • • • •	• • • • •	2,100 00	2,100 00	• • • • •	• • • • •	2,100 00	
Fire Department Building, Boylston Street	• • • • •	• • • • •	40,000 00	40,000 00	• • • • •	• • • • •	40,000 00	
Fire Department Building and site, Charles- town District	• • • • •	• • • • •	32,000 00	32,000 00	1,096 45	12,140 81	19,859 19	
Fire Department, Repair Shop	• • • • •	• • • • •	40,000 00	40,000 00	7,159 63	30,428 69	9,571 31	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,535,526 45	\$923,974 35	\$8,695,163 00	\$11,154,663 80	\$1,529,924 78	\$6,722,364 71	\$4,432,752 09	\$8,832,460 36

¹ Transferred from West Roxbury Park, \$3,000.² Transferred to Bussey Park, and Arnold Arboretum, \$8,000.³ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$2,100.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$1,535,526 43	\$923,974 35	\$8,695,163 00	\$11,154,663 80	\$1,529,934 78	\$6,722,364 71	\$4,432,752 09	\$8,822,460 36
Liberty Lot, Dartmouth Street and St. James Avenue	20,075 00	..	24,000 00	44,075 00	..	44,000 00	75 00	203,925 00
Police Station-House, Boylston Street	5,000 00	..	40,000 00	5,000 00	..	4,997 09	2 91	..
Repairing Engine-House No. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Institutions, viz.:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House of Industry	..	..	193,300 00	195,300 00	17,624 18	136,276 83	57,023 17	..
House of Correction	..	..	96,800 00	96,800 00	5,630 45	80,900 36	15,899 64	..
Lunatic Hospital	..	..	60,000 00	60,000 00	3,471 26	41,421 35	18,578 64	..
Marcella-street Home	..	..	45,000 00	45,000 00	2,788 68	23,680 70	21,319 30	..
Alms-house, Austin Farm	..	..	28,000 00	28,000 00	1,639 46	17,127 10	10,872 90	..
Alms-house, Charlestown	..	..	14,650 00	14,650 00	1,049 42	11,606 48	3,043 52	..
Pauper Expenses	..	..	171,000 00	171,000 00	1,175 50	100,871 34	70,128 66	..
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	..	..	15,500 00	15,500 00	796 85	12,321 61	3,178 39	..
Office Expenses	..	..	8,500 00	8,500 00	633 90	5,362 31	3,137 69	..
Hospital and Furnishing, House of Industry, ...	..	..	60,000 00	60,000 00	9,007 80	9,624 18	50,375 82	..
Steam Heating, House of Industry	..	..	15,000 00	15,000 00	..	14,836 92	163 08	..
Dead House, House of Industry	..	..	1,500 00	1,500 00	..	..	1,500 00	..
Repairing House of Correction	..	..	2,000 00	2,000 00	552 35	582 35	1,447 65	..
Engine, etc., Austin Farm	..	..	5,000 00	5,000 00	166 45	4,984 74	5 26	..
Public Lands	..	..	4,000 00	4,000 00	..	565 52	3,434 48	..
Public Library	1,407 87	..	120,000 00	121,407 87	11,471 70	79,741 55	41,666 32	..
Record Commissioners	800 00	..	5,000 00	5,000 00	325 90	2,792 00	2,208 00	..
Record of Street Names	..	..	..	800 00	..	300 00	500 00	..
Registration of Voters	..	..	26,500 00	26,500 00	3,324 78	20,248 47	6,251 53	..
Election Expenses	..	..	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,363 82	3,267 09	11,732 91	..
Reserved Fund	..	..	99,843 84	99,843 84	..	..	99,843 84	..
Salaries	..	..	38,950 00	38,950 00	3,497 50	27,316 88	11,633 12	..
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$923,974 35	\$9,784,706 84	\$12,271,490 51	\$1,595,484 78	\$7,365,169 59	\$4,906,773 92	\$9,036,385 36

¹Transferred to Board of Health, \$8,000.

Transferred to Commonwealth Avenue Extension, \$1,000.

Transferred to Contingent Fund, Common Council, \$2,000.

Transferred to D-Street Extension, \$5,000.

Transferred to Engine-House site, Saratoga Street, \$2,100.

Transferred to Grammar School-house, Bennett District, \$23,000.

Transferred to Harrison Avenue Extension, \$17,810.46.

Transferred to Improvement of Chester Park, \$10,000.

Transferred to Mystic Sewer, \$6,245.70.

Transferred to Sewer Department, \$25,000.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

7

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expendi- tures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,562,809 32	\$223,974 35	\$9,784,706 84	\$12,271,490 51	\$1,595,484 78	\$7,363,169 59	\$4,906,773 92	\$9,036,385 36
Schools and School-houses, viz.:—								
School Instructors			1,173,152 00	1,173,152 00	102,904 30	765,178 78	407,873 22	
Salaries of Officers, School Committee			59,020 00	59,020 00	4,998 33	40,025 68	18,943 34	
School Expenses, School Committee			320,900 00	320,900 00	10,604 97	206,370 30	114,529 70	
Gibson School Fund, Income	2,144 75	152 00		2,296 75	285 98	769 00	1,527 75	
Manual Training School	2,500 00			2,500 00	152 00	1,692 03	807 94	
School-houses, Public Buildings			196,000 00	196,000 00	15,085 30	161,670 10	34,329 90	34,832 61
Addition to East Boston High School-house	11,108 96			11,108 96		10,941 57	167 39	
East Boston High School-house, furnishing	2,000 00			2,000 00		1,794 43	205 57	
George Putnam School, completion of	869 10			869 10	434 20	837 27	31 83	14,988 17
Grammar School-house, Bennett District. ¹			23,000 00	23,000 00			23,000 00	
Grammar School-house, Comins District:—								
Site			101,000 00	101,000 00	117 40	21,327 24	79,672 76	
Building								
Grammar School-house, Dearborn District,								
Site			19,000 00	19,000 00		18,477 00	523 00	
Grammar School-house, Hammond street	34,532 25		50,000 00	84,532 25	1,665 96	32,186 10	52,346 15	47,653 85
Grammar School-house, Minot District:—								
Site								
Building	8,200 00		40,000 00	48,200 00	3,381 15	11,293 04	36,906 96	
Primary School-house, vicinity of Blossom street:—								
Site								
Building	7,769 35			76,769 35	2,500 00	2,714 04	74,055 31	25,944 69
Primary school-house, Brighton District:—								
Site			7,600 00	7,600 00	1,212 40	2,753 25	4,846 75	
Building								
Primary School-house, Harbor View St.:—								
Building	1,844 42		4,500 00	6,344 42		6,016 13	328 29	16,171 71
Furnishing								
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,702,778 15	\$924,126 35	\$11,778,878 84	\$14,405,783 34	\$1,738,886 77	\$8,649,216 56	\$5,757,019 78	\$9,175,956 39

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$23,000.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONTINUED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncompleted public buildings and works May 1, 1884, including Nov. Draft.
<i>Brought forward.</i>								
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue	\$1,702,778 15	\$924,136 35	\$11,778,878 84	\$14,403,783 3	\$1,738,886 77	\$8,649,216 56	\$5,757,019 78	\$9,175,956 39
Primary School-house, Main street, Charlestown:			50,000 00	50,000 00	4,870 50	11,838 23	38,161 77	
Site	34,085 00			34,085 00			34,085 00	
Building								
Primary School-house, O st.:—								
Building and land	24,658 96		4,000 00	28,658 96	57 05	20,352 48	8,306 48	49,693 52
Furnishing	30,000 00		10,000 00	40,000 00	2,384 50	23,273 41	16,726 56	
Primary School-house, Parker street	8,000 00			8,000 00			8,000 00	
Primary School-house, Prescott District ²			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,210 67	4,782 68	217 32	
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue,			9,100 00	9,100 00	820 66	6,434 84	2,725 16	
Scalor of Weights and Measures			325,000 00	325,000 00	22,303 49	275,136 18	49,843 02	
Sewer Department ³			2,000 00	2,000 00	58 00	985 15	1,014 85	
Soldiers' Relief	19,011 66			69,011 66	7,647 00	61,304 47	7,707 19	
Soldiers' Fund Commissioners			35,000 00	35,000 00	1,571 17	17,851 04	17,148 96	
Stony Brook Improvement			30,000 00	30,000 00	2,526 63	19,951 09	10,048 91	322,029 44
Surveyor's Department			92,000 00	92,000 00		92,000 00		
Temporary Loan			29,500 00	29,500 00	2,465 82	19,426 27	10,073 73	
Treasurer's Department								
Water Works:								
Cochituate Water Works	209,258 39	336,147 21		545,405 60		821,522 06	\$276,116 46 provided for.)	
Running expenses					46,137 85			
Interest					6,260 00			
Sinking-Fund								
Additional Supply of Water ⁴		25,500 00		415,015 69	24,132 08	243,025 03	171,990 66	6,184,396 14
Introduction of Meters and Inspection:—								
Cochituate Water Works								
Mystic Water Works	274,654 36			274,654 36	4,624 50	89,679 90	184,974 46	
New Main, Cochituate Water Works	11,541 27			11,541 27		4,714 06	6,767 21	
Mystic Water Works	8,297 72			8,297 72			8,297 72	
Running expenses	71,002 50	107,021 67		178,024 17		208,767 64	\$30,743 47 provided for.)	341,702 28
Interest					9,675 74			
Proportions paid under contracts					30 00			
Sinking-Fund					14,670 36			
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,392,795 23	\$12,370,538 84	\$16,596,137 77	\$1,890,232 82	\$10,570,341 92	\$6,333,108 78	\$16,073,777 77

¹ Transferred to Primary School-house, Prescott District, \$8,000.² Transferred from Primary School-house, Main street, Charlestown, \$8,000.³ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$25,000.⁴ Total appropriations, \$6,507,886.80; loans negotiated, premium on said loans, and transfer from Reserved Fund, \$6,356,386.50.

APPROPRIATIONS, CONCLUDED.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances from 1883-84.	Revenue and Loans.	Appropriations, 1884-85, and Transfers.	Total Credits.	Dec. Draft, including Treasurer's payments in November.	Expenditures for 1884-85.	Balances Unexpended.	Total expenditures on uncom- pleted public buildings and works, May 1, 1884, including Dec. Draft.
<i>Brought forward</i>								\$16,073,777 77
Myatic Sewer ¹	\$2,832,803 70	\$1,392,795 23	\$12,370,438 84	\$16,596,137 77	\$1,890,292 82	\$10,570,341 92	\$6,333,108 78	136,245 70
West Boston and other Bridges	1,122 42		6,245 70	7,368 12		7,368 12		
Widening and Extending Streets:—			12,000 00	12,000 00	705 51	6,671 73	5,328 27	
Widening Streets								
Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, Rail- ing Grade			50,000 00	50,000 00	4,390 27	15,759 55	34,240 45	
Broadway Extension			100,000 00	100,000 00	11,840 12	21,346 77	78,653 23	
Commonwealth Avenue Extension ²	7,677 55			7,677 55		4,288 90	3,390 65	1,331,609 35
D-Street Extensions ³	16,366 14		1,000 00	17,366 14	1,897 56	16,918 80	447 34	225,552 66
Ferrin Street, Laying-out and Widening	16,438 37		5,000 00	21,438 37	1,300 00	19,655 97	1,782 40	68,217 60
Harrison Avenue Extension ⁴			12,000 00	12,000 00	970 00	8,813 00	3,187 00	
Huntington Avenue Extension	3,604 17		17,810 46	21,414 63		21,414 63		147,810 46
Camden st. to Parker st.	15,038 42			15,038 42	131 30	1,200 91	13,857 51	54,354 98
Parker st. to Tremont st.								138,737 51
Linden Park Extension								
Massachusetts Avenue:—			17,000 00	17,000 00			17,000 00	
Land								
Building Roadway	30,200 00			30,200 00		5,462 00	24,738 00	30,262 00
Sterling Street Extension			50,000 00	50,000 00		17,937 48	32,062 52	
Tremont Street, widening at Parker Street			14,000 00	14,000 00	14,201 32	11,311 00	2,689 00	
Washington Street Extension			10,300 00	10,300 00		10,355 00	135 00	
Washington Street Extension	24,303 00			24,303 00			24,303 00	1,645,697 00
Widening Commercial Street	12,296 83			12,296 83			12,296 83	487,703 17
Widening Portland Street	42,350 83			42,350 83			42,350 83	257,649 17
Widening South Street, East Street to Kne- land Street	21,702 69			21,702 69			21,702 69	163,297 31
	\$3,023,924 12	\$1,392,795 23	\$12,666,095 00	\$17,082,814 35	\$1,925,668 90	\$10,738,853 78	\$6,651,273 50	\$50,760,964 68
						Less prov. for.	307,312 93	
							\$6,343,960 57	

¹ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$6,245.70.² Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$1,000.³ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$5,000.⁴ Transferred from Reserved Fund, \$17,810.46.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR THE

CONTINGENT FUND OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Boston, December 11, 1884.

The City Auditor respectfully represents that there will be needed an additional appropriation for the Contingent Fund of the Common Council to pay bills already incurred, and to be incurred during the remainder of the financial year.

The expenses for the eight months have been as follows : —

Refreshments	\$2,809 38
Carriage-hire	2,685 75
Counsel fees, phonographic reports, etc.	1,335 02
Photographs and frames	100 00
Books of reference	56 00
Two badges	10 00

\$6,996 15

The appropriation was	\$5,000 00
Transferred from Reserved Fund	2,000 00

\$7,000 00

Expenses as above	6,996 15
-----------------------------	----------

Balance \$3 85

It is estimated that to meet the expenses of the remaining four months there will be needed the sum of one thousand dollars.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

ADVERTISING.

BOSTON, December 11, 1884.

The City Auditor respectfully represents that there will be needed an additional appropriation for Advertising.

The expenses for the eight months have been as follows :—

For Advertising	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,435 77
Newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 80
							\$1,498 57
The appropriation was	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,500 00
Expenses as above	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,498 57
Balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1 43

It is estimated that to meet the expenses of the remaining four months there will be needed the sum of one thousand dollars.

JAMES H. DODGE,
City Auditor.

[DOCUMENT 160 — 1884.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884 — CHAPTER 21.

CONCERNING

THE USE OF HOSE IN STABLES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN OF
THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The twenty-second section of Chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended by adding after the word "fires," in the third line, the words "without special permission from the Boston Water Board."

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 1, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 11, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved Dec. 15, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR A

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATION

FOR

BOARD OF HEALTH.

BOARD OF HEALTH, Dec. 20, 1884.

To the Honorable City Council:—

GENTLEMEN, — The Board of Health respectfully represents that, by reason of unexpected expenditures in the Quarantine Department for repairs and alterations on the quarantine steamer demanded by the United States Inspectors, the regular appropriation for that department for the current year, amounting to \$16,100, will have been exhausted by the 1st of January next, and for the purpose of carrying on the department for the remainder of the year the Board of Health respectfully asks for the transfer to the Quarantine Department of the sum of \$3,000 from the appropriation of the Board Health.

The following is a detailed statement of the expenditures already made:—

Advertising	\$25 60
Contingencies	209 29
Fuel, steamer	1,591 52
Fuel, Gallop's Island	192 50
Medicines	14 45
Salaries: Port Physician and assistant	1,537 47
Printing	16 93
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$3,587 76</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,587 76
Repairs at Gallop's Island	.	.	.	.	.	168 84
Repairs, steamer	.	.	.	.	.	2,532 26
Salaries Gallop's Island	.	.	.	.	.	1,261 00
Salaries for steamer	.	.	.	.	.	3,760 60
Subsistence at Gallop's Island	.	.	.	.	.	1,490 17
Subsistence, steamer	.	.	.	.	.	2,026 86
Supplies, at Gallops' Island	.	.	.	.	.	229 12
Supplies, steamer	.	.	.	.	.	790 40
Vaccination	.	.	.	.	.	42 50
Water-rates	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$15,989 51
Amount appropriated	.	.	.	.	.	\$16,100 00
“ expended	.	.	.	.	.	15,989 51
Balance unexpended	.	.	.	.	.	\$110 49

For the Board of Health,

SAMUEL H. DURGIN,

Chairman.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

FIRE-DEPARTMENT REPAIR-SHOP.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 22, 1884.

The Committee on Public Buildings would ask for an additional appropriation of \$3,800 for the new Fire-Department Repair-Shop to meet the cost incurred by making certain additions and changes in walls, foundations, etc., called for by the Board of Fire Commissioners, necessary for the introduction of machinery and apparatus as contemplated by them, and would represent that this sum may be transferred from the appropriation for Primary School-house, Harrison avenue, and leave sufficient balance to meet all expenditures on the latter building.

For the Committee,
CHARLES V. WHITTEN,
Chairman.

Expenditures to date : —

Appropriation	.	.	.	.	\$40,000 00
Masonry	.	.	.	.	\$13,000 00
Carpentry	.	.	.	.	8,498 92
Iron-work	.	.	.	.	5,248 20
Foundations	.	.	.	.	5,091 23

Carried forward . . . \$31,838 35 \$40,000 00

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$31,838 35	\$40,000 00
Cut-stone	.	.	.	2,280 75	
Painting and glazing	.	.	.	1,200 25	
Metal-work	.	.	.	904 55	
Fire-proofing	.	.	.	860 25	
Roofing	.	.	.	490 00	
Kalsomining	.	.	.	175 00	
Advertising and printing	.	.	.	106 26	
Gas-piping	.	.	.	36 05	
Due on outstanding contracts, say				5,908 54	
					43,800 00
					\$3,800 00

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884.—CHAPTER 22.

CONCERNING

INSPECTORS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR OF THE
REVISED ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Chapter twenty-four of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in section five by striking out of the sixth line, on page sixty-five, the word "six," and inserting the word "ten" in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 8, 1884.

Passed.

Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 18, 1884.

Concurred.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

Approved December 20, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR,

TRANSMITTING

COPY OF "CIVIL-SERVICE RULES OF COMMON-
WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, December 22, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council: —

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received on the 20th inst. from Mr. James M. Bugbee, Chairman of the Board of Civil-Service Commissioners. Mr. Bugbee's communication is accompanied by a copy of the "Civil-Service Rules of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Cities Thereof," and both are sent to the Council, in order that such action may be taken in regard to the same as may be deemed expedient.

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN,

Mayor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 22, 1884.

Read and sent down.

C. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, December 26, 1884.

Ordered to be printed, and assigned to the next meeting at 8.30 o'clock P. M.

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

STATE-HOUSE, BOSTON, December 19, 1884.

HON. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN, *Mayor*, Boston, Mass. : —

DEAR SIR, — We send herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. 19, Chap. 320 of the Acts of 1884, a certified copy of "The Civil-Service Rules of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Cities Thereof."

The rules will go into operation in the City of Boston on the 30th day of March next; "and thereafter all appointments to office, and selections for employment, shall be made according to said rules in cases to which said rules apply."

The offices and positions coming within the rules will be designated in the official publication, which will be made, probably, next week.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES M. BUGBEE,

Chairman.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
AND
THE CITIES THEREOF.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Acts of the Year 1884, the following rules have been prepared for the selection of persons to fill certain offices in the government of the Commonwealth, and of the several cities thereof, and for the employment of laborers in certain departments of the city of Boston : —

Rule I.

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer or board. The power to remove, existing by law, on the part of any officer or board is not impaired by anything contained in these rules.

Appointments and removals.
Responsibility for.

Rule II.

The commissioners will make and issue, from time to time, as the needs of the service require, such regulations as may be necessary for conducting the business of their office, for the instruction of their secretary, chief examiner and local boards of examiners, and for carrying out the provisions of these rules.

Regulations for carrying out rules.

Rule III.

For the purpose of making examinations of applicants the commissioners will designate qualified persons to be members of boards of examiners, and will duly commission such persons as ex-

Commissioners to designate and commission boards of Examiners.

aminers ; and the commissioners may at any time substitute another person in place of any one so selected.

Rule IV.

Commissioners to apply to local authorities for temporary quarters, etc.

In order that suitable provision may be made for conducting examinations in the several cities, the commissioners will, from time to time, apply to the proper authorities thereof for temporary quarters and for clerical assistance in receiving and filing applications for appointment in the local service.

CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICE.

Rule V.

Classification, two divisions.

1. The offices and places to be filled under these rules shall be classified in two divisions ; the first to be known as "The Official Service of the Commonwealth and the several cities thereof" ; the second as "The Labor Service of the City of Boston."

First Division.

First division, two Schedules, A and B.

2. There shall be two schedules under the first division known as Schedule A and Schedule B.

Schedule A to include clerical service.

3. Schedule A shall include clerks, copyists, recorders, book-keepers, and others rendering clerical service in the Commonwealth, or the several cities, and designated as the "Clerical Service" of the Commonwealth, or of a certain city. There shall be two classes in Schedule A, namely : —

Two classes in Schedule A.

Class 1.

Class 1. Persons whose annual compensation is at a rate less than eight hundred dollars.

Class 2.

Class 2. Persons whose annual compensation is at the rate of eight hundred dollars and over.

Schedule B to include Prison, Police, and Fire service.

4. Schedule B shall include members of the regular police force in the Commonwealth and each city ; prison-guards, overseers and watchmen connected with the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions ; members of the regular and call force of the fire department of Boston, and certain other offices or positions in which physical capacity is of prime importance ; and the offices and positions included in said schedule shall be designated as the "Prison" — "Police" — or "Fire Service"

of the Commonwealth, or of a certain city. There shall be four classes in Schedule B, namely : —

Schedule B
divided into
four classes.

- Class 1. Turnkeys, watchmen, drivers of prison wagons, and others doing police duty in the prisons, houses of detention, reformatories, and certain other public institutions of the Commonwealth, and the several cities. Class 1.
- Class 2. All members of the regular and call force of the fire department in the city of Boston. Class 2.
- Class 3. The district police and all members of the regular police in the several cities, except Boston. Class 3.
- Class 4. All members of the regular police force in the city of Boston. Class 4.

Second Division.

5. Under the second division of the civil service there shall be one schedule, to be known as Schedule C, which shall include male day-laborers in the following departments of the city of Boston, namely : Streets, — Water, — Sewers, — Main Drainage Works, — Health, — Common and Public Grounds, — Lamps, — Parks, — Ferries and Cemeteries.

Schedule C
to include day
laborers.

6. The positions and offices included in the several schedules will be designated from time to time, and the names thereof published.

Positions and
offices to be
designated.

7. No application from the same person will be received for appointment or employment in more than one of the schedules or classes of the civil service as herein designated.

Applications,
confined to one
schedule or
class.

FIRST DIVISION.

APPLICATIONS.

Rule VI.

1. Applications for admission to examinations in the *first division* may be made at any time, and shall be on blanks in a form prescribed by the commissioners. Applications for appointment to

Applications,
how made.

positions in the service of the Commonwealth, and of the city of Boston, may be filed at the central office of the commissioners in Boston; applications for appointment to positions in the service of other cities than Boston may be filed with the chairman of the local board of examiners in the city where service is sought, or at such other place as the commissioners may hereafter designate.

Form of applications.

2. Each applicant must state on oath, and in his or her own handwriting: 1. Full name, residence, and post-office address. 2. Citizenship. 3. Age. 4. Place of birth. 5. Health and physical capacity for the public service. 6. Right of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment and residence for the previous five years. 9. Education. 10. Such other information shall be furnished as may reasonably be required touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

Rule VII.

State service, residence of applicants.

1. Applicants for appointment to any position in the service of the Commonwealth to which these rules apply must be citizens of the United States, and residents of the Commonwealth during the year preceding the date of their application. But this restriction shall not apply to positions in which special expert knowledge is required.

City service, residence of applicants.

2. Applicants for appointment in the service of a city must be residents thereof, except where special qualifications are required, and the appointing officer requests, in writing, that the examination be open to non-residents.

Rule VIII.

Physical examinations.

1. Where physical qualifications are necessary the commissioners will provide for examinations to determine them.

By whom made.

2. The physical examination of applicants for appointment in Classes 2, 3 and 4, Schedule B, shall be made by the surgeon-general, or one of the medical examiners, if for the service of the Commonwealth; and by the city physician, or the physician employed by the department which the applicant seeks to enter, if for city service. And the result of such examination shall be certified on blanks

furnished by the commissioners, in form approved by the surgeon-general of the Commonwealth.

Rule IX.

1. Applicants for appointment in Classes 2 and 4, Schedule B (the police and fire departments of Boston) must not be less than twenty-two nor over thirty years of age at the time of making the application; *provided, however*, that this shall not apply to applicants for appointment in the regular force of the fire department of Boston who have served in the call force or as "permanent substitutes." Applicants for appointment in Classes 1 and 3, Schedule B (the prison and police service of the Commonwealth and of other cities than Boston) must not be less than twenty-two nor over forty years of age; *provided, however*, that this limitation as to age of applicants for positions in said classes 1 and 3 shall not apply to watchmen in public buildings and public institutions, or to persons who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war and received an honorable discharge therefrom.

Boston police and fire departments.
Age.

Police, etc., in other cities.
Age.

2. In Class 2, Schedule B (the fire department of Boston), applications for appointment in the regular force shall be confined to those serving as "permanent substitutes," or members of the "call force." No such application for appointment shall be made by any person unless under forty years of age and possessed of the physical qualifications required for an original appointment. No person shall be certified for appointment as a member of the "call force" or as a "permanent substitute," who does not possess the qualifications required for a member of the permanent force.

Fire dept. of Boston.
Applications, etc.

3. Applicants for appointment in Classes 3 and 4, Schedule B (district and city police), must not be less than five feet eight inches in height, and weigh not less than one hundred and forty pounds. Applicants for appointment in Class 2, Schedule B (the fire department of Boston), shall not be less than five feet four inches in height, and weigh not less than one hundred and twenty pounds.

State and city police, height and weight.

Boston fire department, height and weight.

Rule X.

No application for appointment will be received from any vendor of intoxicating liquor, or any

Disqualifications for appointment.
§§3,4, c. 320, 1884.

person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess, or any person who, within the year preceding his application, has been convicted of any offence against the laws of this Commonwealth.

Rule XI.

Applications must be supported by certificates.

Every application must be supported by certificates of good moral character, health, and physical and mental capacity for doing the public work, the certificates to be in such form and number as the commissioners shall prescribe. But no recommendation which may be given by any senator, member of the house of representatives, alderman or councilman, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, can be received or considered by any person concerned in making any appointment under these rules.

Recommendations not received from certain legislators. § 5, c. 320, 1884.

Rule XII.

Effect of false statements.

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any complicity by him in any fraud, shall be regarded as good cause for excluding him from the eligible list, or for his removal or discharge during probation or thereafter.

Rule XIII.

Defective applications suspended.

Defective applications will be suspended, and applicants notified to amend the same. Whenever the application shows that the applicant is not qualified, under the rules and regulations, the application will be rejected, and the applicant notified of the reason therefor.

Rule XIV.

Reception of applications and notice to applicants.

The date of the reception of all applications shall be endorsed thereon, and entered of record; and, if the applicants for admission to any class are in excess of the number that can be examined at a single examination, they will be notified to appear in the order in which their names are entered; provided, that persons who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war and been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have precedence in such notification.

EXAMINATIONS.

Rule XV.

1. All examinations shall be absolutely impartial, practical in their character, and with paramount regard to matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined for the service which they seek to enter.

Examinations, character, notice of.

2. No question in any examination shall relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations, and no appointment or selection to an office, or for employment within the scope of these rules, shall be in any manner affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations.

Political or religious opinions not to influence appointments.
§ 16, c. 320, 1884.

3. The examinations shall be held at such times and places as the commissioners may designate, and proper notice thereof given. So far as practicable, the examination of applicants for appointment in the service of a city shall be held therein.

Time and place of examination.

Rule XVI.

1. The general examinations for admission to the service in the first division shall be limited to the following subjects: 1st. Orthography, penmanship, and copying. 2d. Arithmetic: fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage. 3d. Interest, discount, and elements of book-keeping and of accounts. 4th. Elements of the English language, letter-writing, and the proper construction of sentences. 5th. Elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or the city in which service is sought. 6th. The special duties of the office.

Subjects of examination.

2. Proficiency in any subject shall be credited in grading the standing of the person examined in proportion to the value of a knowledge of such subject in the branch or part of the service which the applicant seeks to enter.

How graded.

3. No one shall be entitled to be certified for appointment in Class 2 of Schedule A whose standing upon a just grading in the general examination shall be less than sixty-five per centum of complete proficiency in the first three subjects mentioned in this rule; and that measure of proficiency shall be deemed adequate.

When entitled to be certified.

When commissioners may limit examination.

4. For places in which a lower degree of education will suffice, the commissioners may limit the examinations to any of the subjects above mentioned; but no person shall be certified for appointment, under this clause, whose grading shall be less than an average of sixty-five per centum on such subjects, or parts thereof, as the examination may embrace.

Examinations where special skill and experience are required.

5. The commissioners may also order examinations upon other subjects of a technical or special character, to test the capacity which may be needed in any part of the classified service which requires peculiar information or skill. Examinations hereunder may be competitive or non-competitive. The application for, and notice of, the special examinations, the records thereof, and the certification of those found competent shall be such as the commissioners may prescribe.

Character, experience, etc.

6. Ability to answer correctly the printed questions placed before him at the examination will not fully determine the fitness of the candidate for the position which he seeks. Character, experience, physical condition and natural aptitude for the service will be taken into account.

Rule XVII.

When examined applicants shall be graded.

Those examined shall be marked and graded according to their excellence, as shown by their examination, and shall have their grade entered upon a register. Separate registers may be kept of those seeking to enter any part of the service in which special qualifications are required.

Rule XVIII.

Experts to aid examiners in certain cases.

Whenever the special qualifications required for a position are such that assistance from experts in conducting an examination is advisable, such experts may be designated to aid the examining board; and, so far as practicable, such experts shall be persons employed in the department to which the applicant seeks admission.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rule XIX.

Persons must pass examination before per-

1. No person shall be appointed permanently to any office or employment in the first division

who has not passed an examination as provided by these rules. manent employment.

2. Whenever any officer or board having the power of appointment to any office or employment under these rules shall so request, the commissioners shall certify to him the names of the three most eligible persons, on the proper register, indicating any of them who have served in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, and been honorably discharged therefrom. If necessary, the commissioners may certify additional names thereafter. Certification of eligible persons.

3. In case the request for any such certification, or any law or regulation, shall call for persons of one sex, those of that sex shall be certified; otherwise, sex shall be disregarded in certification. Sex.

4. In case the office requires such special qualifications that the commissioners certify that they are unable to comply with the requisition, the appointing power may appoint any person named by him, who, upon a non-competitive examination, shall be duly certified by the commissioners as qualified to discharge the duties of the position. Special qualifications.

5. From the names certified the appointing power shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject, however, to the provisions of the following clause, giving preference in appointments to certain persons. Selection from those certified.

6. Persons who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment in the civil service over other persons of equal qualifications as ascertained under these rules; and persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding a position in the civil service on account of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties. Army and navy preference.

Rule XX.

Whenever the commissioners are notified that proficiency in any special subject is needed in the position to be filled, they may certify the names of three persons in the eligible list having the Certification of specialists.

highest standing (not being below the minimum of sixty-five) on such special subject.

Rule XXI.

Appointing officer to be furnished with examination papers, etc.

In the selection from the persons whose names are certified by the commissioners, the appointing officer, upon written requisition therefor, will be furnished with the applications, the certificates and examination papers of the persons certified; and, in the exercise of his responsible power of selection, he may summon personally before him the certified persons for such verbal inquiries as he may deem proper. All papers furnished upon requisition as above must be returned to the commissioners with the notice of selection.

Rule XXII.

Commissioners to be notified of person selected, etc.

Every person having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in the first division, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the commissioners of the name and place of residence of any person appointed or employed in such position, of the rejection of any such person during or after probation, and of the transfer, promotion, resignation or removal, discharge, or death, of any person serving under him, with the dates thereof.

Rule XXIII.

Persons examined may have a certificate.

The commissioners may give a certificate to any person examined, stating the grade which such person attained, as shown by the marking.

Rule XXIV.

No person to be certified more than three times, except, etc.

1. No person on any register shall be certified more than three times for the same office, except by the consent of the appointing officer; provided, however, if the office requires special or expert qualifications, persons may be certified more than three times, when deemed advisable by the commissioners.

Not to remain eligible more than one year.

2. No person shall remain eligible more than one year on any register; but, under such regulations as the commissioners may make, he may, without further examination, be placed on the new eligible list.

Rule XXV.

1. No examination shall be required upon a reappointment of any person to the same office. Reappointment. No examination for.

2. Any person appointed to, or employed in, any position in the first division of the classified service, after due certification for the same under these rules, who shall be found or certified to the commissioners by the proper authorities to have been dismissed or separated therefrom without fault or delinquency on his part, may be reappointed or reemployed without further examination in the same part or grade of such service at the same office, within one year next following such dismissal or separation. Reinstatement of persons dismissed.

TRANSFERS.

Rule XXVI.

Transfer without examination may be made from a position in one department, office, or institution, to a similar position in another department, office, or institution, upon the mutual consent of the heads of the respective departments, offices, or institutions; provided, however, that no person shall be transferred from one class to another class under these rules, without a non-competitive examination. But policemen may be transferred from one place to another under Sect. 11, Chapter 28 of the Public Statutes, without examination or notice to the commissioners. Transfer without examination.

PROBATION.

Rule XXVII.

1. Every original appointment or employment in the permanent service in the first division shall be for the probationary period of six months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory to the appointing power, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed; but, otherwise, be deemed out of the service. Original appointments shall be for a probationary period.

2. The officer under whom any probationer shall serve shall carefully observe the quality and value of the service rendered by him, and shall report, in writing, to the appointing power, the facts observed by such officer, showing the service, Record of probationers to be kept.

character, and qualifications of such probationer, and such report shall be preserved on file, subject to inspection by the commissioners.

PROMOTION.

Rule XXVIII.

Boston police
promotions.

1. In Class 4, Schedule B (the regular police force of the city of Boston), appointments, except to the lowest grade, shall be made by promotion, as herein provided.

2. If, in the judgment of the appointing power, there be none in the lower grades fit to perform the duties in such vacant positions, in that case, and in no other, the positions may be filled by competitive examination under these rules.

3. Promotions shall be made by successive grades; in case of vacancy in any position it shall be filled by a selection from the next inferior grade, if there be any person in such grade fit for promotion; and, if there be no such person, then the promotion shall be made by selection from the next inferior grade, and so on until all the inferior grades are exhausted.

Promotions
shall be based
on merit.

4. No person in said class when these rules take effect shall be promoted without passing an appropriate examination under the rules. Promotion in said class will, in all cases, be based upon the positive merit of the person promoted, and upon his superior qualifications as shown by his previous service.

Record of ser-
vice to be kept.

5. There shall be kept in the police department of the city of Boston proper records of the efficiency and conduct of all persons employed therein. In examinations for promotion the greatest weight shall be given to the actual work of the persons examined, as exhibited in the records, and upon the certificate of their immediate official superiors that their efficiency and conduct during their past service has been in all respects satisfactory.

6. In all other classes of the first division, appointments by promotion shall not be subject to these rules; provided, however, that in case the person promoted has never passed an examination under these rules which entitles him to be placed on an

eligible list for the position to which he is promoted, he shall pass a non-competitive examination.

TEMPORARY SERVICE.

Rule XXIX.

1. No persons, except those examined and found eligible under these rules for permanent appointment or employment, shall be appointed or employed for temporary service, except in cases of emergency, where the public business would suffer from delay in filling the position as herein provided. In no case shall such temporary appointment or employment continue for more than three months, and no reappointment or employment of the same person, or of another, to the same position at the end of such period, shall be allowed. And in every such case the officer making the appointment or furnishing the employment shall report the same to the commissioners within five days, with the reason therefor and the time for which the temporary appointment or employment is necessary.

No person shall be appointed for temporary service unless regularly certified, except, etc.

2. If, for any sufficient reason, it shall be impracticable to supply the names of persons who have passed a competitive examination in due season for any appointment or employment in any position in the first division, the commissioners may provide for a provisional appointment by non-competitive examination or otherwise.

Provisional appointments in certain cases.

SECOND DIVISION.

LABORERS.

Rule XXX.

1. Applicants for labor in the several departments of the city of Boston included in Schedule C, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety, shall be registered in the order of their application at such convenient times, and

Laborers in Boston.

place or places in said city as shall be designated by the commissioners. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support upon the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in time of war, (7) previous occupation, (8) references, (9) personal description, and such other information as may be required.

Requisition.

2. When the services of laborers are required in any of said departments, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and said commissioners shall thereupon send to the officer or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contain so many), making an impartial selection by lot or otherwise, giving preference, other qualifications being equal, to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families depending upon them for support.

Selection.

3. The selection shall be made from the list so furnished, and the names of those employed shall be returned to the commissioners forthwith. At the end of their term of service the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the commissioners, and proof that their labor has been satisfactory.

4. In case the commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection.

Regulations.

5. The commission may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

Selection in cases of emergency.

6. In cases of emergency, where the temporary services of a large number of unskilled laborers are required in either of said departments, the officer or person having the appointment shall select by lot, or in such other equitable way as the commissioners may determine, those who present themselves for the immediate service.

OFFICES NOT INCLUDED IN RULES.

Rule XXXI.

Upon the request of any officer or board having the power of appointment to any office or position in the service of the Commonwealth, or any of the cities thereof, to which these rules do not apply, the commissioners will furnish names from any list of eligible persons to fill a vacancy in such office or position; or they will, whenever practicable, hold competitive or non-competitive examinations for such office or position.

Applicants for
offices not cov-
ered by rules
may be exam-
ined.

The foregoing rules, prepared by the Civil-Service Commissioners, are hereby transmitted to the Governor and Council for their approval.

Signed,

JAMES M. BUGBEE,
CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL, JR.,
CHARLES W. CLIFFORD,

Commissioners.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 10, 1884.

Approved in Council, Dec. 17, 1884.

Signed,

HENRY B. PIERCE,

Secretary.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the rules adopted by the Civil-Service Commissioners and approved by the Governor and Council.

WARREN P. DUDLEY,
Secretary Civil-Service Commissioners.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND
HOUSES OF DETENTION

IN

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DECEMBER, 1884.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 31, 1884.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to visit the Jail and other houses of detention within the County of Suffolk, and to make the examination and inspection required by law, respectfully submit their second semi-annual report.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The visit of the committee to this institution was made December 23, at which time the number of prisoners was five hundred and eleven; of whom four hundred and fifty-five were males, and fifty-six females.

The discipline of this institution, both in the workshops and elsewhere, was found to be excellent.

A thorough examination was made of the accommodations and the food furnished the prisoners; and these were shown to be sufficient in quantity and of good quality. Inmates under sentence, when examined apart from the officials under whose charge they are held, in every case expressed themselves as having no cause for complaint of their care or treatment.

The committee renew the recommendation made in their report of July, 1884, concerning the extension of the west wing of the main building as a means of relieving the dormitories and the hospital, for the same reasons as stated in the former report.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

At the date of the inspection of this institution, December 23, the number of patients under treatment was two hundred; of whom ninety-seven were males, and one hundred and three females.

Every provision for the proper care and the comfort of the inmates was found at this hospital, the only defects being those which were noted in the former report of the committee as consequent upon the crowded condition of the institution. The same necessity now exists, even in a more urgent form, for additional accommodations for excited patients; and the committee renew their recommendation for the construction of two small buildings for this class of sufferers.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

The committee visited this institution Dec. 23, finding three hundred inmates, — one hundred and eighty-nine boys, one hundred and seven girls, and four men.

The children were found to be well cared for as to food, lodging, and clothing, and displayed intelligence and aptness in their studies.

The need of better laundry accommodations is still apparent, and the committee renew their recommendation that a one-story wing be erected for the greater convenience of the institution in this respect.

JAIL.

At the time of the committee's visit to this institution, Dec. 24, it contained one hundred and seventy-three inmates.

A thorough inspection of the premises showed them to be neat and well kept in every particular.

Certain repairs in the roof of the building, noted as necessary in the previous report of the committee, have been made; but new window-frames and casings are also needed.

An examination of the food furnished the prisoners showed it to be good, wholesome, and sufficient in quantity.

An opportunity was given every inmate to present privately any complaint as to treatment or food, and personal inquiry was made in most cases of each individual prisoner. No expression of dissatisfaction was made in any instance.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION, AND TRUANT-SCHOOL.

These institutions were inspected by the committee Dec. 24, on which date the number of the inmates was : —

In House of Industry	798
House of Reformation	83
Truant-School	144
Total	1,025

The inmates of these institutions are all comfortably provided for in the matter of shelter, clothing, and food; and the able-bodied adults are employed at various kinds of labor. The discipline is excellent, and no complaints were heard from any of the inmates. The truant children are acquiring a substantial education.

The new hospital buildings in process of erection will, when completed, supply a long-felt necessity. Accommodations will be provided for from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five patients, with facilities for separating the pauper from the criminal classes, and also for the treatment of patients when isolation is necessary. The provisions for light and air are excellent.

During the past summer entirely new heating apparatus has been provided for the House of Industry, with very satisfactory results.

LUCIUS SLADE,
EDWIN F. LEIGHTON,
JOHN W. McDONALD,

Committee of Inspectors.

APPENDIX.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 24, 1884.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention in the County of Suffolk:—

GENTLEMEN,—The committee visited the institution, Dec. 23, 1884.

The number of prisoners remaining June 28, 1884, was —	
Males, 451; females, 70; total	521
Committed from June 28, 1884, to Dec. 23, 1884,—	
Males, 425; females, 65; total	490
Discharged from June 28, 1884, to Dec. 23, 1884,—	
Males, 422; females, 78; total	500
Remaining Dec. 23, 1884,— Males, 454; females, 57;	
total	511

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discharged on expiration of sentence	448
Discharged by order of Municipal Court	16
Paid Fine and Costs	27
Pardoned by Governor	1
Released on Probation	5
Escaped	1
Died	2
	500

The inmates of the institution have enjoyed very good health during the past six months. Two deaths have occurred; cause in each case being phthisis. No epidemic sickness, I am pleased to say, has made its appearance.

The punishments inflicted upon the inmates are the same as of former reports, and the discipline has been kept at its usual standard.

The food furnished the inmates has been of good quality, and a liberal quantity.

Labor.—Under this head I am pleased to report that all those who are able to work have been kept busy, either on contract clothing or in the different departments of the institution.

The number of prisoners will average about the same as when last reported.

Very respectfully,

M. V. B. BERRY,
Master House of Correction.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1884.

Return of the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the Inspectors of Prisons and Houses of Detention, for the term ending Dec. 23, 1884.

Number of Patients remaining June 28, the date of last inspection :—

Men	95
Women	101
	—196

Number admitted since :—

Men	31
Women	23
	— 54

Whole number treated :—

Men	126
Women	124
	—250

Number discharged :—

Men	29
Women	21
	— 50

Number remaining at present inspection, Dec. 23, 1884 :—

Men	97
Women	103
	—200

Of those discharged there were :—

Recovered	7
Improved	5
Unimproved	1
Emergency cases	20
Died	17
	— 50

Causes of death :—

Pneumonia, 5 ; Exhaustion from Insanity, 5 ; General Paralysis, 2 ; Hemiplegia, Thrombosis, Senile Dementia, Phthisis, and Pulmonary Apoplexy—each, 1. Total, 17.

The recoveries will henceforward be smaller than formerly, as the hospital is full of chronic cases. The few admissions possible will be those of acute or very sick cases ; so that the death-rate may not diminish. The hospital is in very good condition, and the patients are enjoying the full benefit of recent improvements.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER, M D.,

Superintendent.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Dec. 23, 1884.

To the Committee on Inspection of Prisons, etc.:—

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a report of the commitments and discharges of neglected children at the Marcella-street Home from July 1 to Dec. 23, 1884:—

Number remaining July 1 to Dec. 23, 1884:—

Boys, 74; Girls, 57; total, 131.

Number committed from July 1, to Dec. 23:—

Boys, 10; Girls, 1; total, 11.

Number discharged from July 1 to Dec. 23:—

Boys, 10; Girls, 2; total, 12.

Number remaining Dec. 23, 1884:—

Boys, 74; Girls, 56; total, 130.

Terms of commitments:—

Minority	10
9 years	1
Total	11

Discharges, and cause for the same:—

By order of Board	11
Escaped	1
Total	12

Pauper Boys	119
“ Girls	51
Neglected Boys	74
“ Girls	56
Total	300

Respectfully submitted,

W. PRESTON WOOD,

Superintendent.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1884.

To the Inspectors of Prisons in the County of Suffolk:—

GENTLEMEN,—At the date of your last inspection (June 30, 1884) of Suffolk County Jail the number of prisoners remaining in custody was 175

Males, 145; Females, 30.

Total number committed since June 30, 1884, to and including Dec. 24, 1884 1,632

Males, 1,371; Females, 261.

Total number discharged from June 30, 1884, to
and including Dec. 24, 1884 1,634

Males, 1,368 ; Females, 266.

Remaining in custody Dec. 24, 1884 173

Males, 148 ; Females, 25. ‡

Thirty-six persons have been committed for debt ; there are no debtors now in custody.

Oct. 25, 1884, at 8 A.M., Luke Hennessey, a prisoner, died at the Jail, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Your attention is again directed to the condition of the large windows in the Jail, which are very much out of repair, and new ones are needed.

JOHN B. O'BRIEN,

Sheriff, and Keeper of the Jail in Suffolk County.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Inspectors of Prisons for Suffolk County : —

GENTLEMEN, — Following is a report of commitments to and discharges from the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant-School from June 28, 1884, to Dec. 24, 1884 : —

Remaining June 28, 1884	709
Committed since	5,479
	<u>6,188</u>

Discharged since	5,390
----------------------------	-------

Remaining Dec. 24, 1884	<u>798</u>
-----------------------------------	------------

Commitments for —

Drunkenness	4,601
Larceny	280
Assault and battery	216
Common drunkard	82
Vagabond	69
Idle and disorderly	48
Common night-walker	27
Breaking glass	24
Profanity	20
Malicious injury to property	12
Embezzlement	9
Assault	8
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	7
Disturbing the peace	6
Fornication	6
Common railer and brawler	6
Malicious injury to real estate	5

Neglecting to support child	5
Stubborn child	5
Malicious mischief	5
Threats	4
Evading payment of car-fare	4
Cruelty to animals	4
Unlawful appropriation of a horse	3
Remaining on sidewalk	3
Obtaining money by false pretences	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Stealing a ride	2
Common beggar	2
Carrying dangerous weapon	2
Selling liquor without a license	2
Neglecting to send his child to school	1
Fraudulently obtaining board at a hotel	1
Lewd and lascivious	1
Breaking and entering	1
Trespass	1
Peddling without a license	1
Unlawful bathing	1

5,479

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	4,888
Fines paid	463
Pardoned	26
Died	11
Escaped	1
Transferred to Insane Asylum	1

5,390

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining June 28, 1884	60	13	73
Committed since	21	5	26
	81	18	99
Discharged since	13	3	16
	68	15	83
Remaining Dec. 24, 1884	68	15	83
Commitments for —			
Stubborn child	10	2	12
Larceny	9	..	9
Breaking and entering	2	..	2
Lewdness	..	2	2
Absentee	..	1	1
	21	5	26

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

Causes for Discharge.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	3	1	4
Pardoned	7	3	10
Escaped	2	..	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>

TRUANT-SCHOOL.

Remaining June 28, 1884	158
Committed since	51
	<u>209</u>
Discharged since	65
	<u>144</u>
Remaining Dec. 24, 1884	<u>144</u>

Commitments for.

Truants	38
Absentees	13
	<u>51</u>

Causes for Discharge.

Expired sentence	45
Pardoned	20
	<u>65</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITON,

Supt.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Dec. 24, 1884.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

STONY-BROOK IMPROVEMENT.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1884.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston: —

In submitting to your Honorable Body a report of the work performed under the direction of the Joint Special Committee on Stony brook, during the municipal year of 1884, your committee take pleasure in announcing the substantial completion of this important improvement, from the point of beginning, under the authority of the city of Boston in 1880, at the junction of Pyncheon and Tremont streets to Hyde-Park avenue, a distance of about four and a half miles.

In making a final report upon this costly enterprise it has seemed to your committee desirable and fitting that a brief review of the work from its inception should form a part thereof, as a matter of local history, and for the further purpose of presenting in a concise form the more important details of the legislative action taken at different periods of time, and the expenditures made with reference thereto.

Stony brook is in the greater part of its course a fresh-water stream (with numerous tributaries), having its principal source in Muddy pond, in the West Roxbury district, about a mile north-easterly from the Dedham line and a quarter of a mile west of the boundary line of Hyde Park.

Its course is south-eastwardly across the Hyde Park line for about four-fifths of a mile from Muddy pond, where it turns and runs in a generally north-easterly direction with many minor crooks and changes, about seven miles to its present outlet in Charles-river basin. Of this latter distance about one and one-half miles lie within the limits of Hyde Park, and the remaining five and a half miles run through the territory of the city of Boston.

For about a mile southwardly from Charles river the brook is a tidal stream, which, before any changes were made in the channel lines, flowed through salt marshes by a very tortuous course, from Vernon street to the "full basin," west of Parker street.

As a fresh-water stream it practically ended at Elmwood street, just outside the limit of the Boston Belting Co's. estate, although the bed of the original channel was below the level of extreme tides several hundred feet farther up stream, at Texas avenue.

A short distance east of Elmwood street, it formerly opened into a small tidal bay, which extended along the channel by a very irregular outline across Tremont street to the Boston & Providence Railroad, where the stream became more contracted, and thence flowed within well-defined banks to the full basin.

At two points the brook has been utilized as a water power, namely, at "Wait's" mill, near the junction of Roxbury and Pyncheon streets, and at the "Tide" mill, near Parker street, at the southerly end of the Sewall & Day Cordage Co.'s property.

The Tide mill has existed only in tradition for many years, and the water power at Wait's mill was abandoned about thirty years ago.

The drainage area of the brook, with its tributaries, is 8,000 acres, or about one-third the entire territory of Boston.

The bed of the natural stream at Hyde Park line was about twenty-seven and one-half feet above mean high water, and twenty feet above the brook bed at the junction of Pyncheon and Tremont streets, where the work of improving the channel was begun by the city of Boston in the year 1880.

In its natural course, the brook ran through land which generally was but little elevated above its bed, and in times of heavy rainfall and the spring freshets the immediate valley, varying in width from a few feet either side the channel to a quarter of a mile, was frequently overflowed through its whole extent.

This valley consisted of about 182 acres of swampy meadow within the limits of the Roxbury and West Roxbury

districts, and was so spongy in texture and overgrown with hassocks, and in some portions dense brush, that the subsidence of the water after heavy rainfall was slow, and, in the summer season, sometimes attended with offensive exhalations.

This brook, with its very large water-shed, with few or no active springs as feeders, and running its course over a pebbly subsoil for the greater portion of its extent, has naturally exhibited great fluctuations in the volume of water discharged.

Measurements made in 1883 gave the maximum flow of 112,500 gallons per minute, or 162,000,000 gallons per day, and the minimum of 54 gallons per minute, or but 77,760 gallons per day.

It is easily understood, upon a recital of the foregoing facts, that such a stream would, under the operation of natural causes and the unfavorable influences of building improvements made upon its banks, in time become a nuisance, and require the attention of the public authorities.

The natural channel had never been sufficient to discharge the surface drainage of a heavy rainfall. The surplus volume at such a time swept over the bordering meadows in the fresh-water limits, and remained there until the supply had ceased, or so far diminished that the channel could carry it off. Farther down, within the tidal limits, the surrounding marshes were the storage basins when there was a conjunction of a freshet and high tide, and they were frequently flooded in the rainy season, the brook-water rising above the tide.

Little by little the brook channel was encroached upon, the storage areas taken possession of and filled up, and the natural evils attendant upon the extreme fluctuations of the brook became so aggravated that some remedy was demanded.

The first step toward the improvement of Stony brook was taken by the city of Roxbury in 1851, when, upon a memorial from the Board of Health representing that the brook from Tremont, near Ruggles street, to Tremont at Pyncheon street, along the tidal bay before mentioned, was in a state of nuisance, the city decided upon a scheme to abate it by purchasing nearly all the land and flats enclosed within Cabot, Ruggles, Tremont, and Vernon streets, with the avowed intention of changing the course of and covering the brook channel, filling the surrounding flats, and laying out a public square.

The land was accordingly purchased, a new covered channel provided for the brook from Tremont street eastwardly

through what is now Culvert street, and the flats were filled ; but the improvement was made at a cost so considerable that the park scheme was abandoned and the land sold for building purposes. (Rox. City Doc. No. 11, 1851.)

The next step was taken by the town of West Roxbury in 1854, when the subject was made an article in the warrant for a town meeting, held Nov. 13 of that year, where it was "*Voted*, That the Selectmen be a committee to petition the Legislature to confer such special powers on the town to make such improvements in the waters of Stony brook as may be advantageous to those abutting on said brook, and beneficial to the health of the town, such powers to be under such restrictions and limitations that the improvements shall be made at the expense proportionably of the town and abutters in the degree of the respective benefit to each."

The petition was made and an Act passed (Chap. 308, Acts of 1855) authorizing the town of West Roxbury to divert the course and otherwise improve the channel of the brook through its own territory and that of Roxbury also, and to appoint commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act.

During this year a survey of the brook was made from Muddy pond to tide-water, but no further action appears to have been taken.

In 1865 the question of nuisance again arose in connection with the brook in the city of Roxbury, and an act was procured in the Legislature (Chap. 57, 1865) authorizing the city, for purposes of sewerage, to divert the brook from the northerly end of the bridge culvert across Tremont, near Ruggles street, and to construct for it a new channel through Ruggles place (now Rogers avenue) to the full basin at Parker street.

This work was executed in 1866 and 1867 and during these two years the work of improvement was continued west of Vernon street by deepening, walling in, and covering the old channel from the end of the culvert built in 1851 to Tremont street at its junction with Pyncheon street, partly by a formal taking and laying out for sewerage purposes, and partly by agreement with the abutters.

These various changes and improvements made by the city of Roxbury had provided the brook with a nearly direct, walled in, and covered channel from Tremont street, by the Providence railroad crossing to the "full basin" at Parker street, and the abandoned portions of the old channel had been, or were left to be filled up, and converted to building uses.

South of the junction of Pyncheon and Tremont streets no change had been made by the city of Roxbury, except that

resulting from the removal of the dam at Wait's mill, which was done in 1866, after a purchase by the city of the right of flowage from the Boston Belting Co., for the sum of seven thousand dollars.

This dam, which crossed the brook opposite Roxbury street, where the bridge of the Metropolitan Railroad Co. now stands, was the principal feature in the mill privilege of the Boston Belting Co. A flume extended from it, under the present Pyncheon street, to the estate opposite the present car-stables, through which the water was carried to turn a grind-stone or a bobbin lathe, and thence discharged into the main channel below.

Whatever the mill privilege may once have been, for many years previous to this date it had manifestly languished. Yet it had a lingering vitality of spasmodic power, as was clearly demonstrated in the price paid for its removal.

The mill pond above the dam, called "Smith's" pond, was in a state of nuisance during the summer months, and was a frequent cause for complaint. The removal of the dam proved a complete remedy for this evil, and from that time forward there was little cause for complaint of the condition of Stony brook within the limits of Boston or Roxbury. But in West Roxbury the annoying and hurtful results of the brook freshets were becoming more frequent and disastrous. Houses had been built along the valley, between Boylston and Green streets, with very little regard to the flood level, and their cellars were often subject to inundation.

During the year 1868 the physicians of West Roxbury took alarm at the probable effect of the frequent overflows of the brook, and they notified the selectmen that some measures must be taken by authority of the town to remedy the growing evil. Another act (Chap. 223) was passed in the Legislature the same year upon the petition of the city of Boston and the town of West Roxbury (the annexation of Roxbury having taken place) authorizing each independently of the other, within the limits of its own territory, to take land for the proposed improvement, and to assess one-half the cost in betterments. The act was not satisfactory to the city of Boston, and it declined to proceed under it. Nor was anything done by the town in relation thereto, except by way of negotiations with the city of Boston for the purpose of securing, if possible, some community of action.

In town meeting, held March 29, 1869, a board of three commissioners, consisting of Theo. B. Moses, Wm. J. R. Evans, and Sam'l Jackson, was appointed to carry out the

proposed improvements of the brook, and a vote was passed as follows :—

"That the commissioners on Stony brook be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare a memorial and present the same to the city of Boston setting forth the injurious effect on the health and property of the citizens of this town caused by the want of drainage of Stony brook, and request said city to take immediate action on the drainage of said brook within the limits of said city. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to employ counsel and such engineering assistance as may be needed."

Finding it to be impracticable to secure the coöperation of the city authorities in making the desired improvement under the Act of 1868, by a vote of the town passed November 5, 1869, the commissioners were instructed to procure further legislation upon the subject. The instructions were carried out, and resulted in the Act of 1870 (Chap. 220), which provided for the appointment of commissioners, with all the authority of the Selectmen to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1868.

In March, 1870, R. M. Morse, Jr., was appointed commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Jackson.

In town meeting, held June 25, 1870, it was voted—

That three citizens be appointed commissioners to exercise the powers granted to the town of West Roxbury, by Chap. 223, of the Acts of 1868, and by an "Act in addition to an Act to authorize the city of Boston and town of West Roxbury to improve Stony brook and its tributaries," passed in the year 1870, and to perform the duties imposed upon the selectmen of this town by said act.

An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was voted, and the existing Board of Commissioners, namely, Theo. B. Moses, Wm. J. R. Evans, and Robert M. Morse, Jr., formally appointed and authorized to proceed with the work.

Surveys were made at once, and in January, 1871, the commissioners took the land required for the proposed brook improvement, between the Boston and West Roxbury boundary line, and Washington street at Williams street.

In this year a further act was passed (Chap. 337, Acts of 1871.)

In December, 1872, other takings were made, covering the proposed brook channel between Washington street at Muskrat village, beyond Forest Hills station and Mattapan street, near Hyde Park; and, in December 1873, the takings were completed between Washington street, at Muskrat village, and Washington street at Williams street.

As a matter of engineering, the problem presented was

extremely simple. It was desired only to provide a channel sufficiently wide, deep, and direct in its course to permit the free discharge of the water of the brook during the highest floods, without danger of inundation to the bordering meadows.

The fall of twenty feet between Hyde Park line and Wait's mill, in a distance of about four and a half miles, was ample to secure a rapid current, if sufficient capacity and directness were given to the channel. To secure this involved the abandonment of portions of the old channel, where its course was very tortuous, or it was making unnecessary journeys under the railroad.

In its natural bed it crossed the Boston & Providence Railroad five times. Near Ruggles street, in Roxbury, near Boylston street, West Roxbury, twice; at the Forest Hills Railroad station, and near the terminus of this year's work at Hyde-Park avenue. By the change of route the two crossings near Boylston street have been avoided.

The rise in the brook bed was much more rapid from the junction of Pyncheon and Tremont streets to Boylston street than beyond, and with the considerable difference of level above given it was only necessary to lower the bed of the channel a little at Tremont street, and then to nearly equalize the grade from end to end to produce the desired result.

The bottom of the new channel is nowhere more than five feet below the original bed of the brook at the same point, and the rate of fall is about 0.60 feet for one thousand feet from Hyde-Park avenue to the old boundary line between Roxbury and West Roxbury; about one foot per thousand to Centre and Pyncheon streets, and thence to the point of connection with the old culvert at Pyncheon and Tremont streets about two feet per one thousand.

The plan adopted for the improvement was seriously objected to by the Boston Belting Co. as one likely to bring destructive floods upon their property. They thought the meat for West Roxbury would be poison to them, and they earnestly opposed the project, the remarkable freshet of February, 1867, having demonstrated the formidable possibilities of the brook by flooding their entire premises and submerging all the machinery in the basement of their factory. This occurred February 10 of that year, and was the result of a heavy warm rain falling upon an unusual depth of snow. Within twenty-four hours from the commencement of the rain the brook throughout its entire length was higher than any previous record.

The "old inhabitant," who had known it for half a century, had seen nothing like this.

There were no culverts on the brook sufficient to carry the water, so that at each successive culvert passing up stream the water was greater than below. Every inch of valley was submerged; the stream was above the railroad tracks at Boylston street crossing; it flowed like a mill-race down the tracks near New Heath street, and below Tremont, at Pyncheon street, where the influence of the tide was felt, the flood was very formidable and threatening.

The extraordinary height of water in and about the Belting Company's works was not due, as Judge Hoar stated in his argument before the referees in 1880, to some obstructions which had been carelessly left in the channel below, where the work of constructing new culverts in Culvert street, north of Tremont, was then in progress; but it was owing to the insufficiency of the brook channel throughout its whole extent.

The level of the flood in their premises was two feet higher at the northerly line of Elmwood street, by the bridge culvert, than upon the opposite side of the street at the other end of the culvert, showing the inability of the culvert to discharge the entire freshet supply.

The tide swept back from Charles river at an unprecedented height. It flowed across Parker street, near the brook, and made its way, or dammed back the brook-water over all the outlying marshes and lands below grade 16 in that vicinity.

This freshet showed that this apparently insignificant stream could become formidable and dangerous, and that any plan thereafter devised for its control or guidance would be incomplete unless it took into account this remarkable flood.

In 1873 the annexation of West Roxbury took place, and petitions were made to the City Council to proceed at once to carry out the brook improvement within the old Roxbury limits so that the benefit of the outlay already made in West Roxbury might be realized. But the existing legislative acts contemplated and authorized the use of the brook for purposes of sewerage to which many cogent objections were urged, the most weighty being that of the Belting Co., who considered that they had an impregnable right to maintain the waters of the brook free from all contamination, and in pursuance of that right they obtained a decision of the court that the breweries on Pyncheon street had no right to drain into the brook; and the brook-sewer scheme was accordingly abandoned. To provide proper sewerage accommodations the Stony-brook valley sewer was built in 1874-5, from Elmwood street, below the Belting Co.'s works, to Boylston

station, West Roxbury, which obviated all necessity of draining sewage into the brook.

Then, to adapt the legislative authority to the changed condition of the brook improvement, the Act of 1874 (Chap. 196) was passed, empowering the city to improve the brook for surface drainage, with the restriction that no interference should be made "with the estate owned by the Boston Belting Co. or its rights in said brook as to the purity of its waters."

In 1875 a contract was made for the construction of a double arch stone culvert for the brook under Washington street and the Boston & Providence Railroad at Forest Hills station, and the work was carried forward to completion the following year.

Further action by the city, upon the general improvement, was renewed in 1876, when, by an order of the Board of Aldermen, passed April 24 of that year, the Street Commissioners were requested to consider and report upon the matter of improving the brook from Tremont street in Roxbury to Forest Hills. This report was submitted to the Board of Aldermen February 19, 1877 (City Doc. No. 25).

The commissioners reviewed the legislation upon the subject, and submitted the results of a hearing given to the land-owners abutting upon the brook, concluding with a recommendation that the brook be improved in accordance with a plan made by Mr. Bradley, Superintendent of Sewers, at an expense of \$53,000 for land and building damages in old Roxbury, and \$80,000 construction account between Hyde-Park avenue and Tremont street, making a total proposed expenditure of \$133,000.

Early the same year the physicians of the West Roxbury district again brought the subject to the attention of the City Council, and an examination of the alleged unhealthy districts complained of was made by the Board of Health, who reported that there were upwards of one hundred dwelling-houses situated near the brook whose cellars were subject to inundation at every considerable flood in the waters of the brook and the houses were thereby rendered unfit for habitation. Following upon these representations a Joint Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hugh O'Brien, Choate Burnham, and George Dunbar, and Councilmen Alfred S. Brown, of Ward 23; James J. Flynn, of Ward 13; Charles E. Pratt, of Ward 21; Nathan S. Wilbur, of Ward 20, and George L. Thorndike, of Ward 2, was appointed to consider the subject of improving Stony brook.

Their report (City Doc. No. 86) was submitted to the

Board of Aldermen, Nov. 5, 1877, accompanied by the following order :—

Ordered, That a Joint Special Committee, consisting of three members of the Board of Aldermen, with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to take charge of the improvement of Stony brook, under the provisions of Chap. 196 of the Acts of 1874, with authority to remove obstructions in or over said brook or the tributaries thereof, to divert the water and alter the course and deepen the channel thereof, and to take and purchase such land as may be required for said purpose, the estimated cost thereof not to exceed the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

In 1878 a Joint Special Committee was appointed, consisting of Aldermen Josiah S. Robinson, Clinton Viles, and Chas. R. McLean, with Councilmen Alfred S. Brown, of Ward 23 ; Francis J. Ward, of Ward 21 ; Jacob F. Taylor, of Ward 25 ; John P. Santry, of Ward 19 ; and John Taylor, of Ward 16.

Negotiations were made with abutters upon the brook for the required right of way, and work was about to be commenced when notice was given to the city by the Boston Belting Co. that an injunction would be applied for upon any attempt to proceed with the proposed work, as such an act would be considered an infringement upon the company's rights, within the meaning of the ninth section of the Act of 1874.

Further operations were then suspended, and the Mayor was requested to petition the Legislature, then in session, for the repeal of the restrictive clause.

The petition was sent, after the expiration of the time for the admission of new business, and was received by the Senate, under a suspension of the rules, together with a memorial from the Stony-brook committee reciting the most important facts bearing upon the subject, and showing the importance to the public health of having the restrictions removed so that the improvement could be carried on.

The House, however, refused to receive the petition, and further action was again delayed.

Later in the year the Mayor was requested to petition the next General Court for the repeal of the restrictive section.

In 1879 a Joint Special Committee was appointed upon the subject, consisting of Aldermen Josiah S. Robinson, Clinton Viles, and Hugh O'Brien, with Councilmen Alfred S. Brown, of Ward 23 ; John Taylor, of Ward 16 ; Francis J. Ward, of Ward 21 ; Timothy A. Murphy, of Ward 20 ; and James J. Barry, of Ward 22.

The petition for a change in the law was presented and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, who reported a bill which was

passed and sent to the House of Representatives, where it was referred to the Judiciary Committee of that branch. This bill was not satisfactory to the Belting Co., who opposed it with such success that the Judiciary Committee reported against it, and reported a substitute bill, drawn entirely in the interest of the Belting Co. This bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Following upon this, negotiations were opened with the Belting Co., for the purpose of determining what sum of money they would accept in release of all possible damages to be suffered by them; but the efforts were unavailing. The injury to be inflicted was purely hypothetical, yet their demands were entirely beyond reason. Subsequently, however, they consented to submit the whole matter to arbitration, and in pursuance of this arrangement the following order was adopted and approved by the Mayor, November 4, 1879:—

Ordered, That the Committee on Stony brook be, and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the Boston Belting Co. to submit to the judgment and determination of three impartial referees, to be chosen by said committee and said Boston Belting Co. for the right to improve Stony brook in the manner provided by Chapter 196 of the Acts of 1874, the award of the referee so chosen to be obligatory on both parties, and the expense of the reference to be charged to, and the award, if any, paid from, the appropriation for the improvement of Stony brook.

After several conferences between the committee and the representatives of the Belting Co., in December, 1879, Alexander H. Rice, Franklin Haven, and J. Warren Merrill were chosen as referees.

The final arrangements were not concluded, however, before the close of the municipal year.

In 1880 the city again intrusted the consideration of the subject to a Joint Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Clinton Viles, Hugh O'Brien, George L. Thorndike, with Councilmen Alfred S. Brown, of Ward 23; John Taylor, of Ward 16; Benjamin F. Anthony, of Ward 19; Charles Wheeler, of Ward 10; and Nathaniel Brimbecom of Ward 18.

Under an order, approved by the City Council, the committee were requested to submit a statement of such matters connected with said improvement as could be made public without injury to the interests of the city; which request was complied with by a report submitted in Common Council, July 29, 1880 (City Doc. 101), reviewing the action taken by the city from 1877 to the date of the report, and including a copy of the indenture made between the city and the Belting Company, March 10, 1880, under the provi-

sions of which the referees were given full power to determine and award the damages suffered by the Belting Company and the city was duly bound to pay, and also a record of the proceedings had at the hearing before the referees on June 15th of that year, which resulted favorably for the removal of the embargo laid by the Belting Company, as the referees decided that the damages must accrue before an award could be made.

As the obstacles which had so long been in the way of prosecuting the work were now removed, the city immediately proceeded to action.

The required lands, extending from Tremont street to the former boundary line of West Roxbury, were taken under an order passed in the Board of Aldermen, June 21, 1880 (Doc. 91).

The route originally intended, between Tremont and Centre streets, it was found necessary to change. Owners of the property through which the natural brook was located would not consent to any change of channel through their premises, except upon the payment of very heavy damages, and the takings were accordingly adjusted to the present line. This follows very nearly the old brook bed to a point opposite Cedar street, where it turns nearly at right angles into Pyncheon street, thence by another turn it continues through said street about sixteen hundred feet to Centre street. Beyond this point no serious difficulty was met in securing the necessary land where desired.

The work of construction was actively begun in the following month at the junction of Roxbury and Tremont streets upon the double brick culverts which connect with the old channel at that point. In this season's work, which extended into February of 1881, about twelve hundred feet of open channel and eighteen hundred feet of covered brick channel were completed. When work was suspended, the new channel had been carried to the junction of Pyncheon and Centre streets, but a section about two hundred and fifty feet long remained uncompleted until spring. This section being constructed through the closely built up part of Roxbury was necessarily very costly. More than half the stone in the retaining-walls had to be laid without derricks, on account of the proximity of buildings. In constructing the brick channel in Pyncheon street, — a street only fifty feet wide, — a ditch twenty feet wide had to be opened; while, at the same time, a sufficient roadway had to be preserved for the Jamaica Plain horse-cars and for the passage of teams on this much-travelled thoroughfare. The large Stony-brook valley sewer, lying in the middle of the street,

required to be carefully braced, the earth supporting it on one side being entirely removed in digging the ditch for the covered channel. This section of the work was not a part of the original plan, but had become necessary for the reason before given, — the extortionate demands of property owners.

In shifting the route into the public highway, however, the expectations of economy in construction were hardly realized. The reduction in the sectional area of the brick culverts, made necessary by the limited space which could be devoted to them, necessitated the deepening of the channel considerably below the level first designed, and this additional excavation was largely ledge. Another cause which contributed to increase the estimated cost of the work was the general increase of laborers' wages, amounting to fifteen per cent., and about forty per cent. for team-work.

The labor bill for the year, including the wages of stone and brick layers, was \$52,420.59, as per Auditor. The cost of tip-cart work was \$8,629.57, — almost all the earth excavated having to be carted long distances — to Huntington-avenue extension and the Back Bay park. Brick, sand, cement, and drain-pipe, \$21,500; tools, engines, pumps, etc., \$5,991; stone, \$3,400; land damages, \$3,400; lumber, \$3,100; sundry other expenses, bringing the total for the year to \$102,288.52.

The second year's work was begun in March, 1881, by completing and connecting the covered and open channels, near the Highland Foundry. After this the open channel was dug and walled up from the end of the covered channel at Centre street to Amory street, and the Amory street arches built. In this portion a large amount of ledge was encountered, as had also been the case throughout the greater part of the previous year's work. The old channel of the brook, for a distance of 700 feet above Amory street, was deepened to the new grade, and the banks sloped, it being thought unnecessary to build retaining-walls. At the same time a cut about 800 feet long was in progress through the high land on the easterly side of the Providence Railroad track and north of Boylston street; a cut 400 feet long was made through the coal-yard on the southerly side of Boylston street, and the covered channel previously built by West Roxbury through Green street and Brookside avenue was taken up and rebuilt at a cost of \$5,700. It had been supposed that this somewhat extensive culvert had been adapted to the new grade of the brook, but its foundations were above the required level, and it became necessary to rebuild it. While the work was in progress on this portion of the

brook, a covered brick channel, 1,300 feet long, was built from the Roxbury crossing, where the work was first begun, through Tremont and Clay streets, to the old channel again at the latter point. This work, costing \$16,600, formed no part of the original scheme, but it was found during the winter of 1880-81 that the old culvert across Tremont street at its junction with Pyncheon would not carry the water during floods, and this auxiliary channel was built to divert the surplus flow from the overcrowded culvert and conduct it past the Belting Co.'s works into the brook again at Clay street, where the old channel is more capacious. It was necessary to destroy the old sewer in Tremont street to make room for this culvert, and to supply its place, 800 feet of 15-inch pipe sewer was laid upon the westerly side of the street, while the sewage of the easterly side was provided for by laying a 9-inch pipe alongside the brick culvert. In the construction of the brick culverts during this and the preceding years about two and one-half millions of bricks were used. This season's work ended in February of 1882. By reference to the Auditor's report, we find that laborers and masons received \$38,732.41, \$9,760 was paid for stonework, \$7,000 for brick, \$6,900 for teaming away of earth, \$5,700 for the Brookside avenue culvert, \$4,600 for sand and cement, \$1,888 to the city of Boston for water furnished to the Boston Belting Co., under an implied obligation of the city to maintain their water supply for manufacturing purposes free from pollution or fouling of any kind during the progress of the work; \$1,880 for tools, machinery, etc.; \$790 for drain-pipe; other miscellaneous expenses made up \$81,841.21, total for the year.

The work of the third year was begun by digging a channel to connect the two unfinished sections at Boylston with the one at Amory street. The experience of the winter of 1881-82 having proved that the material composing the banks of the section dug the previous year at Amory street, would not stand, this section was accordingly walled. The digging and walling were carried on and connected with the unfinished section at Boylston street. This section was then finished and walled, the Boylston-street arches built, the coal-yard section walled, the Boylston-avenue culvert rebuilt, and the channel excavated up to the Brookside-avenue culvert, built the previous year, and walled to within 400 feet of that point, making a continuous channel from Amory street to Green street nearly 5,000 feet long.

The new channel now being completed as far as Jamaica Plain, the property in that neighborhood bordering upon the brook was for the first time relieved from liability to

damage by flood during the winter. The section from Green street to Washington street was let by contract to Arthur Putterill, and the contractor succeeded in building the Washington-street arches and excavating about half his section during this season. \$70,206.46 were expended in this season's work, of which the principal items were as follows: Laborers, \$29,400; stone-work, \$20,500; teaming away of earth, \$8,200; tools, hardware, etc., \$2,700; land damages, \$1,671; and \$4,000 were paid to the contractor on his uncompleted section.

The first work done in 1883, the fourth year of the work, was in finishing the walling of a short portion of the channel near Brookside avenue, which had been left nearly excavated but unwallled at the close of the previous season. The contractor, Mr. Putterill, at the same time finished his section, making some changes which were deemed necessary, thus advancing the completed channel as far as Washington street. From this point the channel was dug and walled to Hyde-Park avenue, near Forest Hills station, a distance of nearly 3,000 feet. This included the building of two street bridges, — a timber bridge at Williams street, and a stone arch at Morton street. The brook at Hyde-Park avenue, flows through a long culvert built in part in 1875-76 by the Sewer Department, and part in 1879 by the Street Department for the extension of Hyde-Park avenue, which runs under Hyde-Park avenue, Washington street, and the Providence Railroad. Work was begun on the channel above Forest Hills station, a short section, about 400 feet being excavated. Considerable work was also done in raising the low walls on parts of the channel previously built, where experience had shown them to be of insufficient height to retain the banks, some 140 perches of stone being laid. The expenditures this year were as follows: To laborers, \$19,300; stone-work, \$12,340; to contractor on finished section at Green and Washington streets, \$7,562; to City of Boston Water Department, \$2,741 for water supplied to Belting Co. in previous year; carting of earth, \$1,750; tools, hardware, etc., \$1,568; lumber, \$1,033; land damages, \$2,146; with other small items making a total of \$49,709.37.

The brook channel was now practically completed as far as Forest Hills station. About 4,000 feet of the old channel, which had not been deepened, still intervened between the culverts at Forest Hills and those portions of the channel which had been improved, with more or less thoroughness, by West Roxbury before annexation. The object of this year's work has been to connect these portions with the

clear channel below, and thus utilize the work done by West Roxbury. The whole of this intervening section was let by contract to Andrew McLaughlin, and has been completed in a satisfactory manner. This included the building of a stone arch 80 feet long at the crossing of Washington street. The contract also included, at first, the construction of a culvert under the Providence Railroad track, near Mt. Hope, but as the railroad company desired to build a more elaborate structure than that which the city had proposed, and also preferred to have work which concerned their interests so nearly entirely in their own control, the contractor surrendered this section of his contract in accordance with a provision made therein, and a new agreement was made with the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation for the construction and maintenance of a suitable culvert under their location for a consideration of thirty-five hundred dollars to be paid to said corporation upon the completion and acceptance of the work.

This contract is completed, and the bridge culvert built by the railroad corporation is the most substantial and expensive piece of masonry on the entire improvement, it having cost double the amount paid by the city. But about 200 perches of stone were laid this year in retaining-walls, the greater part of this new channel running through a peat bog, ranging in depth from 8 to 25 feet, which would not have carried a wall without piling. The taking being 30 feet in width, and the cutting not so deep as it was farther down stream, the experiment of shaping the channel out with sloped banks and leaving it without walling, which was first tried at Amory street, was repeated here with better prospect of success.

The improvement of the brook beyond Hyde-Park avenue has not been considered by the city of Boston, either because it was thought that all necessary changes had been made by the West Roxbury authorities, or because it was a matter of too small importance. Its length to Hyde-Park boundary is about one mile, on portions of which excavations have been made and new culverts built. The immediate valley of the brook is much less extended in width than below, yet when it is deemed necessary to provide as clear a channel as that north of Hyde-Park avenue, some additional work will require to be done. Upon the lower portions of the channel in places where the walls have been undermined and made to yield through the action of winter floods and ice-jams, the damaged walls will need to be rebuilt and the bottom of the brook protected by stone paving. Something has been done this year to protect the bottom of the brook against

the scouring action of the water in those places where experience has shown this action to be most severe, — about 520 yards of paving having been laid, — but more may have to be done if that already completed should prove inadequate. In addition to the work above described, considerable has been done in raising the low walls, — to the great improvement of the appearance of the channel, — 930 perches of stone having been laid for this purpose. The addition of a good capping course, of not less than 12 inches to the low walls between Amory street and Boylston, would also be a great improvement. The expenditures this year at the present time (Dec. 30) aggregate \$24,561, of which the heaviest items are: \$7,573 on the contract for digging the channel from Forest Hills station to the Providence R.R., near Mt. Hope; \$3,500 to the Providence R.R. Co.; \$4,200 for raising low walls; \$1,500 for paving, and \$3,773 for day labor, the latter principally expended in removing deposits of mud from the channel north of Green street, and in cleaning the culverts at Forest Hills station in which the sediment had been accumulating since their construction in 1875-79.

The amounts expended upon the brook in the financial years of 1880 to 1883, inclusive, aggregate \$304,045.46, and if to this be added the disbursements of the current year already made, \$24,561.06, and the liabilities on contracts uncompleted for raising walls and paving about \$2,300; the cost of the improvement under the direction of the Joint Special Committee of the City of Boston appears to be \$330,906.52 from the year 1880 to 1884, inclusive.

Between the years 1874 and 1880 there was paid by the Sewer Department on account of Stony brook \$15,361.36 for land damages, \$17,130.01 for the culverts at Forest Hills station, and \$412.01 for labor; amounting to \$32,903.38 — less \$6,000 paid by the Boston & Providence R.R. Corporation on account of said culverts, leaving \$26,903.38 net cost to the city during those years.

The appropriations made by West Roxbury for the brook improvement had been \$3,000 in 1856, \$5,000 in 1868, \$25,000 in 1870, and \$15,000 in 1872; making in the aggregate \$48,000, which it may safely be assumed was all expended, and apparently \$1,000 more. The records are not clear enough, however, to determine this matter with certainty.

To summarize the above we have \$406,809.90 as the total present cost of the brook improvement from Clay street to the southerly limit thereof near Hyde Park line.

For this large outlay a public improvement of wide reaching influence has been made.

However much to be regretted, on account of its great expense, it has seemed an act of public necessity, and therefore unavoidable.

The immediate result secured to the abutters upon the brook is a (probably) complete immunity from danger by floods, and a very large increase in the value of their land.

In fact, although subject to taxation before this improvement was begun, the greater portion of the brook valley had no demonstrable value for any purpose whatever.

It is now transformed, and if judiciously improved, will show as rapid a rate of increase in valuation as any portion of our suburban territory.

To the general public, especially in West Roxbury district, this improvement has removed a frequent cause for complaint and alarm. The water of the brook is apparently as pure and free from taint as when it flowed through its natural channel fifty years ago.

In these days of inadequate supply it might prove to be an act of prudence and municipal wisdom to store a portion of the enormous waste of this brook back near its principal source, and draw upon it for mechanical uses in time of drought.

Within tidal limits the danger of further outbreaks, at a conjunction of heavy freshet and high tide, has been provided for by the construction of the storage basin in the pond of the Back Bay park.

Whatever the future may develop concerning it, the fact that the enterprise which has been the subject of so much discussion and legislation, and has made such inroads upon the public treasury, is now to all practical intents complete, is certainly a matter for general congratulation.

Under the legislative acts authorizing this improvement, betterments equal to the entire cost of the work may be assessed upon abutting lands.

A commission, consisting of Messrs. Newton Talbot, William H. Cundy, and L. Foster Morse, has been appointed to determine the betterments, which service is just now completed; and whatever the reception of their award by the property owners may be there can be no doubt that they have brought to the performance of their important and difficult task a judgment based upon a large experience and a sincere desire to do justice under the law.

A summary of the expenditures made on account of Stony brook is here appended.

CITY OF BOSTON.

1880.

Joint Special Committee. Aldermen: Clinton Viles, Hugh O'Brien, George L. Thorndike. Councilmen: Alfred S. Brown, Ward 23; John Taylor, Ward 16; Benjamin F. Anthony, Ward 19; Charles Wheeler, Ward 10; Nathaniel Brimbecom, Ward 18.

Appropriation \$133,000 00

Expenditures, 1880-81:—

Labor	\$52,420 59	
Teaming	8,629 57	
Brick, sand, cement	21,500 00	
Engines, pumps, etc.	5,991 00	
Stone	3,400 00	
Land damages	3,400 00	
Lumber	3,100 00	
Miscellaneous	3,847 36	
		102,288 52

Balance \$30,711 48

1881.

Joint Special Committee. Aldermen: Clinton Viles, Hugh O'Brien, George Curtis. Councilmen: Alfred S. Brown, Ward 23; Charles Wheeler, Ward 10; Michael W. Costello, Ward 22; John B. Fitzpatrick, Ward 8; Thomas R. Matthews, Ward 21.

Appropriation \$45,000 00

Balance 30,711 48

Revenue 6,769 60

Credits \$82,481 08

Expenditures, 1881-82:—

Labor	\$38,732 21
Stone-work	9,760 00
Brick	7,000 00
Carting	6,900 00
Brookside-avenue culvert	5,700 00
Sand and cement	4,600 00

Amounts carried forward, \$72,692 21 \$82,481 08

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$72,692 21	\$82,481 08
City of Boston (water)	1,888 00	
Machinery, tools, etc.	1,880 00	
Drain-pipe	790 00	
Miscellaneous	4,590 00	
		\$81,841 21
Balance		\$639 87

1882.

Joint Special Committee. Aldermen: William Frost, Laban Pratt, Andrew J. Hall. Councilmen: Alfred S. Brown, Ward 23; John B. Fitzpatrick, Ward 8; Thomas R. Matthews, Ward 21; P. James Maguire, Ward 19; Nathaniel Brimbecom, Ward 18.

Appropriation	\$50,000 00
Balance	639 87
Transfer	20,000 00
Credits	\$70,639 87

Expenditures, 1882-83:—

Labor	\$29,400 00
Stone-work	20,500 00
Carting	8,200 00
Tools, hardware, etc.	2,700 00
Land damages	1,671 00
Arthur Putterill, contract	4,000 00
Miscellaneous	3,735 46
	\$70,206 46
Balance	\$433 41

1883.

Joint Special Committee. Aldermen: Benjamin F. Anthony, Thomas H. Devlin, Paul H. Kendrick. Councilmen: P. Jas. Maguire, Ward 19; A. Spaulding Weld, Ward 23; John H. Lee, Ward 25; Edward Finnerty, Ward 22; James F. Marley, Ward 16.

Appropriation	\$40,000 00
Balance	433 41
Transfers	9,275 96
Total credits	\$49,709 37

Expenditures, 1883-84:—

Labor and engineering	\$19,300 00	
Stone-work	12,340 00	
Arthur Putterill (contract), ...	7,562 00	
City of Boston (water)	2,741 00	
Carting	1,750 00	
Tools, hardware	1,568 00	
Lumber	1,033 00	
Land damages	2,146 00	
Miscellaneous	1,269 37	
		\$49,709 37

1884.

Joint Special Committee. Aldermen: George Curtis, Malcolm S. Greenough, James H. Nugent. Councilmen: P. Jas. Maguire, Ward 19; Edward Finnerty, Ward 22; A. Spaulding Weld, Ward 23; James F. Marley, Ward 16; Patrick L. Cassidy, Ward 13.

Appropriation \$35,000 00

Expenditures, —

Andrew McLaughlin, (contract), ...	\$7,573 00
Boston & Providence Railroad Co. (contract)	3,500 00
Andrew McLaughlin (contract, raising walls)	4,200 00
Arthur Putterill (contract, paving)	1,500 00
Claims of 1883	1,823 16
Labor, cleaning channel, etc., and engineering	3,773 00
Miscellaneous	2,191 90

Total disbursements \$24,561 06

Add amount required to com-
plete contracts 2,300 00

\$26,861 06

The work performed during the above five years required about 100,000 cubic yards of excavation, and the laying of about 21,000 perches of stone.

RECAPITULATION.

1880-81	\$102,288 52
1881-82	81,841 21
1882-83	70,206 46
1883-84	49,709 37
1884	26,861 06

\$330,906 62

Expenditures by the City of Boston on account of work begun by the City of Roxbury and not completed at the date of annexation, January, 1868 : —

	Land . . .	\$3,918 00	
	Contractor . .	1,275 00	
	Damages . . .	700 00	
	Total		\$5,893 00
1868-69.	Contractor . .	\$3,525 18	
	Damages . . .	1,498 03	
	Carpentering, etc. .	331 43	
	Total		5,354 64
1871-72.	Land damages .	\$2,000 00	2,000 00
1877-79.		132 84	132 84
			<u>\$13,380 48</u>

Expenditures of the City of Roxbury on account of Stony brook, from 1852, to annexation, in 1868 : —

1852.	Cost of the new channel in Culvert street	\$7,984 55	
	Paid in 1866-67 for work done between Parker and Elmwood streets . . .	64,438 58	
	Increased, 1868 to 1880	\$72,423 13	
	Add items of expense as above	13,380 48	
		<u>\$85,803 61</u>	
	Expenditures by Joint Special Committee, 1880-84	330,906 62	
	Expenditures by West Roxbury previous to annexation	49,000 00	
	Total		\$465,710 23
To this might be added the expense incurred in the construction of the covered channel through the park from Parker street to Charles river, about			
			<u>120,000 00</u>
	Amount carried forward		\$585,710 23

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$585,710	23
And the culvert built under Hyde-Park avenue extension at Forest Hills in 1879	2,730	00
	\$588,440	23
Add loss sustained by Roxbury on lands filled to abate the brook nuisance in 1851	30,000	00
Making a total expenditure of for the purpose of controlling the waters of Stony brook within the municipal limits of Boston.	\$618,440	23

Appended is an inventory of the tools and supplies now in the charge of the Stony-brook Department :—

Augurs, cross-handle,	2	Drills, stone,	10
Axes,	5	Dump boxes,	7
Box chains,	6	Engines and boilers,	2
Box,	14	Fall-ropes,	4
Bars, crow,	7	Foot-valve plate,	1
Bars, pinch,	2	Grindstones,	1
Blocks and falls,	3	Guys,	18
Barrels,	1	Gasoline can,	1
Boots, rubber, short,	18	Grub axes,	3
(Box full of old ones.)		Hammers, sledge,	8
Brands,	1	“ striking,	2
Brooms,	1	Handles, hammer,	3
Blocks, single,	7	Hook, box,	14
“ double,	6	Hose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ",	112 ft.
“ iron,	2	“ $1\frac{3}{4}$ " suction,	60 ft.
“ snatch,	2	“ suction (For feed-	
Cars,	4	pump),	1
(2 with boxes.)		Hook-ropes (bad),	5
Chains, BWW,	8	Iron 12 " pipes (Ginn's	
Chain-box,	6	coal-yard).	
Chisels, ice,	5	Iron-hook,	1
Chucks, Lowry,	1	Iron fence posts,	6
Dead-eyes,	7	Ladders,	1
Derricks,	2	Lamps, Gasoline,	2
(Boom.)		Lanterns,	10
Derricks (at Boylston),	1	Lever, plank-pulling,	1
(Four Post.)		Mirrors,	1
Derricks, crab,	1	Padlocks,	8
“ handles,	5	Pails, water,	4
Dippers,	1	Plumb-bob,	1
Dogs,	1	Picks,	47

Pumps, Edson (extra long suction)	1	Slate,	1
Pulleys, Westor, diff.	1	Stoves,	1
Rammers,	4	Sheathing caps,	1
Rolls, iron,	16	“ clamps,	1
Rolls, wooden,	{ 4 large	Spoons, drill,	2
	{ 2 small	Tapes,	1
Rope, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ”,	400 ft.	Tool-boxes,	5
Rods, self-reading,	1	“ houses,	3
Rods, target,	2	(1 Sewer Dept.)	
Saws, crosscut,	1	Tunnel,	1
“ hand,	1	Vises,	1
“ wood,	1	Well wheels,	1
Scrapers, sewer,	4	Wheelbarrows,	15
Screws,	7	Wrenches, monkey,	2
		Water-cooler,	1

In concluding this report your committee would recommend the passage of the following order.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE CURTIS,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the care and maintenance of Stony brook and its tributaries, between Parker street and Hyde Park line, be and hereby is placed in charge of the Sewer Department; and, also, that all tools and machinery now in charge of the Committee on Stony brook, be transferred to said department.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

LICENSING OF PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 29, 1884.

Ordered, That all existing regulations and rules for licensing and regulating places of public amusement be repealed, and the following rules be adopted in their place, and that no place be licensed that does not comply therewith, and that the Police Commissioners see that the regulations are complied with.

RULE 1. Licenses will be granted by the Board of Aldermen; but during vacation or between the sessions of the Board, the Committee on Licenses, or their chairman, may grant a permit for any public amusement, and the City Clerk shall make a record thereof; such permit, when recorded, shall have the full authority of, and be subject to, the conditions of a regular license. But no licenses shall be granted for exhibitions of pugilism or wrestling.

RULE 2. All licenses for a theatrical season shall expire on the first day of August next after the date of the license.

RULE 3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements, and exhibitions of every description to which admission is obtained upon payment of money, or the delivery of any valuable thing, or by any ticket or voucher obtained for money or any valuable thing, viz:—

For a license covering one performance or exhibition the fee shall be one dollar; for a license covering performances or exhibitions for a term not exceeding six days, the fee shall

be two dollars; for a license covering performances or exhibitions for a term exceeding six days and not exceeding twelve days, the fee shall be three dollars; for a license covering a period of more than fourteen days and not exceeding one theatrical season, the fee shall be five dollars; *provided, however*, that for a license for any circus the fee shall be one hundred dollars; and for a license for any athletic entertainment, the fee shall be ten dollars; the fees to be paid to the City Clerk on the delivery of the license.

RULE 4. Every licensee shall be held to comply with these rules and regulations, and such others as this Board may from time to time prescribe, and any infraction thereof shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of the license.

RULE 5. The Board of Aldermen reserve the right of entering all places of amusement at all times, either individually or collectively, for the purpose of assuring themselves, by personal inspection, that matters are properly conducted according to the tenor of the licenses, and the same right is reserved for the Corporation Counsel, the City Solicitor, the Police Commissioners, the superintendent, deputy superintendent, chief inspector and inspectors of police, the Fire Commissioners, the chief engineer of the fire department and the assistant engineer having charge of the district in which any place of amusement is situated, upon the exhibition of a badge of office.

RULE 6. There shall be one or more automatic sky-lights over the stage of every theatre.

RULE 7. All exits of every place of public amusement shall be marked with the word "Exit" in large letters over the same, and shall be so constructed as to be easily opened by the audience in case of fire.

RULE 8. Every theatre shall be so piped that the gas can be shut off separately from the stage, auditorium and lobbies, without interfering one with the other.

RULE 9. There shall be such automatic sprinklers, or other equivalent devices, in every theatre as in the opinion of the Committee on Licenses may be needed.

RULE 10. There shall be in every place of public amusement such amount of stand-pipes and hose, and number of water-pails, axes, and chemical extinguishers, as the Fire Commissioners from time to time determine to be necessary.

RULE 11. No portable seats shall be placed in the aisles or passage-ways of any place of public amusement.

RULE 12. There shall be a member of the Boston Fire Department, detailed for the purpose by the Fire Commissioners, stationed on the stage of every theatre during all performances, who shall have sole charge of the Fire appar-

atus ; the amount to be paid for his services to be fixed and collected by the Fire Commissioners.

RULE 13. There shall be a member of the regular police force, detailed for the purpose by the Police Commissioners, stationed in every place of amusement during all performances whenever the Committee on Licenses may so require ; the amount to be paid for his services to be fixed and collected by the Police Commissioners.

RULE 14. No other persons shall be employed for the preservation of order in any theatre except members of the regular police force or special police officers appointed therefor by the Police Commissioners.

Ordered printed, and assigned to the next meeting of this Board.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

ORDINANCES OF 1884. — CHAPTER 23.
CONCERNING SALARY OF THE CITY
ENGINEER.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED
ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows: —

SECTION 1. Section one of Chapter six of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended in the clause relating to the City Engineer, by striking out the words "four thousand five hundred" and inserting in place thereof the words "six thousand."

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 26, 1884.

Passed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 29, 1884.

Concurred.

C. V. WHITTEN, *Chairman.*

Approved, Dec. 30, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1885.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN, — The undersigned herewith presents a statement of the receipts and payments of the Treasury Department of the City of Boston for the month of December, 1884, and for the financial year 1884–85, ending April 30, 1885, to that date, showing the balance of money remaining in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1884, and where deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

Monthly Statement of the Treasury Department.

Balance, Nov. 30, 1884 \$5,811,601 06

RECEIPTS IN DECEMBER, 1884.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$1,737,849 46	
From City Collector, on County Account	1,869 64	
		1,739,719 10
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners, —		
For payment of Debt	\$97,315 38	
Refunded costs on betterments	179 09	
		97,494 47
City 4% Loan, Improved Sewerage		50,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		11,851 68
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		2,821 49
		<u>\$7,713,487 80</u>

PAYMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1884.

On Mayor's general draft	\$505,921 96
“ “ special drafts	876,771 93
	* \$1,382,693 89
Bank Tax to State of Mass., etc.	775,801 66
State Tax to State of Mass.	770,740 00
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, Revenue, payable under authority of Ordinance on Finance	124,619 12
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	32,450 27
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	2,199 46
Refunded Taxes, costs, interest, etc. . . .	1,152 06
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	731 50
Old Claims, Mayors Drafts of 1883-84, etc., ...	179 21
Refunded Bank Tax	3 84
	<u>\$3,090,571 01</u>

*Includes City Debt paid, \$76,234 16
 Cost of redemption of same, 1,081 22
\$77,315 38

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, Nov. 30, 1884	\$5,811,601 06
Receipts during December, 1884	1,901,886 74
Payments during December, 1884	\$7,713,487 80
Balance, Dec. 31, 1884	<u>\$4,622,916 79</u>

STATEMENT

For the Financial Year 1884-85 from May 1, 1884, to Dec. 31, 1884, inclusive:—

Balance on hand May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
---------------------------------------	----------------

RECEIPTS.

From City Collector, on City Account	\$13,354,870 26	
From City Collector, on County Account	51,329 89	
		13,406,200 15
Temporary Loan, 1884-85		1,800,000 00
From Sinking-Fund Commissioners,—		
For payment of Debt	\$353,315 38	
Refunded costs on betterments	179 09	
		353,494 47
City 4% Loan — Improved Sewerage		147,000 00
Interest on Bank Deposits		45,462 23
Cochituate Water 4% Loan,—		
Additional Supply of Water		26,500 00
Pay-roll tailings from Paymasters, settlements with Cashier, parties unpaid		21,660 97
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street		50 15
		\$19,834,567 32

PAYMENTS.

On Mayor's general drafts	\$6,204,336 11
“ “ special drafts	6,815,848 45
	*\$13,020,184 56
Bank Tax to State of Massachusetts	775,801 66
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$13,795,986 22

* Includes City Debt \$328,234 16

Cost of redemption of same 1,081 22

\$329,315 38

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$13,795,986 22
State Tax to State of Massachusetts	770,740 00
County of Suffolk, allowed by Auditor of the County of Suffolk	251,443 58
Sinking-Fund Commissioners, revenue, pay- able under authority of Ordinance on Finance	222,133 29
Liquor licenses, proportion paid State of Massachusetts	128,522 00
Pay-roll tailings, payments by Cashier to parties not paid by Paymasters	18,923 82
City 5% Loan, account 1883-84	7,000 00
Police Charitable Fund	6,000 00
Refunded taxes, expenses, costs, etc.	5,335 11
Cedar Grove Cemetery Trust Fund	2,000 00
Mount Hope " " "	1,500 00
Old claims, Mayor's drafts, of 1883-84, etc.,	833 43
Evergreen Cemetery Trust Fund	500 00
Martin Milmore bequest to Brimmer School	500 00
Costs on Betterments	179 09
Tax-titles, Poplar street, West Roxbury, and Greenwich street	50 15
Refunded Bank Tax	3 84
	\$15,211,650 53

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, May 1, 1884	\$4,034,199 35
Receipts	15,800,367 97
	\$19,834,567 32
Payments	15,211,650 53
Balance, December 31, 1884	\$4,622,916 79
Balance, December 31, 1884, as per preceding statements, as follows:—	
Blackstone National Bank	\$100,206 00
Bunker Hill National Bank	100,203 42
Continental National Bank	200,406 85
Fourth National Bank	100,195 90
Lincoln National Bank	75,154 69
Market National Bank	100,198 62
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$676,365 48

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$676,365 48
Massachusetts National Bank	100,198 61
Maverick National Bank	100,195 88
Merchandise National Bank	50,101 71
Metropolitan National Bank	75,148 96
Monument National Bank	50,097 96
Mount Vernon National Bank	50,099 30
North National Bank	200,406 85
Peoples National Bank	50,103 13
Shawmut National Bank	200,397 22
Third National Bank	100,198 59
National City Bank	100,206 25
National Bank of the Commonwealth . .	100,195 89
National Exchange Bank	200,406 85
National Hide & Leather Bank	200,391 78
National Bank of the Republic	100,195 89
National Revere Bank	200,397 22
National Rockland Bank	75,148 96
National Security Bank	50,103 12
	\$2,680,359 65
Merchants' National Bank	977,607 59
National Bank of Redemption	243,927 35
Howard National Bank	263,451 35
Globe National Bank	230,125 39
National Bank of Commerce, pay-roll tail- ings account	6,650 59
	\$4,402,121 92
Cash and cash vouchers in office . . .	220,794 87
	<u>\$4,622,916 79</u>

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

[DOCUMENT 170 — 1884.]

CITY OF



BOSTON.

RECORD OF THE CASE

OF

WILLIAM A. GREEN,

Petitioner for a Writ of Mandamus,

VERSUS

JOHN H. LEE.

President of the Common Council.

TOGETHER WITH THE ARGUMENTS OF

HON. CHARLES J. NOYES, }
HON. WILLIAM GASTON, } *For the Petitioner.*

AND

GODFREY MORSE, Esq., }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, Esq., } *For the Respondent.*

AND THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 6, 1884.

Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be authorized to report in print on the matter of the case of Green v. Lee, referred to it by the Common Council: the expense to be charged to the contingent fund of the Common Council.

JOHN H. LEE, *President*.

Approved, November 10, 1884.

A. P. MARTIN, *Mayor*.

A true copy.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

GREEN v. LEE.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The Common Council of the city of Boston having voted, by a ballot of 35 yeas and 34 nays, to confirm the nomination of Wm. A. Green as Fire Commissioner, a motion was thereupon made to declare the ballot void, and it was so declared by a vote of 35 yeas and 32 nays; on a subsequent ballot the Council refused to confirm said nomination. Mr. Green contended that the Council having once voted by ballot to confirm him had no right afterwards to rescind their vote, and brought the petition in this case.

PLEADINGS.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court:—

The petition of William A. Green, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, for a writ of *mandamus* against John H. Lee, of Boston aforesaid:—

Respectfully represents your petitioner that, under and by virtue of the provisions of Chap. 21 of the Revised Ordinances of the city of Boston, it is the duty of the Mayor of said city to annually appoint, subject to the approval and confirmation of the City Council of said city, one person to

be a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of said city, and to hold office for the term of three years from the first Monday of May in the year of his appointment; that, in pursuance of such duty and authority, Augustus P. Martin, the then Mayor of said city of Boston, did, on the 14th day of April, A.D. 1884, nominate and appoint to said office of fire commissioner, and to serve for said term, your petitioner; that thereupon, and in accordance with said ordinance, the Board of Aldermen of said city did, on the same day, duly approve and confirm said appointment; that said appointment then went to the Common Council of said city, to be there acted upon, and that the said Common Council did at its meeting, begun and held on the 24th day of April, A.D. 1884, act upon said nomination and appointment, and did then and there, by a vote of 35 in favor thereof to 34 against, duly approve and confirm the same.

And your petitioner further represents that the defendant, John H. Lee, was, on said 24th of April aforesaid, the President of said Common Council of the city of Boston, and, as such, was in duty bound, after the said approval and confirmation of said appointment of your petitioner as aforesaid by the said Common Council, to cause a certificate thereof to be indorsed thereon in evidence of the action of said Council, and return the same to the City Clerk of said city.

And your petitioner further represents that, although requested so to do, the said defendant declines and refuses to indorse said certificate of the said confirmation of your petitioner's appointment, but has wrongfully, without right, and to the prejudice of your petitioner and his title to said office, indorsed upon said appointment a failure to confirm the same, and returned such indorsement to said City Clerk.

And your petitioner further represents that, by an ordinance of said city, every officer appointed or elected is obliged to subscribe, in a book kept by the City Clerk for that purpose, a statement of his acceptance of that office, on the con-

ditions expressed in the ordinances, of said city, prior to taking possession of his said office, which your petitioner is ready and willing to do, but cannot without the said certificate of his confirmation by the Common Council being furnished to the City Clerk by the defendant, as aforesaid.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that a writ of *mandamus* may be issued in favor of your petitioner, to be directed to the said John H. Lee, the defendant, commanding him, the said Lee, as President of said Common Council, to indorse upon the appointment of your petitioner as aforesaid the approval and confirmation thereof by said Council.

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. GREEN.

Filed May 16, 1884.

THE ANSWER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

SUFFOLK, SS.

WILLIAM A. GREEN, *Petitioner for Mandamus,*
v.

JOHN H. LEE, *Respondent.*

THE ANSWER OF SAID JOHN H. LEE.

The respondent, reserving to himself all right of exception to the said petition, for answer thereto says, that he admits that on the fourteenth day of April last the Mayor of said city of Boston appointed, subject to the approval and confirmation of the City Council of said city, the said petitioner as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of said city, as alleged in said petition; the respondent also admits that the Board of Aldermen of said city did, on said fourteenth day of April, approve and confirm said appointment; and the respondent also admits that on the twenty-fourth day of April last he was the President of the Common Council of said city.

And the respondent further answering says, that he denies that said Common Council did, on said twenty-fourth day of April, duly approve and confirm said nomination or appointment of said petitioner; but on the contrary, alleges that the said nomination or appointment was rejected, and not concurred with, as appears from the records of said Common Council, a certified copy of which, so far as appertains to the action of said Common Council on said nomination, is hereto annexed, marked "A."

And the respondent further answering says, that he denies that he was in duty bound to cause a certificate of confirmation and approval by said Common Council to be indorsed on said appointment; but, on the contrary, he says that it was his duty only to sign his name to an indorsement showing the action of the Common Council on said appointment; and he has complied with the rules of the City Council and with the obligations of his office in that respect; and he has indorsed the action of the said Common Council thereon; and that said appointment, with the indorsement thereon, was returned to said Board of Aldermen, and said Board of Aldermen have received the same and placed the same on file; and the same is now out of the custody and control of the defendant.

And the respondent further answering says, that he denies that, by any ordinance of said city, an officer, elected or appointed, is obliged to sign a statement of his acceptance of such office prior to taking possession of the same.

And the respondent further says, that at the time of the filing of the petition in this cause the petitioner was, and still is, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of said city, and that the office of Commissioner of said Fire Department is inconsistent with the office of Chief Engineer, and that the two offices cannot be held by one and the same person, and that said petitioner, as such Chief Engineer, ought not to be entitled to bring this petition.

JOHN H. LEE.

SYDNEY BARTLETT, }
GODFREY MORSE, } *of Counsel.*

Filed, June 6, 1884.

“A.”

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 24, 1884.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the Mayor's message appointing, subject to the approval and confirmation of the City Council, William A. Green to be a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the term beginning the first Monday of May, 1884, was taken from the table.

Messrs. Donnelly, Young, Maguire, and Graham were appointed to collect the yea and nay ballots for the confirmation of said appointment.

And from their report it appeared that the whole number of ballots was 69 ; necessary for confirmation, 35. Yeas, 35 ; nays, 34.

Mr. J. A. Murphy moved that the report be recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Barry, the previous question was ordered.

Said report was then recommitted.

The committee reported that 69 ballots had been cast, the same as had been previously reported.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Marley, moved that the ballot be declared null and void.

Said motion was adopted by yeas and nays, viz. (Mr. Brown stating that he voted under protest) : —

Yeas. — Messrs. Barry, Brady, M. H. Burke, Cassidy, Collison, Connell, Curry, Denney, Doherty, Donnelly, Donovan, Finnerty, Fitzgerald, Fraser, Gallagher, Horgan, Kearins, Kilduff, Lappen, Lombard, M. G. Lynch, Mackin, Maguire, Marley, M'Kee, McNelley, Mullane, F. J. Murphy, J. A. Murphy, Murray, O'Flynn, Regan, Rosnosky, Sullivan, Taylor.

Nays. — Messrs. Albree, Bigelow, Blume, Bond, Brigham, Bromwich, W. F. Burk, Farmer, Farrar, Fisk, Foster, Freeman, French, Goodman, Graham, Harding,

Hathorne, Hichborn, Hilton, Kelley, J. E. Lynch, Oakman, Parkman, Strater, Thomes, Wakefield, Wharton, Whitcomb, White, Wise, Young.

On motion of Mr. Marley, the Council proceeded to ballot again for the confirmation of said appointment.

The same committee was appointed to collect the yea and nay ballots.

The ballots being collected, on motion of Mr. Marley the roll was called, and all the members answered to their names, except Messrs. Emmons, Osborne, and Weld.

And from the report of the committee it appeared that the whole number of ballots was 62 ; necessary for confirmation, 32. Yeas, 25 ; nays, 37.

On motion of Mr. Parkman, seconded by Mr. J. A. Murphy, said ballot was declared null and void.

Mr. J. A. Murphy moved to proceed to another ballot ; that the committee be requested to stand in the presence of the Council ; that the roll be called, and each member deposit his vote in response to his name.

Mr. Marley seconded the motion, and the same was adopted. The same committee was appointed to receive the ballots.

The roll was called, and all the members answered and deposited their ballots, except Messrs. Emmons, Osborne, and Weld.

Mr. White, in depositing his ballot, stated that he voted to save his rights, but under protest.

And from the report of the committee it appeared that the whole number of ballots was 69 ; necessary for confirmation, 35. Yeas, 31 ; nays, 38.

And the Chair declared said confirmation refused.

Sent up May 1, 1884.

A true copy of record.

Attest :

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The case came up for hearing on the 10th day of June, 1884, before Honorable CHARLES DEVENS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. Messrs. CHARLES J. NOYES and WILLIAM GASTON appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. GODFREY MORSE and SIDNEY BARTLETT for the respondent.

Mr. ANDREW J. BAILEY, City Solicitor, appeared for the Common Council, and filed the following petition : —

SUFFOLK, ss.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

WILLIAM A. GREEN, *Pet. for Mandamus,*

v.

JOHN H. LEE.

And now comes the Common Council of the City of Boston and represents that it is a branch of the City Council of said City of Boston; that on the 24th day of April, 1884, the day alleged by the said petition, the said John H. Lee, the respondent, was its presiding officer, and as such, and as in duty bound, faithfully carried out the will of said Common Council, which was contrary to the allegations in the above entitled petition; that, by the petition aforesaid, the rights and powers of your present petitioner, the said Common Council, are called in question. Wherefore, it respectfully petitions that it may be heard in opposition to the prayer of the above-named petitioner, William A. Green.

By its Attorney,

ANDREW J. BAILEY,

City Solicitor of the City of Boston.

But the Court declined to grant the prayer thereof.

Mr. Noyes then read the foregoing petition and answer.

The COURT. — Will you give me a memorandum of those citations? I have not taken them.

Mr. NOYES. — Yes, sir. I suppose it may be agreed that the city charter of the city of Boston, authorizing the passage of ordinances, may be admitted?

Mr. MORSE. — Certainly.

The COURT. — The record, as I understand it, shows that

he was confirmed at first by a majority of one ; then, that the motion was made that that confirmation be declared void ; and, then, that there was a majority in favor of declaring it void ?

Mr. GASTON. — Yes, sir.

Mr. MORSE. — No, Your Honor, that is not quite the way it was.

The COURT. — Then, that they proceeded to the next ballot, and voted again on the question of confirmation, and then confirmation was refused by a majority of four or five ?

Mr. MORSE. — That is the substance of it. The first vote was to recommit the report.

The COURT. — That was only for the purpose of verification of the count ; and, then, on its being recommitted, the committee reported, as before, that the ballot showed a majority of one for the confirmation ?

Mr. MORSE. — Yes, sir.

Mr. NOYES. — Now, may it please Your Honor, we desire to introduce as testimony, as matter bearing upon the record, the official report of the proceedings, which is printed under the general order of the City Council, by contract with the reporter.

Mr. MORSE. — I think we shall object to that ; I do not think it is admissible. The record that is kept by the Clerk has been read.

The COURT (to Mr. NOYES). — I do not see how the proceedings of the Common Council can be affected by that, unless you intend to contradict the record.

Mr. GASTON. — We do not propose to contradict the record, but prove that something occurred which does not appear upon the record.

The COURT. — Do you object to the reading of that ?

Mr. BARTLETT. — We think it is not evidence, sir.

Mr. GASTON. — We understand that this record is kept ; that it is printed by order of the City Council itself, and is

practically used by the members of the Common Council instead of the record of the Clerk. Here is the order, I believe, under which the work is done (Reading) : —

CITY OF BOSTON,
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, June 25, 1883.

Ordered, That the Committee on Printing be, and they are hereby authorized to contract for the reporting of all the proceedings at public meetings of either branch of the City Council, for the term of one year from July 1, 1883, at an expense not exceeding \$2,500, to be charged to the appropriation for Printing.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence, June 28. Came up concurred. Approved by the Mayor June 30, 1883.

A true copy.

Attest :

JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.

Mr. GASTON. — This report was made and printed under the order of the City Council. What we desire, may it please Your Honor, is to add to, not to contradict or curtail, but to add to, the record ; to show that certain things happened that are not matters of record in the record kept by the Clerk. I believe that in the records of the City Government, as well as the records at the State-House, they are very pertinent. For instance, if I wish to prove that the amendment to a bill pending in the House of Representatives had been offered and rejected, there is no record of the fact. The amendments that do not pass do not become matters of record. We wish to supplement the record by showing that certain other things did occur which are not inconsistent with the record.

The COURT. — We will hear the other party.

Mr. MORSE. — We object to this, because under well-

settled rules, it cannot be used to affect the record, unless they make some allegation that the record is improperly kept. Now, the record of the Common Council at one meeting is always approved at the next meeting, unless there is objection thereto; so that the record which shows the proceedings of the meeting on April 24, as kept by the Clerk, and not the printed minutes, are approved, there being no objection thereto. If there had been any objection thereto, it would not be so. We also submit that the printed record is not the record of a sworn officer. The clerk of the Common Council is under oath; he takes down what is done; he does not take down what is said. The conversations of members in the Common Council or in the Legislature do not become a part of the records of those bodies. The acts which are done — the finalities — are recorded by the sworn officer acting as clerk of the body. In the particular case under discussion the sworn recording officer is the one whose record we have put in the case. We do not see how conversations, taken down by an officer who is not sworn, can be evidence in this case.

Mr. BARTLETT. — The real difficulty would be that our friends on the other side disclaim any desire to traverse the record. That being the case, it seems to me that interlocutory matters ought not to be introduced to embarrass the Court.

Mr. GASTON. — We have not filed any replication, and we do not intend to contradict the record. But I mean to say that the record does not show all that occurred. I wish to prove that, either by oral evidence, or by reading from this printed page. If this printed page is objected to, I will offer oral testimony. We wish to show that certain intervening things did occur between the time when the confirmation was made and the time when the motion to declare the vote null and void was made, — in other words, that there was some intervening business.

By consent of all parties Mr. Noyes read the following, it being admitted *de bene*: —

[*Extract from the Official Report of the Proceedings of the Common Council, April 24, 1884, pages 237, 238: —*]

FIRE COMMISSIONER.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the nomination of William A. Green, as Fire Commissioner, was taken from the table. A yea and nay ballot on confirmation was ordered. Committee — Messrs. Donnelly, Young, Maguire, and Graham.

Whole number of ballots cast	69
Necessary for confirmation	35
Yes	35
No	34

The President read the report of the committee to the Council.

Mr. DENNEY. — I don't think there were 69 members in the Council that voted. I don't think there are that number present now. I move that the motion be declared void.

Mr. MARLEY. — I doubt the vote, and ask for a roll-call, in order to see how many members are now present.

Mr. WHARTON. — I rise to a point of order, that all this discussion is out of order, as there is no motion before the house. The Chair has declared the result of the ballot.

The PRESIDENT. — The point of order is well taken.

Mr. MARLEY. — I doubt the result of the ballot, as I don't think, myself, there are 69 gentlemen at present in this Council. In order to prove it I ask that the roll be called.

Mr. DENNEY. — I press my motion, Mr. President, that the ballot be declared void.

Mr. WHARTON. — I press my point of order, sir, that there is no motion before the house.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair has once ruled.

Mr. WHARTON. — So I understood.

Mr. Parkman moved to take from the table No. 39, — Mayor's message, making appointment, — Park Commissioner, William Gray, Jr.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair would say that the point of order raised by the gentleman from Ward 12 comes too late. It ought to have been raised after the ballot had been taken out. It is not as to the number of members that may be in this Council now, but the number that were in their seats at the time the ballot was taken up. If the gentleman will specify any number that would fall short of 69 members who were absent at that time, it would be sufficient reason for the members of this Council to take it under consideration.

Mr. DENNEY. — I will state, Mr. President, for the information of the Council, that there were other members absent.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks that by the last roll-call there were but three absentees; Mr. Cassidy came in, — that made 69.

Mr. NOYES. — We propose to offer that, Your Honor, to show that any doubting of the question of this ballot was out of order, and was too late after the declaration; but that business had been permitted to be acted upon, but not being acted upon, it did not become a matter of record; and, also, to show by previous records that there were 69 persons present, and there was no question raised at all as to the accuracy of that count, and that this ballot was legal. Our opinion is, that when this ballot was concluded, and the statement of the presiding officer made of the result of the ballot, they could not undo it, unless it was proved there was fraud, and then only by reconsideration, — if a ballot can be reconsidered; but no motion to that effect was made. We claim that this man, having been declared confirmed, became a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. BARTLETT. — Will you please read the remainder of the extract, so that we may have it altogether?

Mr. NOYES read the following in continuation of the extract from the proceedings of the Common Council of April 24: —

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I rise, as a matter of information, to ask if the report of the committee has been accepted?

The PRESIDENT. — The report of the committee has been accepted.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I now move that the vote by which the report was accepted be reconsidered, and if that motion is carried I shall move to recommit the report to the committee, so that they may count the number of ballots over again.

Mr. WHITCOMB. — I rise on a point of order, that the President has not declared the confirmation.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair did not declare the confirmation; he merely read the report.

Mr. WHARTON. — I rise to a point of order. A report of a committee appointed in this way to collect and count votes is not accepted by the Council. The committee is appointed simply to aid the Chair. It is the duty of the

Chair to collect and count the votes; but he appoints a committee to assist, and that committee submits their report to him, the Chair, and not to the Council at all. The Chair then states the result of the count made by the committee as his count. I therefore submit that there is no vote to reconsider at all. I will draw the attention of the Chair to this fact, that when such a committee makes its report, the Chair never puts the question, as the question is upon the acceptance of the report of the committee, but he simply reads the statement made by the committee.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair would rule that there was no vote accepting the report of the committee, but he thinks that the motion of the gentleman to recommit the report to the committee would be a motion that should be entertained by the Chair.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I make that motion, that the report be recommit-
 ted to the committee.

The PRESIDENT. — A motion to reconsider the Chair will rule not in order; but a motion to recommit is in order.

Mr. WHARTON. — I rise to one further point of order, sir. I wish to draw the attention of the Chair to the fact that, after the Chair declined the result of the committee's action, the Chair recognized the gentleman from Ward 9, and he made a motion to take the next nomination in order from the table. The Chair stated that question, and then there was some little discussion between the gentleman from Ward 12 and the Chair, and the Chair recognized the gentleman from Ward 13 as speaking upon that discussion; but I submit that no business referring to the report of the committee is in order, after the recognition of the gentleman from Ward 9, and the admission of his motion by the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair will rule the point of order not well taken, as he had not stated the motion of the gentleman from Ward 9 to the Council.

The question came upon the motion to recommit the report.

Mr. PARKMAN. — The Chair has ruled these various motions out of order. Will the gentleman from Ward 13 please state some reasons why the Council should recommit the report. There is no apparent error in it.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I think when on any ballot there is any question raised I believe in having it recommitted, and there is no harm done, and I think my friend from Ward 9 would be perfectly willing if the boot was on the other leg. Now, if the votes are there they will be counted.

Mr. WHARTON. — I understand, then, the question to be upon recommitting the report to the committee. I would just draw the attention of the Council to this, what are the committee to do if the report is recommitted to them? They cannot ascertain how many members were present at the time the votes were cast. They have nothing to do but to count the votes over again. Now, there is not a single bit of evidence to show that the count by the committee was not a correct count. Even the gentleman from Ward 12, who first objected to the count, does not undertake to say that it was not correct. He merely says that there were not as many as —

Mr. DENNEY. — I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The PRESIDENT. — Does the gentleman yield the floor?

Mr. WHARTON. — No, sir, I do not. That is about really all I have to say. If the Council will only take into consideration, and say what can the committee do when the ballots are recommitted to them. I am at a loss to see what they can possibly do except to make the count over again and return it. There is not a single thing said against the correctness of their count. They cannot ascertain about the number of members present at the time the ballots were cast; and the only doubt about the report is that the gentleman from Ward 12 says that at the time the ballots were cast there were not as many members in the Council as the ballot would seem to indicate. Now, it is something the committee cannot possibly indicate: so what is the use of recommitting the report to them?

On motion of Mr. Barry, the main question was ordered.

The motion to recommit the report to the committee was declared carried. Mr. Wharton doubted the vote, and the Council was divided. The motion to recommit prevailed: 37 for, 31 against.

The committee reported that 69 ballots had been cast, the same number as had been returned before.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I have some serious doubts whether I voted or not. I am not very positive, and I therefore move you that the vote be declared null and void.

Mr. MARLEY. — I second the motion. I understand there are several others who are in doubt as to whether they voted or not. Now there are 69 members present. There were 68, I understand, at the time this ballot was cast. Therefore I second the motion.

The question came upon the motion to declare the ballot null and void.

Mr. COLLISON called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BROWN. — I raise the point of order that that motion is out of order entirely. I claim it is not within the province of this Council to reconsider its action in any matter, and that a motion to declare a ballot null and void is virtually a reconsideration of that ballot, and that cannot be made. There is no rule or precedent for it in any body.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair will rule the point of order not well taken. This is a question of confirmation of one of the Mayor's appointments.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BROWN. — When I was called upon to vote I refrained from voting, because I did not care thereby to lend my name to what I considered was illegal on the part of this body. I desire to make this explanation, and under protest to enter my name "no."

The motion prevailed: yeas, 35; nays, 32:—

Yeas. — Barry, Brady, Burke, Cassidy, Collison, Connell, Curry, Denney, Doherty, Donnelly, Donovan, Finnerty, Fitzgerald, Fraser, Gallagher, Horgan, Kearins, Kilduff, Lappen, Lombard, M. G. Lynch, Mackin, Maguire, Marley, McKee, McNelley, Mullane, F. J. Murphy, J. A. Murphy, Murray, O'Flynn, Reagan, Rosnosky, Sullivan, Taylor — 35.

Nays. — Albree, Bigelow, Blume, Bond, Brigham, Bromwich, Brown, Burk, Farmer, Farrar, Fisk, Foster, Freeman, French, Goodman, Graham, Harding, Hathorne, Hichborn, Hilton, Kelley, J. E. Lynch, Oakman, Parkman, Stratter, Thomes, Wakefield, Wharton, Whitcomb, White, Wise, Young — 32.

Absent, or not voting. — Emmons, Green, Lee, Osborne, Weld — 5.

MR. BROMWICH. — I think if the time has arrived when we cannot vote without undoing it when we have voted, we ought to adjourn, and I move you this Council adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was declared lost. Mr. Bromwich doubted the vote. The motion was lost — 17 for, 38 against.

MR. MARLEY moved to proceed to a ballot on the confirmation of Mr. Green.

MR. WHARTON. — I rise to a point of order, that that motion is not necessary. The question is now pending. The question was originally upon confirming, and upon that we took a ballot, and that was declared null and void. Of course it is pending.

THE PRESIDENT. — The gentleman from Ward 11 is right; but there is nothing in the rules that would prevent the gentleman from Ward 16 making the motion.

MR. BROWN. — I raise the point of order, that there is no vacancy in the Fire Department. I claim that this Council has already confirmed the Mayor's appointment, and that that is filled by Mr. Green. I claim that that gentleman can take his seat on the first of May in spite of anything that this Council may do to-night. I do hope that this Council will not put itself in an attitude from which it will finally have to back down. There is no doubt about it, that it has been decided again and again, and Mr. Green has been confirmed here to-night, and is legally Fire Commissioner of Boston from the first of May, and can then take his place as Fire Commissioner of Boston.

THE PRESIDENT. — The Chair will decide that the Council having declared the ballot on the confirmation of a Fire Commissioner null and void, that the point of order is not well taken.

A second ballot was taken.

On motion of Mr. Marley the roll was called.

Before the announcement of the vote —

THE PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks it is the duty of every gentleman to vote.

MR. HICHBORN. — The reason I did not vote I did not know whether my vote would be counted or not. I pretend to say that Mr. Green has been confirmed here to-night, and I do not intend to vote again.

THE PRESIDENT. — The Chair would state that this has nothing to do with the vote. But he thinks it is the duty of every member who is in his seat when the roll is called to answer to his name.

MR. HICHBORN. — But I do not intend to vote, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks it makes no difference whether the gentleman intends to vote or not.

MR. HICHBORN. — If I have not voted?

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks so.

Mr. KELLEY. — I for one wish to be decent; anyway I will answer to my name; but Mr. Green has been elected here fairly.

Mr. HATHORNE. — I did not wish to answer to my name, not having voted, and thereby bring about a discrepancy; I am ready to answer.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks it makes no difference if there was a less number in the box, if the gentleman has made an explanation that he did not vote; but, as he said before, the Chair thinks it is the duty of every member who is in his seat when the roll is being called to answer to his name or give some reason why he should not.

Mr. HATHORNE. — I will answer to my name if the Chair understands the circumstances.

Mr. KELLEY. — I will answer to my name.

Mr. PARKMAN. — I have the same doubt that Mr. James A. Murphy had on the last ballot, as to whether I voted or not.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair thinks this discussion is out of order.

Mr. WHITE. — I would like to say that I am here. I did not vote for Mr. Green, because I consider we elected him on the previous ballot.

Sixty-nine members answered to their names. Absentees, Messrs. Emmons, Osborne, and Weld.

Mr. WHARTON. — I move that the ballot be declared void. Mr. Parkman, of Ward 9, says that he has serious doubts whether he voted or not; and I think under the circumstances we might move, for the same reason that Mr. Murphy moved to declare the ballot void before, to declare the ballot void this time, and have a new ballot. There has evidently been a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to this ballot, some gentlemen voting and some not voting.

Mr. Murphy, of Ward 13, raised the point of order, that, no result having been reported by the committee, the motion was out of order.

The PRESIDENT. — The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WHARTON. — I submit to the decision of the Chair. But I think I have as much right to make the motion now as the gentleman from Ward 13 had when he made the motion.

The PRESIDENT. — If the gentleman rises in his place, and at the proper time, the Chair will certainly receive any explanation he may make to this Council which is a proper one. The committee may proceed.

Whole number of ballots	62
Necessary for confirmation	32
Yes	25
No	38

Mr. BROWN. — I rise to a point of order. I contend there were more than seven gentlemen who answered to the roll-call who did not vote. That ballot should be declared null and void.

Mr. MARLEY. — I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair will decide the gentleman from Ward 4 has not risen to a point of order. There is nothing for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Parkman moved that the ballot be declared null and void.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I second the motion.

Mr. BARRY. — I certainly hope that motion will prevail. I am glad this has come from the other side of the house.

The motion made by Mr. Parkman prevailed.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I now move that we proceed to a ballot for the confirmation of Mr. Green for Fire Commissioner, and that the committee be requested to stand in the presence of the Council; that the roll be called, and as the roll is called, each member step forward and deposit his ballot in that box.

Mr. MARLEY. — I second the motion.

Mr. Bromwich moved to adjourn.

Mr. MURPHY, of Ward 13. — I hope the Council will not adjourn, Mr. President.

Mr. MARLEY. — I second the motion.

The motion to adjourn was declared lost. Mr. Hichborn doubted the vote, and the Council was divided. The motion to adjourn was lost, — 29 for, 32 against.

The motion of Mr. Murphy, of Ward 13, to proceed to another ballot, prevailed.

A third ballot was taken. Mr. Marley moved to call the roll. The committee took their places at the table and the clerk commenced to call the roll, members depositing their ballots as their names were called.

Mr. WHARTON. — I will call attention to the fact, that I think it would be better for the Chair to ask members to take their seats, as there seems to me a great crowd collected around the table. I believe the motion of the gentleman from Ward 13 was that the committee should stand at the table.

The PRESIDENT. — The Chair will ask all members to take their seats, except the committee.

The roll-call was completed; 69 members answered to their names. Mr. White, upon depositing his ballot, stated he voted to save his rights, but under protest. Absent, Messrs. Emmons, Osborne, and Weld.

Whole number of ballots cast	69
Necessary for confirmation	35
Yes	31
No	38

And confirmation was refused.

Mr. Reagan moved to adjourn. Declared carried. Mr. Freeman doubted the vote. The Council was divided, and the motion prevailed; 35 for, 29 against, and the Council stood adjourned, at 1.40 A.M., until next Thursday evening at 7.30.

Mr. GASTON. — That we offer to prove orally. I understand that our brethren do not require us to prove it orally.

Mr. BARTLETT. — There is no doubt that the report is fairly accurate; perhaps the point is well taken. Our friends do not desire to impeach the record. If Your Honor can, by looking at that entire record, decide what the rights of the parties are, we desire you to do so, and we withdraw the objection.

Mr. NOYES. — We desire to call attention to Common Council Rule No. 40 (Reading): —

"All officers receiving any compensation from the City of Boston, who are primarily elected by the City Council, shall be chosen in this branch by ballot. The question of confirming the Mayor's nominations shall be decided by a yea and nay ballot."

The COURT. — It is to be decided by a yea and nay ballot. Was that the way in which this case was acted upon?

Mr. NOYES. — It was the way in which it was acted upon. We offer this printed report to show what took place, which is not a part of the record of the legislative body; but to show that business did take place which does not become a matter of record, and that upon the decision of the Chair, after the ballot had been declared, there could be no reconsideration.

The COURT. — I understand the objection is withdrawn, and if it can be properly evidence, it can be treated as evidence.

Mr. BARTLETT. — That is precisely so, Your Honor.

Mr. Noyes offered the following: —

"CONCERNING THE ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

"An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 4 of the Revised Ordinances.

"SECTION 1. Chapter 4 of the Revised Ordinances is hereby amended by adding the following section: —

"SECTION 11. Every officer of the city, hereafter appointed or elected, shall subscribe, in a book to be kept by the City Clerk for the purpose, a statement of his acceptance of his office on the conditions expressed in the Ordinances of the city.

"Approved, May 22, 1883."

Mr. NOYES. — That is all we have to offer.

William A. Green, the plaintiff, was called by the defendant, and sworn.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. GREEN.

Direct Examination by Mr. MORSE.

Q. Your name is William A. Green?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are the petitioner in this case?

A. I am.

Q. Please state whether or not you are to-day the Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department?

A. I am, sir.

Q. How long have you been Chief Engineer?

A. Ten years and some few months — ten years and a month.

Q. Ten years and over.

A. A little over.

Q. On April 14, when you were nominated by the Mayor of Boston for Fire Commissioner, were you Chief Engineer.

Mr. GASTON. — We admit that he was Chief Engineer.

Mr. MORSE. — It is admitted that he was Chief Engineer, and is to-day Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and has been right along.

Mr. GASTON. — Oh, yes; there is no doubt about it.

Mr. MORSE. — Have you made any effort to take your seat as Fire Commissioner?

A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Did you make any application to the City Clerk to sign any acceptance of the office?

A. I have not, sir.

Cross-Examination by Mr. GASTON.

Q. I suppose that if you are appointed to take the place as Fire Commissioner, you intend to resign your present office?

A. No, sir. I don't know as I am thoroughly posted in this matter; but, as I understand it, this is a promotion, and if I am promoted I don't have to resign. I don't expect to take my position as Chief Engineer the moment I take my position as Fire Commissioner.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Green.

Mr. MORSE. — I want to offer in evidence, if Your Honor pleases, the 37th and 39th rules of the Common Council, upon the subject of reconsideration. (Reading): —

"RULE 37. When a vote has been passed any member may move a reconsideration thereof at the same meeting, either immediately after the announcement of such vote, or whenever motions are in order; or if any member, who is not shown by a yea and nay vote to have voted against the prevailing side, shall give notice to the clerk before ten o'clock A.M., of the next day but one following that on which a meeting was held (except the final meeting of the year, or that preceding any adjournment for over two weeks), of his intention to do so, he may move a reconsideration at the next meeting at which said motion is reached in the order of proceedings.

"RULE 39. When a motion for reconsideration has been decided that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered unless it has been amended after the reconsideration; nor shall any reconsideration be had upon either of the following motions: To adjourn. To

lay on the table. To take from the table. The previous question. To close debate at a specified time."

I also desire to put in evidence the 5th rule of the Common Council, in regard to the duties of its clerk. The second part is as follows. (Reading) : —

"He shall draw up and sign all messages to the Board of Aldermen; and shall retain in his possession all papers until the right to file a notice of reconsideration has expired, and after such notice he shall keep the papers pertaining thereto until the right of reconsideration has expired."

Mr. Morse also offered the following : —

CITY OF BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1884.

To the Honorable City Council: —

I hereby appoint, subject to your approval and confirmation, William A. Green, to be a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the term beginning the first Monday of May, 1884.

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN,
Mayor.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 14, 1884.

Read, and said appointment confirmed. Sent down for concurrence.

C. V. WHITTEN,
Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 24, 1884.

Non-concurred. May 1, 1884, sent up.

JOHN H. LEE,
President.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, May 5, 1884.

Placed on file.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

Mr. BARTLETT. — That closes the evidence, so far as we are concerned.

Mr. GASTON. — I suppose you admit members of both branches to certify their proceedings through their presiding officers?

Mr. MORSE. — I will admit it only so far as the rule explicitly states it.

Mr. GASTON. — I offer the evidence of the Clerk to show that this is the ordinary form in which the presiding officer certifies it.

Mr. MORSE. — There is some doubt, in the way in which the petition is drawn. The petition states that the President of the Common Council "was in duty bound, after the said approval and confirmation of said appointment of your petitioner, as aforesaid, by the City Common Council, to cause a certificate thereof to be indorsed thereon, in evidence of the action of said Council, and return the same to the said Clerk of said City."

The rule is different. I will only admit it as far as the rule explicitly states.

Mr. GASTON. — I will call Mr. Goodrich, the City Clerk.

Mr. BARTLETT. — The custom has been to indorse them that way.

Mr. MORSE. — I do not so understand it.

Mr. GASTON. — And that the officers are required to sign in a book their acceptance of the office.

Mr. NOYES. — We have alleged in the petition, and I understand it to be the practice, that all officers elected to positions sign in a book, submitting themselves to the provisions of the ordinances ; so that if they fail to perform their duty, they will be liable to be discharged.

Mr. MORSE. — The ordinance in reference to that matter has been read. There cannot be any custom, because the ordinance has only been approved since last May.

Mr. NOYES. — Since then all officers who have been elected have signed it. There is no question about it. The ordinance was approved in 1883, and since that time all officers elected by the City Council or appointed by the Mayor have subscribed their acceptance in the book kept for the purpose. (Mr. Noyes read the ordinance previously read in reference to the acceptance of officers.) We desire to show, if there is any question about it, that since that time all officers, on taking office, have subscribed to this book.

Mr. MORSE. — I admit the ordinance, but cannot admit any customs. The ordinance speaks for itself.

The COURT. — Whether or not, since that ordinance was passed, it has been violated?

Mr. MORSE. — I presume that is so. I know nothing about it.

The COURT. — It is presumed to be so.

Mr. NOYES. — That is all.

Mr. BARTLETT. — I take it, may it please Your Honor, that our friends will now explain to us the principle upon which they propose to proceed, and cite the authorities, that we may have a knowledge of them. We have no chance to reply.

The COURT. — Mr. Noyes, you will make the opening upon the law.

OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE PETITIONER BY
HON. CHARLES J. NOYES.

May it please Your Honor, the ground which the petitioner takes in this case is substantially this, and it is a very narrow question, that, under the Ordinance of the City of Boston, he was duly appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council; that the Board of Aldermen confirmed the appointment, and that the action of the Council was also a confirmation of his appointment. Under the testimony in this case we shall claim that this is the law applicable to-day; that the ballot taken in the Common Council was not a vote, which under the by-laws of the Common Council could be reconsidered; because, a vote in any legislative body, which is subject to reconsideration, is an ordinary vote in that body, taken in any of the various forms, except by ballot, and that as prescribed by legislative procedure, an ordinary vote upon a measure pending, either by *viva voce* or by division of the house, or verification even, by calling of the roll, by yeas and nays, would be a subject of reconsideration; but not a ballot. We submit that this is practically the same, so far as the law is concerned, as an election by ballot. We claim that there were three steps taken in this election: first, by nomination by the Mayor; second, by confirmation by the Board of Aldermen; third, by confirmation by the Common Council, and that the vote in the Common Council being a written ballot, a yea and nay ballot, the vote is the same as an election by ballot, and the same law applies to-day. It has been so ruled in this Commonwealth. I cite in its support Cushing's Parliamentary Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, 9th edition, page 75:—

An election being a choice made by the requisite number of electors exercising their right of suffrage, it is an established rule, that, when an election has been effected, the right of the electors is exhausted, and they have no

further power in the matter, either to revoke the election or to make a further choice. Thus, it has been held, in Massachusetts, that, where a valid election had been made, it could not be rendered void by a subsequent reconsideration of the choice; and, on the same principle, that an election of a member at one meeting could not be superseded and rendered void by the election of another person at a subsequent meeting.

The COURT. — What is the authority cited to that?

Mr. NOYES. — The case cited, that a valid election could not be rendered void by a subsequent reconsideration, is the case of Paxton, Cushing, S. & J., 20. They are the parliamentary reports in this Commonwealth. The next case, that at an election of a member at one meeting could not be superseded and rendered null and void by the election of another person at a subsequent meeting, is Dresden, Cushing, S. & J., 151.

Therefore, we say, if Your Honor please, whether any business had intervened or not, that the Common Council, performing the duty under the ordinance, which has the force of a statute, — it is precisely the same as though they had a duty to perform under the statute, as the City Council has power to provide for such things by ordinance; that when they had, by vote, which was ascertained to be correct by a recount, and about which there is no fraud charged, and which is not pretended to be set aside on account of fraud, — when they completed that act, that that vote ended their authority in the matter; that it exhausted all the power they had in relation to it, and it could not be declared null and void by any subsequent vote of theirs. The only grounds upon which a vote can be declared null and void, as stated by Mr. Cushing, are on account of inaccuracy in the count, or fraud. Therefore, we say upon the proof in the record, appended to the answer, and upon the proof in the printed proceedings of the Common Council, that the ballot was a legal, valid ballot, and could not afterwards be annulled; provided that we go no further, and

show that something had occurred which rendered it still more so.

Now, it is shown by the evidence in the case, which we submit, and which does not become a matter of official record, that, when the question was raised about the ballot, the president had read the report of the committee to the Council. We submit, further, that any declaration on the part of the Chair of the return of the vote is of no consequence.

Had he declared the result as 35 in the affirmative and 31 in the negative, it would not have changed the force of the ballot. The declaration is not a part of his duty, and does not affect the ballot. He is simply the accounting officer of the body, assisted, in accordance with parliamentary practice, by the committee; and his duty is simply to announce the result of their action.

Mr. BARTLETT. — That has been settled in this Commonwealth.

Mr. NOYES. — There is no question about that. He had announced the result, and completed his duty. He announced the result, — whole number of votes cast, 69; 35 for confirming the nomination, and 34 against.

Now then, if Your Honor please, we repeat that this concluded the matter; not only that, but when the question is raised affecting these proceedings, the Chair rules, and that ruling stands. Not only that; the Chair even goes further, and permits Mr. Parkman to have the floor; and, being legally entitled to the floor, Mr Parkman proceeds to move further business. It has been held in all parliamentary bodies that a motion is business which places the matter that had been acted upon beyond the immediate action of the body, and finishes the proceedings in the matter.

We here submit that upon either ground this was a ballot; and a ballot, like an election, could not be rendered null and void, except for fraud; that the Council had completed all of its duty in the matter, and had done all that they had au-

thority to do ; that new business had intervened, and it was too late to proceed to annul that vote. Now, if that is so, we submit that whatever the Council undertook to do afterwards was of no earthly consequence, and was null and void. If that is true, then we say that Mr. Green's appointment was properly confirmed by the Common Council, and he became entitled to take his seat as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and is estopped from taking his seat by the wrongful certificate of the President of the Common Council. We submit that that is the only cloud upon his title, and that he has a right to have that cloud removed.

ARGUMENT OF GODFREY MORSE, Esq., ON BEHALF OF THE
RESPONDENT.

May it please Your Honor, I take it for granted that in this application for mandamus there are certain things the petitioner must prove, in order to maintain his petition. He must prove the main issue, that the Common Council has confirmed the appointment of the petitioner as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. In the next place, if that is proved, — the petition being directed against the President of the Common Council, — he must prove that the respondent was in duty bound to cause a certificate of such confirmation to be forwarded to the City Clerk. He must also prove the respondent's failure to do that.

The petitioner bases his prayer for relief on the ground that the ordinance of the city, which has been read to Your Honor, requires that prior to entering upon his office the petitioner must sign an acceptance of the same. Now, unless the relief prayed for can be granted by this court, so as to entitle him to enter upon his office, the petition must be denied.

I propose to show, in the first place, what the respondent's duty was. For that purpose I call your attention to the rule of the City Council which has been offered in evi-

dence by the petitioner, namely, the 22d joint rule, which, in the small manual, is found on page 59. (Reading) : —

"All papers requiring concurrent action shall be transmitted from one branch of the City Council to the other, with the action of the branch sending them indorsed thereon, and signed by the regular presiding officer of such branch, or, in his absence, by the clerk, or assistant clerk, of such body. In case of votes or action by either branch, not based on written orders or papers, notice of the same shall be transmitted to the other branch signed as hereinbefore directed."

Now, Your Honor, all that can be found, either in the city charter, the statutes of the Commonwealth, the ordinances of the city, or in the rules of the City Council, describing the duty of the presiding officer of either branch of the city government as to the indorsement of papers, and their transmission from one branch to the other, is shown in this 22d joint rule. This rule does not say that it is the duty of the President to make a certificate showing any confirmation, or to do anything else, except to indorse the action of the branch over which he presides, on the back of a paper. Now, if Your Honor please, the action of the Common Council has already been indorsed upon this document by the President.

I hold in my hand a certified copy, made by the City Clerk, of the appointment of the petitioner by His Honor the Mayor, and of the action taken in the Board of Aldermen. I call Your Honor's special attention to the fact that this paper was twice before the Board of Aldermen. It was received in the Board of Aldermen on the 14th day of April, when His Honor the Mayor made the nomination, and then the indorsement was made, "Read, and said appointment confirmed. Sent down for concurrence. C. V. Whitten, Chairman." It contains a further indorsement: "April 24, Non-concurred. May 1, Sent up. John H. Lee, President." It contains a further indorsement, and to this I call Your Honor's special attention: "In Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1884;

Placed on file. Frederick E. Goodrich, City Clerk." So that this document, upon which the petitioner prays the court that the President of the Common Council shall make an indorsement, contains not only the appointment of the Mayor, the confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and the non-concurrence of the Common Council, but it also contains a certificate of its having been received in the Board of Aldermen a second time, and placed on file.

Now, sir, the prayer of the petitioner is, that the respondent shall indorse thereon a particular statement. Laying aside the main question, whether the Council had a right to do what it did, I ask, how is it possible for the President of the Common Council to indorse anything upon a paper which has been placed on file by the Board of Aldermen? He cannot get the paper into his possession. The only possible way to do so would be for the Board of Aldermen to pass a vote directing that this document be taken from its files and sent back to the President of the Common Council. I know that my friend Noyes, an ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, must be aware that it would be a physical impossibility for a presiding officer of one branch to recall a document from the other branch, after it has been placed on file. He knows it would require an order to be passed, as I have stated. So that, in this respect, I claim that it is impossible for this court to grant the relief prayed for.

In the next place, Your Honor, the petitioner claims that it was the President's duty to return the appointment with his indorsement thereon to the City Clerk.

It will be found, however, on reading the rule I have just cited, that there is no such duty incumbent upon the President of the Common Council. His duty is simply to indorse the *action* of his branch thereon; and the joint rule, which I have read, requires the transmission of these documents from one branch to the other by the Clerk, and not by the presiding officer.

Now, as to the ground upon which the prayer for relief is based the petitioner says, in effect, that he cannot enter upon the duties of his office until he has signed in a book, prepared for the purpose, in accordance with the city ordinance, an acceptance of his office, and that the reason the President must make the indorsement he prays for is because the City Clerk will not allow him to sign such acceptance otherwise. I desire to call Your Honor's attention to the fact that the petitioner on the stand admits that he has never made application to the City Clerk for permission to sign such a book.

I will read Section 2 of the ordinance passed in 1883:—

"Every officer of the city, hereafter appointed or elected, shall subscribe in a book, to be kept by the City Clerk for that purpose, a statement of his acceptance of his office on the conditions expressed in the ordinances of the city."

Does it appear from this that it is a condition precedent to any officer entering upon the discharge of his duties that he should sign this book? Why, the strict and close construction of this ordinance shows that a person must be an officer before he can sign the book,— "every officer of the city, hereafter appointed or elected." Now, if he signs this book before entering upon the office, that does not make him an officer. The signing of the book must be a condition subsequent, and not a condition precedent, if it is a condition at all. If he seeks for relief, because he cannot sign this book, he is not entitled to the relief he seeks, for the signing his name in said book will not, of itself, give him a right to the office.

I will now, with Your Honor's permission, briefly discuss the question which is really the gist of this whole matter, namely: the allegation made by the petitioner that the respondent was in duty bound to cause a certificate to be made of such confirmation, and that the respondent has wrongfully indorsed a failure to confirm the appointment.

And here I must repeat that it was not the duty of the President of the Common Council to indorse a certificate of confirmation upon that document. The rule explicitly provides that he shall only indorse thereon the action of the branch over which he presides. What, then, was the action of that branch? The action of that branch is clearly stated in the record, which shows distinctly that, in the first place, a motion was made that the Council proceed to ballot. On what? Not for the *election* of an officer, but on the question whether or not the Council would approve the nomination made by the Mayor for Fire Commissioner. Our friends on the other side say that the moment an election of that kind is held the right of the electors is exhausted. I beg to suggest, however, that that is only one of the inferences drawn from the books on parliamentary law. It is not even a dictum of the courts. The principle discussed by Brother Noyes applies only to cases where the election takes place by the people, when they vote for whomsoever they please, by name; or where a legislative assembly meets to exercise an elective franchise merely. It may possibly be true that, where an election takes place for a particular officer, the electors have exhausted their powers when an election has been had; and it is absolutely true that when the subject passes entirely out of their hands they have no further power of reconsideration. But I hold, and I shall be able to cite authorities to Your Honor which will prove, that so long as a matter is still in the hands of the legislative body it does not lose control of it; that its right of reconsideration has not been exhausted so long as it is still in its power to do with the matter whatsoever it hooses.

Now, what was the action of this body? It appears from the record that a ballot was had on the question of confirming the Mayor's nomination of a Fire Commissioner. If Your Honor please, consider for a moment how this question

came up. It is provided in the rule which has been read to you by the counsel for the petitioner, that, when the question comes up upon the confirmation of an appointment by the Mayor, it shall be taken by yea and nay ballot; that is, the question shall be taken privately, secretly. It might just as well be taken *viva voce*, or by roll-call. But by agreement of the body, they say that when they take that question — being generally a political question — they will take it by written vote; that the members may write Yes, or they may write No; but they cannot write anything else upon the ballot. They cannot designate any other person for that office. The question comes up simply in this form, although it is not so stated by the President. The President simply puts the motion, "The question is upon proceeding to ballot for confirmation;" and they proceed to ballot, as a matter of course. The question might just as well have been stated thus: "Gentlemen in favor of voting to approve the appointment of the Mayor will deposit a ballot upon which is written Yes, and those opposed will deposit a ballot upon which is written No. The manner of proceeding is a *vote*; it is not an election.

But my brother says the right of the electors, the moment those ballots are cast, is exhausted. Let us examine some analogous instances. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, that nominations made to the Senate of the United States by the President are withdrawn. If their logic is correct, was not the right of the President, who in that case is the elector, exhausted when he made the nominations? We have had a case, this very year, where the Mayor of Boston nominated Mr. Toland for the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures, which required the confirmation of the Board of Alderman; but before that Board acted upon it the nomination was withdrawn. Now, if the proposition of my friend is true, that the right of the electors in a case like this is exhausted after they have acted, how could the Mayor withdraw Mr. Toland's nomination? How can the President of the

United States withdraw any of his nominations? How can the Governor of the Commonwealth withdraw a nomination after it is once made? Or, will he now argue that these officers had no such right?

But I submit that right has never been doubted. I do not think that a case can be found in the whole history of the United States, or of any State or city thereof, that, where a nomination of an officer has once been made, the nominating power did not have the right left in him to withdraw it. It is hardly worth discussing. My brother states a proposition which cannot be borne out in law or in practice.

Your Honor very well knows, having been the Attorney-General of the United States, that the practice of the President of the United States, and of the Senate, recognizes the principle as I have stated it.¹

Now, then, to follow this subject further, it must undoubtedly be admitted that if this process is to be directed to the President of the Common Council, the petitioner must show conclusively that it was the duty of the President of the Common Council to make such a certificate as he prays for. But I have shown to Your Honor that the duty of the President of the Common Council is only to make the certificate in accordance with the action of the body over

¹RULE XXXVIII. OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any senator voting in the majority, may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual session of the senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the president before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the president to return such notification to the senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

SECT. 4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the senate shall not be returned by the secretary to the president until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the senate.

which he presides. The President of the Common Council, like the presiding officer of any deliberative body, is simply its mouth-piece ; he simply certifies, as far as he has the right, that an order has passed or that it has not passed ; that this nomination has been confirmed, or that it has not been confirmed.

It is not for the President of the Common Council, against whom this petition is directed, to stop after the first vote has been ascertained, in the case at bar, 35 to 34, and say that is all ; it is not for him to throw out any part of the record. He is bound to stand by and abide by the record. If that record is wrong, then the petitioner should file a petition that the proper parties may be brought in here and amend that record. But he is standing on that record, and it is the final action of the Council only, which the President can indorse upon that paper.

Has he failed to do that ? Have they not offered a copy of the appointment, with the indorsement thereon ? Is not that indorsement in accordance with the record ? The record says he was not confirmed ; the President has so indorsed it upon the paper.

I submit that, in accordance with the rules of the Council, and upon their own showing, the President of the Common Council cannot be compelled by the processes of this court to make any other indorsement upon the Mayor's message.

The position of this matter, if the court should make the order prayed for, is, that there would be two records, and there would be two indorsements upon the paper. To-day, as the official record shows, there is an indorsement by the President, "Non-concurred." If the President should make another indorsement, by the order of this court, there would be two indorsements, and certainly it is not his duty to make two indorsements. If he make an indorsement of "concurrence," he simply disobeys the rules of the Common Council, which require him to indorse only what has been

done. I think it would be going a very great length, if this Honorable Court should say that the presiding officer of a deliberative body is to ignore a portion of an official record for the purpose of inducting a person into office, and I do not believe this court will for a moment entertain such a proposition. It will be a sorry day when the presiding officers of our city councils, or our state or national legislatures, shall have it in their power to indorse upon the records or documents which are submitted to them so much only of the action of their respective bodies as in their judgment or in their prejudice may seem to them right and proper. Such a liberty to a presiding officer would be fraught with the greatest danger to our institutions. It is not only the rule of the Common Council of the city of Boston, but it must be, from the very nature of things, a useful rule of all parliamentary bodies, that the presiding officer shall indorse upon official documents whatever the official record shows to have been the action of the body over which he presides; and it is not for him to decide what the legal effect of that action may be.

Now, if Your Honor please, a question like the one we are discussing has come up before, but before citing it I desire to say that I take it, in the discussion of this question, that a motion to declare a vote null and void is equivalent to a motion to rescind or reconsider; and Your Honor will find ample authority in Cushing, which shows the history and the right of reconsideration. There is only this much about it: that motions to reconsider are always the subject of rules. In some parliamentary bodies you may reconsider only at the same session; in others, you may reconsider at the next session. In the Common Council of Boston you may make a motion to reconsider at the same meeting, or you may file with the Clerk of the Common Council, before 10 o'clock, on the next day but one following that upon which the motion passed, a notice of intention to

move a reconsideration at the next meeting. This has been the rule only since 1883. Before that notice had to be given before the legislative day was over.

I desire also here to discuss for one moment a point upon which my Brother Noyes dwelt, namely, that it appears from the printed minutes, which we consented Your Honor might use *de bene*, that, before the result of the ballot was declared, Mr. Parkman moved to take from the table the Mayor's nomination of a Park Commissioner. Our friends claim that this was the introduction of other business. But I beg leave to suggest that the printed minutes also show that that motion was not put to the house by the President; that it was not entertained by the Chair. Was that really business of the Common Council which was not placed before it by its presiding officer? No; it was simply one of those little parliamentary tricks which was used to attempt to interject business. If the attempt to interject business had succeeded, and the motion had been put to the body, then even, I say, it would not have affected the question under discussion, because the Council, as a parliamentary body, had at that time still the right to reconsider or reverse its action.

But since the motion of Mr. Parkman never was put to the house, as a parliamentary point, it amounts to nothing. To show that my statement is correct, I call Your Honor's attention to the official record of the Clerk, in which there is nothing stated concerning that motion; in fact, a motion is not made until it is stated by the presiding officer. Upon that point I do not think there can be any dispute.

Now, upon the question of the right of parliamentary bodies to reconsider, we have some cases in Massachusetts. There is the case in the 127th Massachusetts reports, which seems to have governed the courts of the Commonwealth. It is the case of *Baker v. Cushman*, found on the 105th page. The only case there cited by Chief Justice Gray was the case of *State against Foster*, in the 2d of Halstead, which he consid-

ered was enough. Without reading the pleadings of the last mentioned case, I will say that that case was like this: it was an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, filed by the Attorney-General against one Foster. It seems that the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey had, in a joint convention, proceeded to elect a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Gloucester; that at one of the ballots, Ephraim Miller, for whose relief the Attorney-General brought the action, received 28 votes, and J. J. Foster received 27 votes. The President of the body declared that that was not a vote; the question was put, and they proceeded to another ballot, with the same result. The third ballot was had, and Foster, the respondent, received 31 votes, Miller received 24 votes, and the President declared that carried, and that Foster was elected. The petition was filed because Miller alleged that he, having received a majority of all the votes cast at the first and second ballots, was entitled to have been commissioned by the Governor as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Gloucester. The matter was argued for the relator by Mr. Wall, and Mr. Stockton was proceeding in his argument, when the Chief Justice told him it was unnecessary, and said:—

Our minds are made up upon a point which we suppose will conclude the question before the court, which is, that all deliberative assemblies, during their session, have a right to do and undo, consider and reconsider, as often as they think proper, and it is the *result* only which is done. In this case, so long as the joint-meeting were in session, they had a right to reconsider any question which had been before them, or any vote which they had made. They did reconsider the vote they had first given, and they voted that there should be a re-balloting. In this view of the subject, we are inclined to believe that there was nothing illegal or unconstitutional in the proceedings of the joint-meeting, and that the information cannot be sustained.

This case goes a great deal further, if Your Honor please, than the case at bar. In this case there was an election by ballot; they had a right to select any name they chose. It

was not a question whether they should or should not confirm a certain nomination; yet the New Jersey Court declared that the joint convention — convened for the exercise of an electoral power — had a right to reverse or reconsider its action after it once had balloted, and that it could do so as often as it saw fit, and that the right of the electors was not, in such a case, exhausted, as claimed by our friends on the other side. And Chief Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion in *Baker v. Cushman*, follows the doctrine laid down in *State v. Foster*, and says it is decisive of the case.

The case which I have referred to in the 127th Massachusetts is, as I have stated, the case of Baker against Cushman. This was a case where a ballot was had in the city of Taunton for the election of City Clerk. It appeared that the whole number of votes cast at the first ballot was 32. William S. Baker had 17, L. N. Francis 1, and James M. Cushman 14. The whole number of votes being 32, and the number of qualified members 31; the vote was declared void, and they proceeded to ballot again, with the following result: whole number, 31; Baker 14 and Cushman 17; and Cushman was declared elected. Now, they claim in this case, that even if you had deducted 1 from the number received by Cushman on the first ballot he would still have had a majority of the votes, and would have been elected. The court there decided: —

Whether we look to the record only, or to the facts found by the judge before whom this petition was heard, it does not appear that there was a complete election of the petitioner to the office of city clerk; but it does appear that the vote by which he appeared to be elected was immediately declared void, and the convention at once proceeded to another vote, in which all the members took part, resulting in the election of the respondent, and he was accordingly declared to be elected.

Then the court goes on with the following: —

It was within the lawful power of the convention, at the same meeting, and before the result of the election had been declared, to treat the proceed-

ings already had as irregular and invalid, and to vote anew. The petitioner therefore acquired no right to the office. *State v. Foster*, 2 Halst., 101. As this view is decisive of the case it is unnecessary to consider the other objections to the issue of the writ of mandamus.

I may also call your attention to the case in the 133d Massachusetts, which is the case of the town-meeting, and which Your Honor undoubtedly remembers, because Your Honor read the opinion in that case: *Putnam v. Langley*. In that case an election was had for water commissioner for the town of Danvers. When the committee first counted the ballots, one person had one more vote than another. The town meeting was dissatisfied with the result, and some one moved that a ballot be taken, and that another committee be appointed to recount the ballots. This was done, and it appeared that Simonds had the most votes, and he was declared elected. The court decided that, so long as the matter had not gone out of their hands, they had a right to reconsider. In fact, unless that principle is established, no wrong could be righted and no error could be corrected, and the body would be bound irrevocably to any mistake.

In the case in the 111th Massachusetts, page 256, where a town-meeting chose a certain person as moderator, but did not use the check-list, as required by statute, they elected selectmen, using the check-list and a proper ballot, and everything else was done properly. Then the meeting adjourned to the following week. When they got together on the following week it was discovered that they had made this mistake: that in the election of moderator the check-list was not used in accordance with the statute. They proceeded to elect a moderator in accordance with the statute, and reconsidered the vote by which the selectmen were elected at the previous meeting. The question was raised that they could not do that, because the selectmen had been properly elected.

The court decided that the matter not having gone out

of their hands they had a right to reconsider, and the judgment of the court was against those who had been elected as selectmen at the first meeting.

Mr. GASTON. — It was at the first meeting that they did not use the check-list, as the law required.

Mr. MORSE. — But the point to which I call Your Honor's attention is that the town-meeting had a perfect right to reconsider their action at the first meeting when the selectmen were appointed. The court says : —

But the meeting was not dissolved ; and the town saw fit, before dissolving the meeting, to confirm all the business that had been irregularly done, except the choice of officers, and upon that business they had a right to act *de novo*.

So that the proposition I stated is correct, as laid down in this case, that the town-meeting, when it met at its adjournment, saw fit to confirm all the business which had been illegally done, except the choice of officers, and saw fit to elect those officers again ; and that case supports the principle for which we are now contending.

I desire to say further, that this is not the first time that the question of reconsidering a ballot has come up. In 1876 the question arose in the Common Council of Boston. To be sure, it is not quoting from any law-book, but I make this allusion to show what the practice of parliamentary bodies is. In 1876 Mr. Leonard R. Cutter was nominated for water commissioner ; the Board of Aldermen confirmed him, and the Common Council refused to confirm him. At the same meeting, before the right was exhausted, a motion was made to reconsider the rejection of Mr. Cutter's confirmation ; and it was assigned and placed upon the programme for the next meeting. The question of reconsideration was acted upon favorably at the next meeting, and Mr. Cutter was confirmed. The action of the first meeting, when they refused to confirm him, was entirely upset. Some mem-

bers of the Common Council questioned the legality of that proceeding upon the same ground that is raised here, namely, that the Common Council had exhausted its powers. But Mr. City Solicitor Healy gave his opinion that the power was not exhausted; that until the matter had left them, and was entirely out of their hands, they still had the disposition of it. Mr. Cutter took his seat and served as water commissioner of the city of Boston.

I have seen it stated that there is a difference between the rejection of a nomination and its confirmation; that in the case of confirmation the officer has a right to the office. But I think Your Honor will agree with me that such is not the law; and, if a body can reconsider in one case, it can reconsider in the other.

I desire to state one more proposition: the petitioner, if entitled to the office, was entitled to take it on the first Monday of last May; and the ordinance which has been read, under which the Mayor makes the appointments, also contains this clause:—

The members of said board shall devote their time to the duties of their office, and shall not actively engage in any other business.

Now, may it please Your Honor, the petitioner, at the time of his appointment, on the first Monday of May, at the time when this petition was brought, and to-day is, and for the last ten years has been, acting as Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department. He admits that he did not make the slightest effort to go into the office of the Fire Commissioners and take his seat; nor that he went to the City Clerk, and made a demand to sign that book,—which I do not consider a necessary condition; if anything, it is a condition subsequent, and not a condition precedent. Now, if he is entitled to the office at all, he is entitled to it from the first Monday of May, and his commission would be dated as of that date. Having made no effort to obtain his office, ex-

cept the bringing of this petition ; having in no way asserted his rights to the office, and having in no way endeavored to act as Fire Commissioner, but having continued to act as the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has he not elected to act as Chief Engineer, and not to act as Fire Commissioner? Because, if he is commissioner at all, he was commissioner on the first day of May. A certificate, to be signed by the President of the Common Council, would not make him a commissioner any more to-day than he was on the first day of May. All the orders that this court can issue cannot make him a commissioner now any more than he was on the first day of May. If that be so, — and I think the argument cannot be controverted, — how can he, standing here as the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Boston, come into this court, receive the relief which he seeks?

I submit that upon the facts and evidence in this case, and upon the usages of parliamentary bodies, and upon all the law applicable to parliamentary bodies, the process asked for cannot be issued against the respondent in this case.

ARGUMENT OF SIDNEY BARTLETT, ESQ., IN BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT.

The case has been exhaustively presented to Your Honor by my associate, and I can add but little to the discussion.

The general and interesting question is this : is it the inherent attribute of deliberative assemblies to reconsider their action while the subject is within their control, — be it their action with regard to an election, or with regard to the confirmation of an appointment by the Mayor? Or is it true that that attribute of legislative, deliberative bodies has an exception, and that exception is, that whenever the question is an election, or a confirmation of an appointment made by an executive officer, the rule fails? That is the question, and the sole question in this case.

It will be conceded, I think, that if such an exception to a general rule exists, it must be found somewhere in positive enactment; or it must rest on the ground that the act to be performed is in its character such that it would be utterly repugnant in principle to allow the power to reconsider to exist. I think the case stands upon one of those two alternatives. Let me repeat: the general principle is admitted, that all deliberative bodies have the right to reconsider their action while the subject is under their control, — whether it be the election of an officer, or the confirmation of an officer appointed by the executive. He who would make an exception to that rule is bound to put his finger upon the authority; or he is bound to show, by the character of the transaction itself, that it is so repugnant to principle that it forms an exception to the general rule.

Now, let us look at the character of the assembly to which the doctrine is to be applied. The Legislature has conferred upon the city of Boston a charter; it has authorized it to elect two deliberative bodies, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council; it has authorized them to exercise legislative powers, so far as municipal affairs are concerned; but, most material, it has authorized these two bodies to regulate, by rule, their own conduct in their own proceedings. That lies within the authority conferred by law. Have they exercised their powers?

There has been read to Your Honor — I will not read it again — a rule, which, in terms, declares, that in all proceedings of the Common Council the power to reconsider, within the limits prescribed, shall exist without exception. My brother would engraft upon that general principle thus laid down by the Common Council an exception in the cases of elections or confirmation of nominations. Where does he find such an exception? It is an unrestricted, clear, positive enactment, in regard to the powers of the bodies who have the right by law to determine the mode of their action. Un-

less the rule of the Common Council, which determines how its business shall be conducted, — especially in the matter of reconsideration, and with what limitations, is held to be void, and an illegal provision, you have a declared power of reconsideration, applicable to all subjects.

Next, is there anything in the nature of the act to be done which imposes an implied limitation upon the power of reconsideration? What is the act? It is the confirmation of the nomination of a public officer, and involves and invites discussion as to character and fitness. What public policy, let me ask Your Honor, arising from the character of that act, shall preclude the body, competent to perform it, from reconsidering? Can it be true that, if information reaches the electoral body after the opening of the ballot, which shows that a reconsideration should be had, they are utterly precluded from doing so? Does public policy require that what they have done twenty minutes before shall remain unchanged? The right cannot be denied upon the ground of public policy. Public policy may prevent them from making a correction after the meeting is dissolved and the members have scattered. Public policy may limit the time when the right shall be exercised; but to say that a deliberative body, either in confirming the Mayor's nomination or electing officers by ballot, upon finding that they have made a mistake, have exhausted their power, and that the party voted for is elected, and that the body cannot immediately, or within some limited period, retract its action, would be an anomaly in legislation. That is the principle which I am asking the court to consider: is there anything in the character of the act which should prevent reconsideration?

But my learned friends on the other side have suggested that the character of the act renders it incapable of reconsideration. That he who is once elected to office by ballot has a vested right in the office. This assumes the whole question, viz., that election by ballot once had is irrevocable.

The whole doctrine of the office vesting in the party elected is an erroneous deduction from a very celebrated case. I mean the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, in 1 Cranch, 137. In that case Mr. Adams, the President of the United States, had appointed a justice of the peace. The nomination had been sent to the Senate, and that body had confirmed it. The report of their confirmation had been sent to the Secretary of State; the Secretary of State had caused the commission to be made out and signed by the proper officers, and perhaps by the President of the United States; and there it rested. In an admirable opinion — although an extra-judicial one, as Your Honor knows — Chief Justice Marshall stated that the transaction was complete; that the office had vested in the party. Why? How was it possible, may it please Your Honor, to undo that transaction? Could the commission be torn up, or returned to the Senate of the United States, to ask them to reconsider their confirmation? Could it be returned by the Senate to the President with a request to reconsider the nomination? It had gone through successive steps of distinct bodies and functionaries, so that no one of these steps could be reconsidered. Is that the case here? The counsel so place it, and say that the action of the Council was incapable of being altered.

The doctrine of the vested right of the party to an office for which he is elected, rests solely upon the consideration that all the power has been exhausted by the voting bodies, and that it is incapable of reconsideration. There is no other foundation for it; there is nothing else to rest it upon.

Support of the contention of the petitioner is attempted by reference to the proceedings of towns in cases of election for state and other officers not municipal. But meetings convened for such purposes are not meetings for discussion and deliberation; the special topic for business is designated in the warrant of the selectmen. The warrant for the election is placed before the elector weeks before; he has to select

from his fellow-citizens whom he desires for office. The elector comes, deposits his ballot, and goes his way. To him that election has been decided; to him that meeting has been closed. There remain behind the proper officers to verify the count. His function is discharged. Is he to be kept there for reconsideration?

The powers of public assemblies, denominated town-meetings, to reconsider their action have been before this court in two cases. The first of them is in the 111th Massachusetts, page 256: *Attorney-General v. Simonds*. That was a question in regard to the power of assemblies of that character to reconsider. It was a case in which the statute having prescribed that moderators of town-meetings, and selectmen, and all other officers, should be elected by the check-list, the town proceeded at its first meeting to elect a moderator without using the check-list; and then they proceeded to elect selectmen and all the other officers with the check-list. Then they adjourned. At the next meeting a doubt was thrown over the question, whether that single defect, in not electing a moderator by the check-list, did not render the elections of all the other officers void. The adjourned meeting reconsidered their whole action, voted to proceed to an election by ballot, and confirm all that had been passed at the first meeting. The court held that they might well do that, and in terms declared that the action at the second meeting was in effect, and, in fact, a reconsideration of what had been done at the former meeting, and that the question was still open, by reason of the adjournment of the meeting.

The other, a recount case, is quite familiar to Your Honor, as the judgment of the court was delivered by you. It is in the 133d Massachusetts, p. 204. That was a case in which, if I remember aright, the question rose upon a recount. It is a case in which, if any declaration of the moderator or chairman of the selectmen has any effect in determining a

question, it ought to have determined it, for the first election was declared by him to be complete. But they proceeded again to a new ballot, and upon that new ballot another party was chosen.

The COURT. — There was a recount in that case. The moderator announced the action, and that was doubted, and another committee was appointed.

Mr. BARTLETT. — The main discussion in that case, if I remember aright was, how far the declaration of the chairman of the town-meeting was conclusive. It was held that such declaration was not conclusive, and that it was perfectly competent to correct the irregularity. It contains a suggestion which, so far as town-meetings are concerned, would deserve consideration. The learned judge who delivered the opinion states that it had been contended that, after the body had completed an election, the result declared and acquiesced in, it could not proceed to reverse it at that meeting any more than they could do it at another meeting. This was stated to be an argument entitled to great consideration. But Your Honor did not have to pass upon that question. It was a suggestion of the court. If it was sought to be applied to a deliberative assembly I should have asked to be heard upon that question; but, as it has no application to this case, I pass it by.

I desire, next, to refer to a case in which the very question at issue in this case has been decided by a learned court, viz., the case of *State v. Foster*, 2 Halst., 101. viz., that all deliberative bodies have a right to reconsider their proceedings as often as they think proper, and it is the final result only which is regarded as the thing done. The doctrine was applied in that case to an election of a public officer. The facts disclosed in the present case are that, at the same meeting, and by a vote of the same character, the Common Council of the city declared their past conduct upon that question void, and proceeded to a new election.

There is an ingenious suggestion that Mr. Parkman got up and made a motion upon some other matter, which the President never proposed to the Council. Now, if there had been intermediate business, it would have made no difference. The rule laid down in the above case is, that deliberative bodies have a right at the same meeting, and before the adjournment, to reconsider their action upon all subjects. The right to reconsider action upon the subject of an election was the very subject determined in that case.

There is one other subject to which I wish to advert: it is the character of this proceeding of confirmation. It partakes of the power of an election. But the power of election usually enables the elector to select whom he wishes to be his candidate. That is not the case when confirmation is asked. A single proposed appointee is named. Upon his merits, upon his capacity and fitness for the position, all turns. It is not a question among citizens as to whom they shall elect to fill a particular office. The very nature of it calls for discussion and deliberation.

ARGUMENT OF HON. WILLIAM GASTON IN BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER.

May it please Your Honor: — The matter which has been brought before the court to-day is one of very large importance, because it affects the election of an officer who has important duties to perform in the city of Boston. By an ordinance of the city the Mayor is required to nominate, each year, a person to be a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. That person, in order to have his office, must be confirmed by the separate action of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council. In this case it appears that the nomination of the petitioner was made by His Honor the Mayor of Boston; that there was a confirmation by the Board of Aldermen; that the certificate of that nomination

by the Mayor and confirmation by the Board of Aldermen was transmitted to the Common Council for its concurrent action thereon; that on the 24th of April a vote was taken, under the rules of the Common Council, by ballot, and that Mr. Green received 35 votes in favor of confirmation, and that 34 votes were cast against it; a majority of one in favor of confirmation.

Unlike many of the cases which have been alluded to by the very eminent counsel there is no allegation made or proof offered that that vote is tainted by fraud. Therefore, we claim that that vote, untainted by fraud, vitiated by nothing else, gives to Mr. Green a full and complete title to his office, he having previously received what necessarily preceded that vote,—the nomination by the Mayor and confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. •

My brother suggests that inasmuch as the paper has been returned to the City Clerk and the Board of Aldermen, endorsed by the President of the Common Council, declaring the non-concurrence of that body, therefore it is not in the power of the President of the Common Council to endorse upon it what we claim to be concurrent action. I apprehend that it is in the power of this court to direct the President of the Common Council, if he has failed in his duty, to sign that paper with the proper endorsement, wherever that paper may be, and that it need not be sent back to the Common Council in order that the President may endorse upon it what has actually occurred, to wit: concurrent action.

We submit that the fact that the paper is now in possession of the City Clerk does not prevent the President of the Common Council from making the proper endorsement under the order of this court.

It is claimed that the President of the Common Council is not the proper officer to make the endorsement. Our answer to this proposition is that the rules of that body, legally and

properly made, provide that he shall make such endorsement.

My learned brother, the senior counsel, says it is our duty to point out some exception to the rule that deliberative bodies have the right to reconsider their action. The Common Council in this case have not reconsidered their action, certainly not in the manner required by law. Instead of so doing they have attempted to declare void a vote which was legally adopted. Our proposition is that they had no power to declare that vote to be void.

Take the case of the election of an United States Senator. Suppose a State Senate should elect such an officer, and send information of the fact to the House of Representatives, and, after receiving such information, the House of Representatives should elect the same officer, — could they declare the election void? Suppose the two branches did not concur, but met in convention, and elected a Senator of the United States; is it in the power of that same convention to reconsider their action, or to declare that the vote by which they elected a Senator is null? If that be the case the proposition is a novel one, and one which has never before been heard of, and one which I do not think anybody has ever supposed existed. And yet, according to the doctrine of my brethren, that, where there has been a legal and valid election, it is in the power of the same body to declare that election — which they have just made, and which is untainted by fraud — to be invalid. That is, they have done something which the law requires; they have done it in a lawful manner; and yet they have the power to declare it invalid. See the absurdity of the proposition. They do not deny that the confirmation of Captain Green, according to the record of that vote, was valid; so that when that vote was taken and counted by the committee and declared by the President to the Council, it was valid. They do not deny it; in none of their propositions do they dispute that fact.

Therefore, they contend, it was in their power to say that that which the law makes valid is invalid, and they can do so by a vote which is not in form a vote to reconsider.

We claim that there is a distinction between the election of an officer, which by law is given to deliberative bodies, and the ordinary business of legislation by these bodies. Certain officers are required by statute to be elected in a certain way, and, when they have been legally elected in that way, then we say that the electing officers have done all which the statute has authorized them to do, and that their functions are at an end; if they do anything else, they exceed their powers.

Then we say one thing further, that, did the election of officers, and the other business before deliberative bodies, stand on the same footing, yet we submit that by well-settled parliamentary law, not only in this country, but in England, there is but one way by which action can be reversed, and that is by a motion to reconsider; and I find no exception to this rule; even the Halstead case will, I think, furnish no exception. I desire Your Honor to look at that case. No motion to reconsider was made in that case.

Now, my distinguished brother calls attention to the case in the 127th Massachusetts. I beg Your Honor would examine and see if there is any parallelism in the two cases. In the 111th Massachusetts the officers of the town were elected in violation of the law. The check-list was not used. There the court held that not having conformed to the statute in the first election they might have the right to reconsider.

Now, I desire to read to you from the case in the 127th Massachusetts:—

So much of the record in the city books as concerns this election was as follows: Upon motion, a ballot was taken for city clerk. The whole number of votes cast was 32. William S. Baker had 17, Laurens N. Francis had 1, James M. Cushman had 14. The whole number of votes cast being 32, and the number of qualified members being only 31, the vote was declared void, and the convention proceeded to ballot again, with the following result:

Whole number of ballots, 31. William S. Baker had 14, James M. Cushman had 17, and was declared elected. Upon motion, the convention dissolved.

The court say : —

Whether we look to the record only, or to the facts found by the judge before whom this petition was heard, it does not appear that there was a complete election of the petitioner to the office of city clerk; but it does appear that the vote by which he appeared to be elected was immediately declared void, and the convention at once proceeded to another vote.

There, may it please Your Honor, it was the right of the convention to declare the ballot void, because it was, upon its face, void, and, therefore, it furnishes no authority for this case.

I will read from Your Honor's own opinion in the 133d Mass., page 204 : —

No provision is made by statute as to the mode in which, or the persons by whom, the result of such an election shall be ascertained. This must necessarily be done by the meeting itself, and, from its character and the numbers who compose it, must primarily be affected by a count of the votes by the moderator or other officers, or by a committee appointed by the meeting, or by its officers with its assent. Such committee is an instrument of the meeting, and not a distinct counting or canvassing board. No special force can be given to the declaration of the moderator after such a committee reports the result of the count to him that an officer is elected. It can amount to no more than a statement by him that the officer appears by such a count to be elected. As the meeting is charged with the duty of making an election by a ballot, if a majority of its members desire further examination of the correctness of the result reached by the committee, it must be its right to subject such result to further scrutiny. If the result announced is assented to directly, or perhaps indirectly by proceeding with other business, and an examination of the subject is thus closed, there would be much force in the argument that the election would be fully completed; and that as an officer once lawfully elected by ballot cannot be arbitrarily deposed, further action by the meeting would be ineffectual as the action of a subsequent meeting. But when, the committee having made its announcement through the moderator, a motion is "thereupon" (which must mean without delay or lapse of time) made and carried that the votes shall be recounted, and such recount being made and announced, it is either formally accepted or no objection is made thereto, it must be regarded as the decision of the body entitled to determine the matter. No earlier opportunity existed to object to the count or suggest possible error in it.

So, as Your Honor has already stated, there was another vote; but there was a recount to find out whether the first report was correct, precisely what was done in this case, and done without substantial objection; that is, the same ballots were counted twice, and with the same result.

Now, may it please Your Honor, suppose there be this power of reconsideration. As we have already suggested it must be exercised in the form of a motion to reconsider. But let us see where the result would be. A Fire Commissioner is needed for the city of Boston; a man is nominated by the Mayor and is confirmed by both branches of the City Council — by the Common Council last. If there is the power of reconsideration, that power must be exercised in the manner provided by the rules of the Common Council. I think that those rules provide that a motion to reconsider shall be made at the same meeting or within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of the meeting.

Suppose a motion to reconsider is made within the time provided by the rules, and the action on that motion should not occur for weeks, then in such an interim there would be no officer. This would certainly be a great inconvenience.

Mr. BARTLETT. — I think you are mistaken in the rule. It does not necessarily carry it over.

Mr. GASTON. — I think I am not mistaken in the rule. I think the rule is that the motion must be made at the same meeting, or within twenty-four hours after. Now, we submit that that is not in the contemplation of the law that there should be any such result as I have stated.

We claim that, after Captain Green had been confirmed by the Common Council, he had legally acquired a right of which he could not be deprived by that body. All the forms of law requisite to make him a Fire Commissioner had been complied with. There is no claim that any fraud or informality existed. He was duly appointed Fire Commissioner and had the right to enter upon the duties of that office.

Now, as I have already said, the doctrine my brother alludes to, that after these things have been done, it is proper for one branch, or for one deliberative body, to undo their action and declare null and void that which by law is valid, has never been maintained by any judicial decision. Captain Green could not be removed from that office by any vote of the Common Council. He could be removed only for cause, and in the methods provided by law. The propositions of our brethren, we respectfully submit, are not supported by any decision. It is claimed that the case in 2d of Halstead is in favor of the doctrine of our opponents; but I think Your Honor will find on examination that it does not support it.

MR. BARTLETT. — Before you conclude I desire to ask one question: how can you have the prayer of your petition granted?

MR. GASTON. — What is the objection?

MR. BARTLETT. — It isn't possible.

MR. GASTON. — Why not? What is the objection?

MR. BARTLETT. — It has been stated by my associate.

MR. GASTON. — If I understand the point, which I have already alluded to, it is in the power of the court to order that officer to sign that certificate. Is that the point?

MR. BARTLETT. — If you think it covers it.

MR. GASTON. — Is that the point?

MR. BARTLETT. — The point is stated distinctly. How can you, in point of fact, compel the present incumbent to sign that paper?

MR. GASTON. — What I have stated is that the President of the Common Council need not have it back, in order to enable him to correct it. That paper is in possession of the City Government, and is within reach and control of this court. To say that because it has gone back to the Board of Aldermen, therefore this court cannot compel Mr. Lee, President of the Common Council, to sign it, seems to me to be absurd. That paper is within the power of this court.

Mr. BARTLETT. — If that is the answer I am content.

Mr. GASTON. — If the court is content I am. I do not see any difficulty in the matter. The rule of the City Council requires that all papers requiring concurrent action shall be indorsed by the presiding officers of the respective branches, and transmitted from one branch to the other. Now, I submit, that it is in the power of this court to direct Mr. Lee, the President of the Common Council, to indorse the fact that the Council concurred in that action. There can be no doubt that it is in the power of this court to direct Mr. Lee, the President, to make the proper endorsement, if he has possession of the paper or can obtain it. The fact that the paper is in the possession of the City Clerk does not prevent the making of the order we ask for, or prevent its execution.

The City Clerk would not have the disposition or the right to interfere with the execution of an order of this court.

There is one other suggestion, and that is, that Mr. Green is now Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and is, therefore, ineligible. I do not understand that that circumstance makes him ineligible for the office of Fire Commissioner. He does not propose to hold the two offices. I do not know any reason why a man holding one office in the Fire Department cannot be appointed or elected to another office in the same department. He does not propose to hold them both. There certainly is no statute which makes him ineligible. The question now is, has he been legally appointed and confirmed? The question whether he can hold both offices, or whether the two offices are incompatible, is a matter for future consideration.

So, then, may it please Your Honor, we say that this man has been properly nominated, properly confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and properly confirmed by the Common Council, and that the subsequent action of the Common Council, in undertaking to annul the vote of confirmation, was illegal; and that Captain Green has been properly

nominated and confirmed, and it is the duty of Mr. Lee, the President, to make a proper certificate in order that he may appear and take the oath of office as required, and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

I believe that comprehends all I desire to say.

Mr. BARTLETT. — I desire to call Your Honor's attention to the method of proceeding in the case of the 133d Massachusetts. The method of proceeding there should have been adopted here. Mr. Green should have gone to his associates and proposed to enter upon the office, and on being refused should have applied for a mandamus, as was done in that case. We contend that he can get back the paper from the Board of Aldermen, as has already been suggested.

Mr. GASTON. — Upon that point we submit that there was a doubt raised upon the election.

The COURT. — How was it in *Putnam v. Langley*, in the 133d Massachusetts? Did it not go in the same way that it did in *Attorney v. Simonds*?

Mr. MORSE. — In both of them the petition was for the respondents to recognize and receive them. They went and claimed the place.

Mr. BARTLETT. — That is the way I think it should have come in this case, and that is for Your Honor to settle.

This closed the trial, and the court took the subject under advisement.

On the 11th day of June, 1884, Mr. Justice Devens rendered his decision in substantially these words : —

"In the case of Green against Lee, the question arises upon this state of facts : Mr. Green was nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, as one of the Fire Commissioners. The nomination was then sent to

the Common Council for its confirmation. The vote was passed confirming him, from which it would appear that there was a majority in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Green. Considerable discussion then ensued, the result of which was that a vote was then taken to annul the vote which had previously confirmed Mr. Green. That having been done, the subject was again dealt with, and the Council declined to confirm Mr. Green, and notice of that non-concurrence was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen. It appears that, in regard to this matter, no other business had been before the Council during the pendency of these proceedings; no other business was before the body to vote upon. Examining the record, it appears there was a great deal of discussion. A motion was made to proceed to other matters by Mr. Parkman, and that motion was not entertained; so that if it be an important fact in the present case, whether there was intervention of other matters, there was not. Then in regard to the motion to annul the vote, it seems to me that the legal construction given to that must be that it was a vote reconsidered. Votes, as passed in a body like the Common Council, are not to be treated with too great care in an examination to see whether they are strictly accurate; like the votes of a town-meeting they always receive liberal construction. If it appears that the Common Council somewhat awkwardly reached the end it desired, if it was substantially done within the limits of its proper powers, it is to be sustained. This transaction is to be treated as if the Council had reconsidered the vote which it previously passed; and then the question arises, whether or not it is in the power of the body to reconsider. It seems to me it must be within its power. It is a body which acts in concurrence with other bodies. While it has a matter before it, and before it notifies other bodies, its limits of discretion are only those which it has prescribed for itself. When the paper has passed beyond its reach, it is a different matter, and that would give

rise to a different question ; but as long as the matter is before the body it may exercise its powers of reconsideration.

There is certainly an analogy in the conduct of bodies of this character. The Senate of the United States prescribes rules for confirmations, and reconsideration of confirmations, and for a certain amount of delay, and even provides, in case it is desired so to do, for the application to the President to return the confirmation. I suppose it is well understood that when this is done, it is simply a matter to which the President may accede or may not accede. The decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, which is of value as an essay, points out what is a nomination and what an appointment by confirmation. A nomination is a proposition by the President to the confirming body to confirm such an appointment, such a person, and that proposition being assented to by the confirming body, the President may then appoint the person. The President is not under obligation to appoint the person confirmed.

While cases are not numerous, there are those well known where the President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed, and yet the President has afterward submitted a new additional nomination. The power of confirmation is similar in its character as reposed in the Common Council. Even if it is not applied to the great affairs of the State, it is applied to an office of much local importance, an appointment to which should be carefully considered. Under these circumstances the Council, having confirmed, might, at the same meeting, before any other business had intervened, reconsider the confirmation. No other business was transacted. A motion made and not entertained would not constitute such intervention. The right to reconsider has been assumed by the Senate in regard to important offices, and bodies exercising the powers of confirmation may vote to annul a confirmation, and subsequently refuse to confirm, which would be, in substance, a reconsideration.

I ought to say, as a subordinate point in my view of the case, that it seems to me that in the petition for a mandamus, when the indorsement of non-concurrence has been made, and the paper itself has passed out of the hands of the President of the Common Council before the petition was brought, he could not under any circumstances be ordered to make the order of concurrence until the parties holding the paper were made parties to the petition. If the petitioner desires to change the form of petition of course he may do so at this stage of the matter. The petitioner can consider what he desires under these circumstances. I, of course, as this issue involves a complicated question, will reserve it for the full bench, if requested, otherwise the bill will be dismissed.

The petitioner not requesting the case to be reported to the full bench, the petition was accordingly dismissed.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

Joint Standing Committee on Public Institutions

ON THE

REQUESTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR THE REMOVAL
OF THE TRUANT SCHOOL FROM DEER ISLAND, AND FOR
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL DEPART-
MENT IN CONNECTION WITH SAID SCHOOL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 1, 1885.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Institutions, to whom were referred by the Common Council the requests of the School Committee for the removal of the truant school from Deer Island, and for the establishment of an industrial department in connection with said truant school, respectfully submit herewith a communication from the Board of Directors, giving their views upon the subject, and recommend that the subject be referred to the City Council.

For the Committee,

JAMES F. MARLEY.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 1, 1885.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN H. LEE, *President.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 3, 1885.

Concurred.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
NO. 30 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1884.

To the Committee on Public Institutions of the City Council:—

GENTLEMEN, — The Board of Directors for Public Institutions have considered the orders of the School Committee in relation to the removal of the truant school from Deer Island, and to establish an industrial department in connection with the truant school, which was referred by the committee to the Board of Directors "for their views on the subject." The orders, though bearing date of reference Sept. 19, 1884, were not received by the Board until November 22, 1884.

Upon the subject of the removal of the truant school to some more suitable location, the Board are of the opinion that if a proper place could be secured it would be advantageous to the truants to be removed from the influences which naturally prevail among the class of people sentenced to Deer Island, even though they are kept entirely separate, as is the case at present. There are now in the truant school 145 boys. Of this number 105 are in the building formerly occupied by the pauper boys, and the remaining 40—those sentenced for the shortest period—are in the house of reformation for juvenile offenders. The inmates of the truant school are isolated from the main building, or House of Industry.

The subject of establishing an industrial department has been frequently considered by the Board, and it has always been found to be impracticable, even when the ages of the boys were more advanced than those who are now inmates. Of the 145 inmates at present the ages are as follows:—

Seven years, 1; nine years, 3; ten years, 20; eleven years, 18; twelve years, 33; thirteen years, 31; fourteen years, 30; fifteen years, 9.

The sentences are as follows:—

Three months, 1; four months, 2; five months, 1; six months, 6; ten months, 1; twelve months, 30; eighteen months, 4; twenty-four months, 100.

Children of such ages should, in the opinion of the Board, be kept in school, as their education has in most cases been sadly neglected, and in very many instances boys of ten years of age, who are sent as truants, can barely read, and are equally deficient in other studies. Under these circumstances the Board think that requiring such children to labor

during their confinement would be highly improper. They should be afforded the same privilege of obtaining an education which is granted to other children of the same ages. An industrial department can be successfully maintained only when the sentences of the inmates are for a much longer period. The schools at Deer Island have always maintained a high reputation, and at the annual examinations gentlemen of the School Board, and others who have been present, have complimented the teachers and scholars upon the very satisfactory condition of the schools. In the opinion of the Board it would be unwise to change the present system of instruction by the establishment of an industrial department.

Respectfully,

A. T. WHITING,

President.



CITY OF



BOSTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS

ON

NUMBER OF HORSE-CARS PASSING EACH WAY,
DAILY, ON WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN
MILK AND BOYLSTON STREETS.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 29, 1884.

The Committee on Railroads, who were requested to ascertain and report the number of cars of each horse railroad line that pass daily each way on Washington street, between Milk and Boylston streets, said information and report to cover a period of one week, respectfully report that they have complied with their instructions, and herewith submit a report from the Police Department containing the information required by the order.

The committee respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee,

C. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

Accepted. Ordered printed, and referred to next Board of Aldermen.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 29, 1884.

Ordered, That the several horse railroad companies be directed to stop their cars for the purpose of receiving and delivering passengers in Washington street, between Cornhill and West street, between the hours of 8 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M., only at the further crossings of intersecting streets.

Ordered, That the Board of Police Commissioners be requested to enforce the foregoing order, and also to enforce the rules regulating the standing of vehicles in said street.

Passed.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
City Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1884.

To the Board of Police Commissioners: —

In compliance with your instructions, I submit herewith the facts ascertained regarding the running of horse cars on Washington street, between Milk and Boylston streets, for seven days, — December 10 to 16, — commencing at 7 o'clock A.M., and ending at 7 o'clock P.M., as requested in the communication from the Committee on Railroads, to your office.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL G. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Police.

DECEMBER 10th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	97	49	....	18	33	30	....	24
8 to 9	105	71	....	40	25	34	....	27
9 to 10	105	79	5	21	25	33	....	25
10 to 11	96	67	6	19	27	35	....	21
11 to 12	90	75	7	20	25	36	....	25
12 to 1	91	61	18	25	25	31	....	22
1 to 2	96	68	18	20	27	35	....	21
2 to 3	101	72	18	25	28	34	....	24
3 to 4	110	74	15	21	30	35	....	21
4 to 5	121	89	15	24	31	37	....	26
5 to 6	124	86	20	26	32	42	....	25
6 to 7	90	87	7	27	20	34	....	27
Total	1,226	898	129	286	328	416	....	288

DECEMBER 11th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	97	47	....	18	33	31	....	23
8 to 9	105	74	....	38	27	35	....	28
9 to 10	108	80	5	24	25	36	....	24
10 to 11	93	75	5	18	27	34	....	23
11 to 12	90	68	7	24	25	36	....	22
12 to 1	98	61	18	23	26	29	....	20
1 to 2	107	68	18	24	28	33	....	23
2 to 3	106	69	19	24	27	30	....	22
3 to 4	114	80	15	24	31	36	....	23
4 to 5	118	83	15	23	33	39	....	24
5 to 6	124	93	18	25	29	39	....	25
6 to 7	89	78	9	26	21	37	....	29
Total	1,244	876	129	291	332	415	....	286

DECEMBER 12th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	97	45	. . .	19	32	29		25
8 to 9	106	74	. . .	37	27	25		27
9 to 10	108	77	5	22	24	39		21
10 to 11	95	80	6	18	25	35		25
11 to 12	91	66	7	25	27	34		23
12 to 1	93	61	18	24	25	31		21
1 to 2	99	65	17	22	28	31		24
2 to 3	98	74	17	25	27	34		21
3 to 4	117	76	16	22	29	37		22
4 to 5	121	82	16	24	33	34		23
5 to 6	121	82	19	25	30	39		20
6 to 7	89	90	8	26	20	38		32
Total	1,235	872	129	289	327	406		284

DECEMBER 13th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	97	46		19	32	30		23
8 to 9	107	70		39	28	35		23
9 to 10	105	78	5	22	22	36		22
10 to 11	93	74	5	20	26	36		25
11 to 12	89	65	7	24	25	34		23
12 to 1	90	60	17	24	25	30		22
1 to 2	93	62	18	23	28	33		22
2 to 3	107	71	18	26	28	33		23
3 to 4	113	81	17	20	30	36		21
4 to 5	116	80	15	24	31	36		24
5 to 6	122	86	19	25	32	37		27
6 to 7	89	85	9	27	22	39		27
Total	1,221	858	130	293	329	415		287

DECEMBER 14th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	11	6		1	3	3		1
8 to 9	30	10		2	5	4		4
9 to 10	56	22		10	11	10		13
10 to 11	75	43		41	17	18		17
11 to 12	74	37		31	16	14		15
12 to 1	76	41		35	16	18		17
1 to 2	70	31		24	16	15		20
2 to 3	73	32		27	18	17		20
3 to 4	71	34		28	19	19		20
4 to 5	54	35		27	20	20		19
5 to 6	49	38		30	12	19		21
6 to 7	67	35		27	21	22		19
Total	706	364		283	174	179		185

DECEMBER 15th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	96	45		18	34	29		25
8 to 9	109	73		36	27	34		27
9 to 10	108	85	5	27	25	27		23
10 to 11	94	72	6	20	23	35		24
11 to 12	88	69	7	23	28	35		22
12 to 1	91	60	18	24	24	29		22
1 to 2	97	66	18	24	27	32		22
2 to 3	93	67	17	23	26	32		24
3 to 4	86	63	14	21	29	32		20
4 to 5	118	63	17	25	30	34		20
5 to 6	110	80	22	27	29	37		20
6 to 7	96	93	8	27	22	41		29
Total	1,165	836	132	295	324	397		278

DECEMBER 16th.

Hour.	METROPOLITAN.		HIGHLAND.		SOUTH BOSTON.		MIDDLESEX.	
	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.
7 to 8	96	47		18	32	30		24
8 to 9	106	70		38	28	37		27
9 to 10	100	76	5	23	24	37		24
10 to 11	96	65	6	20	26	30		21
11 to 12	85	60	6	22	24	29		20
12 to 1	92	67	19	23	22	31		22
1 to 2	98	82	18	25	27	34		27
2 to 3	96	66	18	24	24	31		22
3 to 4	96	72	14	24	32	33		22
4 to 5	100	72	18	22	27	33	. . .	18
5 to 6	118	80	20	27	29	35		26
6 to 7	89	91	8	27	20	38		23
Total	1,172	848	132	293	315	398		279

ADDRESS
OF
JOHN H. LEE,
PRESIDENT,
OF THE
COMMON COUNCIL,
JANUARY 1, 1885.



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 39 ARCH STREET.
1885.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—

For the consideration, kindness, and courtesy with which you have treated me, as your President, during the year now about to close, and which are fully expressed by the resolutions just adopted, I desire to extend to you, each and all, my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Called upon, without previous experience, to discharge the duties of an office which has been filled by some of the most eminent citizens of Boston, — by a Bigelow, a Quincy, a Seaver, a Rice, and many others, who commanded the plaudits of their fellow-citizens, — was to me an honor which I have always appreciated to the highest degree, and will ever consider myself your debtor for your conferring it upon me.

It has been my constant effort, since I have occupied the chair, to perform my duties, with a sense of the dignity of the office, with fidelity to the trust imposed upon me, with justice and impartiality to each one of your number, and with

as great fidelity and promptness as it has been within my power to bestow.

If I have failed in any of these respects I trust you will attribute such failure to the weakness of human nature, and not to any wilful intention on my part.

No one but a former President of this body can understand the difficulties with which the occupants of this chair are surrounded. Personal considerations, party bias, and many natural inclinations have to be cast aside, and these frequently with a sense of loss of popularity, and sometimes even of friendship.

The subject of the appointment of committees alone is a most trying one for the President.

The standing committees which are considered of importance, are but few in number, and it is impossible to so distribute them as not to give offence, for one reason or another, to many members. The special committees are frequently, by necessity, made up hurriedly, and the consequence is that in these appointments also many members are likely to be displeased.

Therefore, I can only say, by way of explanation of my action during the year, regarding committees, that it has been my constant aim, in so far as lay within my power, to so appoint them, as to best

serve the interests of the city, and recognize at the same time the rights established by custom of the individual members. In our deliberations it has been necessary for me, in allowing a proper limit to debate, to recognize the member entitled to the floor, and to see that order has always been maintained; and to perform these duties, even with the small amount of success which I claim, has required on my part no small amount of watchfulness, attention, and discretion.

I feel, however, gentlemen, that I have always been ably assisted by each and every member of the Council, even by those from whom I might naturally expect opposition; so that, hereafter, no matter how widely we may be separated, either politically, socially, or otherwise, I will ever remember with pleasure and gratitude my associations with the members of the Common Council of 1884.

It has been the custom of my predecessors for many years to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, in a closing address, of paying a just tribute to the fidelity of our venerable Clerk, Mr. Washington P. Gregg, and I am only too glad to have it within my power to continue this custom. A more conscientious, devoted, and faithful official is not to be found in the City Government. He is an authority in parliamentary pro-

ceedings, a model of clerical accuracy, and, withal, a most refined, courteous, and affable gentleman. On account of his advanced age he will, this year, by his own will, retire from the office which he has so ably filled for a period of forty-two years, and will carry with him into private life the esteem of every member of this Council, and our best wishes for his future health, prosperity, and happiness.

To the City Messenger and his assistants, the official reporter, and the other gentlemen of the press who have regularly attended our meetings, to the Clerk of Committees and his assistant, and to all the other city officers with whom my official position has brought me in contact, I desire to express my deep obligations, and to assure them that their assistance has been of great service to me in the discharge of my duties.

Two of our number, Mr. George E. Bacon and Mr. Francis P. Maguire, found it necessary to resign their positions as members, on account of their business relations, and their places were filled by the election of Messrs. Thomas H. Green and John E. McNelley, respectively.

There is, however, one whose place has not been filled, but whose vacant desk, with its garniture of flowers, calls back to our memory the

name of William J. Kilduff. Young in years, he has been called away from earthly scenes, we trust to a higher and a nobler life. We will ever remember him on account of his amiability, his courtesy, and his other gentlemanly attributes, as well as by his true and heartfelt sympathy and friendship.

I desire to bring to your attention a few matters which I think of interest, as a brief record of our proceedings for the year, and as containing suggestions which may be of value to our successors in next year's Council.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The general health of the city for the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic of any kind. The death-rate is smaller than that of 1883, and less than the average for many years. The percentage of deaths from preventable causes, and also among young children, is less than usual, which shows a relatively good sanitary condition of the city.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This department, under the management of its excellent Board of Commissioners, has maintained its high reputation for discipline and efficiency. I

understand that the next City Government will be called upon to furnish new station-houses in the first and fifteenth divisions, and that fifty additional officers will be required for the new division on the Back Bay. The subject of providing for a whole, or at least, a part of the city, the police signal system will also claim the attention of the next City Council. There have been granted, of all grades of licenses, from May 1, 1884, to date, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, of which number seven have been forfeited for violation of the conditions.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

has, during the past year, kept up its reputation for promptness and efficiency, and has added much to its strength by locating an additional permanent company in each of the Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, and the two Roxbury Districts. The fire-alarm system has been much improved by the placing of box gongs in all the houses of the permanent companies, upon which are received directly from the signal-box all alarms for fire, thus increasing the facilities for expeditious service in responding. A visit to any permanent, or call, company of our Fire Department will repay our citizens who are interested in the preservation of

life and property, and they will there see the great improvements made in this branch of the service, and how, through electric door-openers, swinging harness, sliding poles, quick ringing gongs, thorough discipline and good horse training, the time of hitching up and getting out to fires is reduced from minutes to a few seconds. An additional engine and ladder company are needed on the Back Bay, and land on the corner of Boylston and Hereford streets has been set aside for that purpose, and \$40,000 have been appropriated for a building thereon, and it is to be hoped that before the close of the coming year that locality will be amply protected. The Brighton District, in my judgment, also needs additional fire protection, and petitions for the same are now before the Council.

LAYING OUT AND WIDENING STREETS.

In Charlestown, the Street Commissioners have widened Ferrin street and accepted Ludlow street, the total of estimated land and building damages in that part of the city being \$11,753.

In City and East and South Boston : Beacon street has been widened to 70 ft. from the Albany railroad to Brookline; India street widened eastwardly from Milk street and opened into Atlantic avenue; Utica street, from the Albany Railroad

to Beach street, accepted and widened; slight widenings of Kingston and Tremont streets and Change avenue; Randolph, Saint Botolph, Irvington, Lynn, Branch, and Exeter streets accepted, —wholly or in part; Meridian street widened at Chelsea bridge; Preble street widened, and Loring and parts of Gold street accepted; the total amount of estimated damages in these sections reaching \$31,257.

Roxbury: Linden park has been opened to Tremont street; Sterling street from Shawmut avenue to Washington street; Dana street from Dudley to Cliff street; Tremont street widened at the corner of Parker street; Winthrop street extended from Blue Hill avenue to Dennis street; Centre street and Ruggles street widened; and Fenwick, Hewes, Whiting, Rock, Bryant, Downing, Paulding, Dimock, and Ruthven streets laid out, and Georgia avenue located. Estimates of damages here aggregated \$56,096.

Dorchester: Geneva avenue opened from Bowdoin street to the village at Field's Corner; Milton avenue from Norfolk street to the New York & New England Railroad; the lines of Dorchester avenue relocated from Field's Corner to the Lower Mills; Evans street extended to Forest Hills avenue; Hancock street widened corner

Dudley street, and Victoria, Nixon, Bodwell, Folsom, Parish, Belden, and Batchelder streets laid out. Estimated damages in Dorchester, \$9,727.75.

At West Roxbury, Weld and Arnold streets have been relocated from Corey street to Newton line, and Paine, Sigourney, and Robson streets laid out. Estimates here \$1,903.

Brighton : Summit avenue, Raymond, Hichborn, and Surrey streets laid out; Foster street extended across Washington street to Surrey street; Linden street opened from Gardner street to Brighton avenue, and a relocation made of the lines of Massachusetts avenue at its entrance to Brighton avenue. Estimated damages in Brighton, \$1,400.

The total estimated damages, for land and buildings, for work during the year to this date (December 13), \$112,136.75.

WATER.

The annexation of Roxbury to Boston, in 1868, rendered a high-service system an imperative necessity in our water supply.

A considerable portion of territory annexed was too high to be supplied by the then existing system. The first efforts in this direction were the old stand-

pipe, which served very well for several years, and later the present system was established.

This system was originally intended to supply only the highlands of Old Roxbury, an area of less than 800 acres. It was stated at the time of their erection that the works would not be sufficient for a much larger territory, and it was never intended that these works should be taxed to any such extent as they have been used during the past few years.

The engineers of the city, the Water Board, the former as well as the present Water Commissioners, and Mr. O'Brien, the Mayor-elect, have repeatedly urged upon the City Council the imperative necessity of extending the high-service system.

Since the present works were erected the towns of Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton have been annexed to Boston, and a large part of the people living in the highlands of these localities have been very poorly supplied with water, because of the insufficiency and inadequacy of the present high-service system.

I know, from the constant complaints in my own section of the city, both with regard to the supply for domestic uses and the lack of sufficient water in the event of fire, that the City Government in the past has failed to appreciate the pressing importance of this public improvement.

No more important measure has been adopted by the present City Government than the extension of the high-service. It is not only a much needed, but it is a most commendable public measure.

By the adoption of this measure the pumping machinery required to supply the high-service will be removed from its present perilous location, to one of comparative safety at Chestnut Hill. Sufficient reservoir capacity will be provided to ensure the people who live in high localities, both in the city and out of it, as permanent and plenteous a supply of water, and as ample protection against fire, as those supplied by the low-service.

When this work shall have been completed, as it will be within the next three years, it will, in connection with other improvements now in progress, afford the citizens of every section of the city as good a supply of water as any city in the country receives.

It is especially gratifying to me to be able to state that this great improvement, costing nearly \$800,000 will be paid for out of the revenues of the Water Department, and not appear as a debt to be provided for in the annual tax levy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Expended for repairs, alterations, care, cleaning, gas, water, fuel, and supplies, for 12 months, from January 1, 1883	\$156,211 89
--	--------------

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Expended for ordinary repairs, alterations, furni- ture and fixtures, for 12 months, from January 1, 1883	193,254 94
---	------------

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The following are the new school buildings in process of construction, with the amount of appropriation for each, all of which are in various stages of progress: —

Grammar School-house, Bennett District . .	\$23,000 00
Grammar School-house, Huntington avenue .	101,000 00
Grammar School-house, Hammond street . .	85,000 00
Grammar School-house, Minot District . .	40,000 00
Primary School-house, Blossom street . .	76,769 35
Primary School-house, Brighton District . .	7,600 00
Primary School-house, Harrison avenue . .	50,000 00
Primary School-house, Parker street . .	35,000 00
Primary School-house, Prescott District . .	8,000 00

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Fire Department building, Main st., Charlestown,	\$32,000 00
Fire Department repair-shop	40,000 00

The above-mentioned buildings are well advanced towards completion.

The following buildings have been completed during the year, with the cost of each : —

Addition to East Boston High School-house .	\$34,832 61
George Putnam School-house, completion of .	14,968 17
Primary School-house, Harbor View street .	16,171 71
Primary School-house, O street . . .	49,693 52
Primary School-house, Savin Hill avenue . .	4,782 68
Addition to Police Station House No. 5 . .	12,000 00
Repairs of Engine-house No. 7 . . .	4,997 00

PUBLIC PARK DEPARTMENT.

The money expended and the work done in this department during the present year are as follows : —

Wood Island Park, East Boston, has been surveyed and a design made for laying out. Work has commenced under contract for filling the parkway, and about 5,100 squares of gravel have been delivered. \$13,555.49 have been paid out of the appropriation of \$25,000 for this park.

No work has been done on the Charles-river Embankment other than clearing off a few structures, and some filling received from the intercepting sewer without cost to the department. Questions raised by the Harbor Commissioners, regarding the Act under which the work is to be done, have

delayed the matter; but they have finally been arranged, and a contract made for the sea-wall and filling, for the sum of \$153,635, work upon which will begin at once.

The work upon the Back Bay Improvement has been prosecuted steadily during the year. . All the masonry structures and bridges have been completed, except two small bridges on the cross-drives, and a short retaining-wall. 1,030,000 square feet of roadways have been graded, which is 80 % of the whole. 823,000 square feet, or 71 % of the channel excavated, and 15,500 linear feet, or 58 % of the shore completed. 329,000 square feet of plantation areas have been graded and loamed, one-third of which has been planted. 227,000 square feet of marsh meadow have been graded and sodded, and 338,000 square feet have been filled with dredged material to the required grade. Loam excavated from the new reservoirs, being all that is available from that source, and sufficient for the needs of the park, is on the ground; and a sufficient quantity of compost of meadow-muck and stable-manure has been mixed, both of which only require to be distributed. The amount expended during the year upon these works has been \$154,109.12. Settlements have been made in the suits on account of the betterments levied for this improvement, re-

sulting in about \$95,000 being paid into the City Treasury, making the total amount received from this source \$271,853.07.

Six parcels of land for the Riverdale Improvement have been purchased at a cost of \$29,126.90; making the total cost thus far \$86,139.57. The gate-house for the covered channel of Muddy river, from designs by the City Engineer and City Architect, has been completed, and is now in operation.

The sum of \$12,789.19 has been expended upon the Marine Park, at City Point, for filling and grading, and for remodelling and fitting up a building to be opened in the spring as a refectory and place of shelter. Settlements have been made for all but one parcel of land and flats, which is now in suit. The amount paid for land thus far is \$160,798.12.

The topographical survey of the West Roxbury Park has been finished, and a design for its improvement is being prepared. Three shelter-houses have been erected, and a propagating house is now under way. The cost of this work, and of clearing and improving the grounds, has been \$16,922.66 including \$3,930.84 for maintenance. The Board of Park Commissioners has purchased, or otherwise settled for, $156\frac{1}{2}$ acres during the year, making a

total area paid for of 335 acres, or two-thirds of the whole area of the park, which is 500 acres. The total cost for land thus far is \$749,389.22, or an average of \$2,237 per acre, including buildings.

At Bussey Park and Arnold Arboretum 2,690 linear feet of roadway and 4,970 linear feet of walks, begun last year, have been completed. The total expenditure upon this work for the year has been \$30,498.30, including a small amount expended for maintenance.

IMPROVED SEWERAGE, OR MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.

The new intercepting sewer system was put in operation January 1, 1884, and has so continued during the year. Certain of the higher level sewers of the system, which were not built when the works were started, have been completed the past season. The permanent buildings at the pumping-station, and much other work at that place and at Moon Island, have also been finished during the same time. With the exception of the erection of the east shaft pumping-machinery, removal of old buildings, finishing of roadways and grounds, and some other minor details, the whole work may be said to be substantially completed.

The year's operation of the system has demonstrated its efficiency in relieving the docks and bays from the nuisances formerly caused by the discharge of sewage into them, and in preventing the damming up by the tide of the city sewers, by which, during the greater part of the day, they were converted into stagnant cesspools. The system, although not designed to prevent wet cellars in the low sections of the city, has, nevertheless, relieved to a great extent the districts which formerly suffered the most from this cause.

Careful examinations made from time to time, during the year, have shown no evidence of deposits in the channels of the harbor through which the sewage discharged at Moon Island is conveyed to the sea by the tidal currents, nor is there any evidence of its fouling the shores of the islands or main land in its passage.

The tunnel under Dorchester Bay, which it was thought might be impaired in its efficiency by deposits of sludge, is apparently free from such accumulations, or if they exist, they do not furnish any appreciable obstacle to the flow of the sewage through it.

It would not, however, be safe to run this important section of the system without provision for its periodical examination, and for this purpose the

pumping-machinery for emptying it, which is to be erected at the east shaft, has been purchased, and is in readiness for setting up as soon as the rights to take the land necessary for the purpose can be procured.

Notwithstanding the complicated nature of the machinery and constructions connected with this new system of works, every portion of them has worked, from the start, on January 1st, in the most efficient manner. No accident has occurred of any importance, nor any of any kind, which has delayed or prevented the working of the system for a day. Of course this is largely due to the careful and intelligent management of the works, for which the Engineer's Department is responsible, under the direction of the Joint Special Committee on Improved Sewerage.

The expenditures on account of the works during 1884 were \$744,693.38. The appropriations already made for the works aggregate \$5,253,000, and if the buildings at the pumping-station had not largely exceeded the estimates of their cost furnished by the architect, and if several extraneous matters, much smaller in extent, had not been charged to the appropriation, there would be a comparatively large balance of the appropriation on hand, on the entire completion of the works.

As matters now stand an additional appropriation will be required for the financial year of 1885-86, to complete such unfinished portions of the works as yet remain. The amount cannot be stated at present, but it is not probable that any additional appropriation will be required before the end of the financial year.

It is expected that the yearly cost of maintenance of the works will be about \$50,000.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note that the neighboring city of Providence, with about one-quarter of our population, is now contemplating the adoption of a similar system of main drainage, at an estimated cost of \$3,700,000, and a yearly outlay for maintenance of about double what is necessary here.

WARREN BRIDGE.

The subject of increased bridge accommodations between the City Proper and Charlestown was under consideration by the City Council for several years, and various plans for new structures were proposed.

After a thorough discussion and consideration of these plans an appropriation of \$400,000 was made by the City Government of 1882 for rebuilding the Warren Bridge.

The new Warren Bridge was placed under contract in July, 1883, and was so far completed that it was opened for travel for its full width on August 25, 1884.

The rebuilding operations were carried on in such a manner that a roadway, either of the old or new structure, was always open for travel.

The new structure is 80 feet in width, 30 feet wider than the old one, and it has been completed at a cost considerably less (about \$30,000) than the amount appropriated.

RAISING THE GRADE OF BEACON STREET AND
BROOKLINE AVENUE SO AS TO BRIDGE THE
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Among the many improvements that have been before the various City Governments since 1875 there are few of more importance than the abolishment of the grade crossings of Beacon street and Brookline avenue at the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The subject had an added importance since the completion of the Commonwealth-avenue extension to the junction of these streets with Brighton avenue.

The Commonwealth-avenue extension is bordered by a large amount of land very desirable and valu-

able for building purposes, and the forward state of completion of the Beacon entrance to the Back Bay Park rendered it probable that building operations on an extensive scale would soon be commenced.

As the grades on this avenue are raised by the carrying out of the plan for bridging these crossings, the cost of the project would have been greatly enhanced if it was not done before building operations were commenced.

The grade-crossings of the B. & A. R.R., on the streets into which this important avenue debouches, were a source of great danger and delay to all the travel over the avenue and streets beyond.

These matters were considered at the beginning of the year by the Committee on Auditor's Estimates, and an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the purpose of commencing the work, as the Boston & Albany Railroad corporation had made a proposal to the city by which it agreed to build the abutments and bridges at its Brookline-avenue and Beacon-street crossings, and assume the cost of them if the city would assume the cost of filling the approaches, and pay the grade damages to the abutters.

The contracts were made and the work com-

menced by the railroad company in July; and at the present time the Brookline-avenue abutments and bridge are completed, and the Beacon-street abutments are also finished, and the bridge nearly so.

The approaches to the Brookline-avenue Bridge have been filled to the established grade, but the work was done so late in the season it was not practicable to properly prepare the road-bed for travel, and it is, therefore, not yet opened to the public.

The approaches to the Beacon-street Bridge have not yet been filled, as it would have involved the stoppage of travel over both thoroughfares for the winter if it had been commenced.

The cost to the city of this improvement was estimated at \$200,000; but the cost of the grade-damages, judging from such settlements as have been made, will probably render the expense considerably larger.

It is, however, evident that the improvement could not at any future time have been carried out for any less sum than at present, and it is not probable that the citizens would have been satisfied to have had two of the most important main thoroughfares obstructed by these grade-crossings for more than a year or two longer; therefore, its cost, although it may be in excess

of the estimates, must be considered a judicious expenditure.

TAXATION.

The subject of taxation is so vast that it is difficult, when speaking of it, to know where to begin, and, having begun, where to leave off. Much of local interest on this subject has been recently referred to by my immediate predecessors, and a closing address is hardly the proper medium for discussions as to the justice, or expediency, of different methods of assessment, however important these debatable questions may be. But upon the point that taxes are a burden, and that the pressure should be as light as the needs of the government will permit, there is substantial agreement among all who contribute to the public treasury. The weight of taxation is undoubtedly measured both by the amount of valuation, and the rate of assessment. But as the valuation of the city has been determined by the application of principles and methods as nearly uniform as may be, and as the income of the city from other sources than taxes shows from year to year but little variation, it is clear, since the last important change in our tax-laws, which took effect in the levy of 1882, removing from the basis of taxation money loaned on mortgage of real

estate, — that it may fairly be said, that the burden of taxation has annually reflected the expenditure of the State and City Governments. A comparison of the present with the preceding year shows how quickly the tax-rate responds to an increased outlay of money. The valuation of the city in both years was, in round numbers, \$682,000,000. But an increase of less than one-and-three quarter millions in the tax-warrant carried the rate of assessment from \$14.50, in 1883, to \$17.00 in 1884. When we recall that to meet this increased expenditure, without a rise in the tax-rate, the assessors must have found additional property, and an increase of our valuation, amounting to more than \$112,000,000 — a sum so vast that the total valuation of our neighboring city of Cambridge does not equal one-half of it — we can easily understand that it is not safe to trust to an expected advance of the city's valuation, even in a prosperous year, to offset an expenditure that cannot be justified by the public necessity. As it is not reasonable to suppose that the valuation of Boston can be increased to any considerable extent for the assessment of 1885 (and it may be less than for the preceding year, if the laws are again changed, or the business of the community is unprofitable). A decreased tax-warrant is the only relief for our

citizens from the unusual and heavy burden of the tax of the current year.

FINANCIAL DEPARMENT.

The year has been one of unusual activity in all of the departments. Many needed improvements, for which petitions have been sent to several former City Councils to be as often refused, were this year commenced, and I confidently assert that the work of this City Council will rank favorably with that of any previous City Council.

The present City Council has been much blamed for the present high tax-rate. I would respectfully call the attention of all such to the fact that of that rate of seventeen (17) dollars on a thousand, three dollars and twenty-two cents were for school expenditures, and three dollars and eighty-one cents for interest on debt issued in previous years, and the requirements of the sinking-funds on that debt. I would ask which one of the school-houses erected, — and I would add that these structures are not the elaborate and costly structures formerly erected, but plain and substantial buildings, — could have been deferred? The growing population of the southern wards has demanded the great increase in the number of school-houses, and this Council has answered

the demand. I do not see that our successors will have so many calls to answer as we had; for many of these requests were made to former Councils and refused.

All the debt issued during the year was issued under the authority of orders of previous City Councils, and the debt authorized has been wholly on account of the Water Works, — \$150,000 for the completion of Basin and Dam 4, Sudbury river supply, and \$766,000 for the improvement of the high-service. This last measure has been urged during several years, and by successive Water Boards, and His Honor Mayor Martin, in his inaugural, urged the commencement of this work. As this measure affects the property on over one-half of the area of our city, and the welfare and convenience of the citizens of this territory, its necessity can be readily seen.

While the gross debt of the city has been increased \$437,810.95, the sinking-funds and bonds and mortgages have increased \$983,382.20; thus making decrease of the net debt of \$545,571.25.

And now, gentlemen, our work is accomplished, and must be submitted to the judgment of our fellow-citizens. Let us hope that they will review it favorably, and give us the credit of at least having brought to the discharge of our duties a full share

of conscientiousness and a desire to advance the welfare of our beloved City of Boston.

Some of our number will not return again to this chamber; to these I bid farewell, assuring them of my continued respect and friendship.

To those who will bear with me the burdens of another year of office I desire to express the wish that our relations may be as pleasant as they have been during the term about to close.

I extend to you, each and all, gentlemen of the Common Council of 1884, not only the congratulations appropriate to this New Year's Day, but also my trust that a kind Providence will give to you lasting peace and happiness.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

SOUTH BOSTON RAILROAD.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LOCATION.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 15, 1884.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the South Boston Railroad Company for leave to run their cars on their outward trips to South Boston, *via* Washington and Essex streets, and for permission to use the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company on said streets, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

CHAS. V. WHITTEN,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the routes and running of cars of the South Boston Railroad Company on their return trips to South Boston be so modified as to allow said cars to pass through Washington street, between Summer and Essex streets, and through Essex street and Harrison avenue to Beach street.¹

Passed.

FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,

City Clerk.

¹ Accepted by South Boston Railroad Company, December 16, 1884.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1885.

After the business of the Board had been concluded, Alderman HERSEY arose and said: —

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board, — The hour has arrived when we are about to part and sever the official ties that during the year have united us, some to return to the plain duties of citizenship, others to renew the responsibilities of official life. But there are other ties which we do not sever, — ties of association and friendship which will abide with us as pleasant memories in after years. During our term of office we have been called upon to legislate on an almost infinite variety of subjects, all of more or less importance, which have been a heavy draft on our time and patience. How much so, few who have not occupied these chairs can appreciate. Most of our decisions have been received with favor by the citizens; some, however, have failed to meet with universal approval. Some have not commended themselves to me. But in these closing hours I will impugn no man's motives. I prefer to believe that each has been actuated by a desire faithfully to perform the duties and discharge the responsibilities with which we have been intrusted. To you, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I voice the sentiment of your associates in saying that in your position of presiding officer of the Board you have been faithful in the discharge of every trust. You have facilitated business by your promptness and despatch; you have in your dealings with your associates been impartial and courteous, and you will retire with the friendly feeling and re-

gard of every member. As an expression of our feelings in this regard, I submit this resolution, which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The resolution offered by Alderman HERSEY was read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to CHARLES V. WHITTEN, Esq., for the ability and courtesy with which he has presided over its meetings, and for the deep interest he has manifested in the business of the Board, and also for the impartiality and forbearance with which, as chairman, he has guided the deliberations of his associates during the past year.

Alderman HALL then arose and said:—

I believe it is the duty of every member of this Board to say a word in commendation of the very just and impartial manner in which our chairman has presided over our deliberations during the past year. For one, I heartily concur in every word of this resolution. I think the decisions of the chairman of this Board have been impartial, and that all the rules of justice and impartiality have been faithfully observed. The despatch with which he has conducted the business of this Board deserves the thanks of every member present. It is with great pleasure that I stand here at this moment to second the adoption of the resolution, and I hope that other members of this Board will say something, in order that we may show our appreciation of the just and valuable services of our chairman.

The question was put by the Clerk, and the resolution was adopted by an unanimous rising vote.

Alderman WHITTEN then spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen,—For the very courteous resolution you have been pleased to adopt with such unanimity, accept my heartfelt thanks, and my assurance that I fully reciprocate the sentiment it contains. While acting in the capacity of your chairman, I have endeavored to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, but it is proper that I should acknowledge how much I am indebted to you for the uniform courtesy you have always shown me, for the kindness with which any shortcomings of mine have been overlooked, and for your prompt attention to the business of the Board,—all of which has lightened my labor and made the office of chairman very pleasant to me. It is not my intention to weary your patience with a long

résumé of the business of the past municipal year. The acts of this Board are now a matter of history, and it would be profitless to discuss them at this time. With the consciousness of having performed our duty, we may hope with confidence that the community will approve the record. Although you have not inaugurated any great scheme of public improvement, you have carried forward the projects, left by your predecessors, in many cases to completion. Such public works as you have sanctioned were all necessary, and will, I believe, prove to be of permanent benefit to the city. And it is well, perhaps, to call attention to the fact, that without making any loud protestations of economy, or exercising a niggardly parsimony, but, on the contrary, providing liberally for every department of the city, this City Council leave the net debt \$541,571.25 less than it was a year ago.

You have been assiduous and conscientious in endeavoring to promote the public interests, and can lay down the badge of office with the consciousness of duty well performed. A year's constant intercourse has taught us mutual respect for each other's honesty, industry, and independence, and I feel confident that the friendships formed here, and the many pleasant incidents connected with our official intercourse, will be cherished amongst the brightest recollections of the past.

I believe that I express the sentiments of the Board when I say that His Honor the Mayor has, by his strength of character and singleness of purpose, won our respect and esteem. In conclusion, gentlemen, I again thank you for your kindness, and tender you, one and all, my sincere wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks, on motion of Alderman HALL, a committee, consisting of Aldermen HALL and SLADE, was appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inquire if he had any further communication to make to the Board.

The committee retired, and presently returned, accompanied by His Honor, Mayor MARTIN, who took the chair, and said:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen,—The time of our official separation is near at hand, and, in accordance with your courteous invitation, I avail myself of the opportunity to say a parting word before my retirement from the position which I have held during the past year.

I shall not attempt to review the acts and experiences of the year that is now rapidly drawing to a close, or to deliver

an elaborate valedictory address. I shall only detain you for a moment to say that I have zealously and earnestly endeavored with the best of my ability to discharge the high duties incumbent on me with an eye single to the character, dignity, and interest of the city, void of prejudice, and without regard to selfish and individual influences or political preferences; and I desire to express to this Board my appreciation of the support that has been accorded to me during the period of our association together.

Time, which is the great revealer of all things, will eventually give to us the credit for whatever benefit the city may have derived from our labors; and I trust we shall all be able to look back upon these scenes with the consciousness of a duty well performed, and that not one vote or act of ours can ever come back to us as other than a determination to have faithfully served the people who clothed us with great responsibilities and extraordinary powers, in the management of this grand and time-honored municipality.

There is no higher or more sacred duty that can fall to the lot of man than to fulfil with fidelity and integrity the great trust which the oath of office imposes upon him. It has been the good fortune of our city to maintain, in the management of its municipal affairs, the highest standard of excellence, and I trust it will ever remain a model city, and a glorious illustration of the principles of universal suffrage and popular representation.

In the years that remain to you I trust that, whether in public station or private life, you may ever have the satisfaction of knowing that your services, during the year of 1884, will redound, not only to your own credit and honor, but prove to be a lasting benefit to the people you have represented.

You have my best wishes for a full measure of those inestimable blessings — good health and prosperity.

Alderman MORTON offered the following order, which was passed unanimously: —

Ordered, That the remarks of the Mayor and the chairman of the Board, together with the final proceedings of this meeting, be printed as a city document.

On motion of Alderman GREENOUGH, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: FREDERICK E. GOODRICH,
 City Clerk.

A REPORT
OF THE
RECORD COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
CONTAINING THE
RECORDS OF BOSTON SELECTMEN, 1701 TO 1715.



BOSTON:
ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 39 ARCH STREET.
1884.

CITY OF



BOSTON.

A REPORT

OF THE

RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

In presenting their Eleventh Report, the Record Commissioners would refer to the statement prefixed to their seventh volume, which explained that from A.D. 1701, the Town Records were kept distinct from the Selectmen's Records. The Eighth Report comprises the former records from 1701 to 1728; this volume contains the first two books of the Records of the Selectmen, covering the period from 1701 to 1715.

It would be unnecessary to dwell upon the value of the records here printed. Although many of the entries are of trifling importance under most circumstances, they are all valuable as adding genealogical items concerning our former citizens. Boston was always the main seaport of New England, and the most trivial record here may be of great service to those who are completing the records of other towns. Besides such items as we have mentioned, the reader will find herein many valuable facts not elsewhere recorded, relating to land-titles, highways, wharves, and other matters of public concern.

The following list of the manuscript volumes of the Selectmen's Records will show their extent:—

- | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Vol. 1. | — | Sept. 29, 1701, to June 18, 1711, | pages, 294. |
| 2. | — | June 20, 1711, to March 17, 1715, | " 203. |
| 3. | — | March 20, 1715, to 1729, | " 414. |
| 4. | — | June 30, 1729, to Sept. 6, 1736, | " 367. |
| 5. | — | Sept. 15, 1736, to Aug. 22, 1738, | " 369. |

Vol. 6. — Aug. 30, 1738, to Nov. 21, 1740,	pages, 378.
7. — Nov. 22, 1740, to July 28, 1743,	“ 381.
8. — Aug. 3, 1743, to Nov. 11, 1747,	“ 379,
9. — Nov. 13, 1747, to March 8, 1756,	“ 458.
10. — April 28, 1756, to March 16, 1761,	“ 170.
11. — March 11, 1761, to Jan. 17, 1764,	“ 353.
12. — Jan. 17, 1764, to March 19, 1766,	“ 394.
13. — Jan. 15, 1766, to Feb. 18, 1769,	“ 177.
14. — Feb. 22, 1769, to Aug. 11, 1773,	“ 274.
15. — Aug. 16, 1773, to Oct. 11, 1780,	“ 271.
16. — Oct. 14, 1780, to July 12, 1786,	“ 272.
17. — July 12, 1786, to Sept. 24, 1792,	“ 326.
18. — Sept. 25, 1792, to March 5, 1800,	“ 313.
19. — March 10, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1810,	“ 526.
20. — Jan. 2, 1811, to March 5, 1816,	“ 366.
21. — March 13, 1816, to Sept. 25, 1818,	“ 270.
22. — Sept. 1, 1818, to May 24, 1820,	“ 270.
23. — March 17, 1820, to April 24, 1822,	“ 217.

The publication of a second volume of these Records has been authorized by the City Council, and the printing has commenced. At the same time, rapid progress will be made in printing two or three volumes of the Town Records.

As already announced, the Tenth Report will consist of Miscellaneous Papers. A large portion of that volume is already in type, and it is hoped that the book will be finished during the present year.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE,

WILLIAM S. APPLETON,

Record Commissioners.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, August 1, 1884.

SELECTMEN'S RECORDS.

ADMISSION OF INHABITANTS BY Y^E SELECT MEN.

1701	Septem ^{br}	29	Edward Crostet—Richard Christophers being his Security
	Oct.	1	Adam Bosquain — Peter Dallie being his Security
	"	17	Noah Guile, William Rouse being his Security
	"	31	Daniell Bernardo, James Mounteer being his Security.
1702	May	25	John Biles, Josiah Biles being his Security.
	July	27	John Nicholls, Thomas Gold being his Security
		27	Anthony Blount — Florence Maccarty being his Security.
		28	Thomas Harvey — William Hough being his Security
	August	21	Gospit Teams — Henry Franckling being his Security.
		21	Evan Floyd — Henry Franckling being his Security.
		29	John Danford — Henry Emmes being his Security.
	January	13	Hougham Toker — Henry Frankling being his Security.
		25	Joseph Rickston — William Gibbins being his Security

1702	Jan ^{ry}	10	David Hitchcock — Cap ^t Benjamin Alford being his Security
1702	Aug	10 th	Jonathan Fairbanks is bound to save the Town harmless from Mary Hilliken for 3 years next.
1703	June	28	Daniell Moonden — Lewis Boucher & Peter Shardon being Security.
	July	26	Mary Boucher — David Robinson & Joseph Hillier, Security.
	Novemb ^r	24	John Mallet, Peter Shardon & Peter Signae being Security
	Febry	29	Mehitabell Medcalfe, John Savel her Security
1704	Aprill	3	John Croad — Tho ^s Platts being Security.
"	Novemb ^r	27	Peter Patey, And ^r Gaines & Edw ^d Webb, Security.
1705			Betty, Negro made free, Rich ^d Keats her Surity.
	July	16	Elizabeth Brigdon, Francis Holmes Security.
	Aug.	13	John Brown. Nicholas Cock, John Mountfort, Security.
	Sep ^t	11	Hanah Eades, John Fosdick Security.
	Novemb ^r	9	George Ingerson, Tim ^o Thornton Surity. George Webber John Goff, jun ^r Surety
	Jan ^{ry}	22	George Shore, Thom ^s Plats his Surety.
	Feb ^{ry}	26	Thomas Trot, Thomas Morey Eben ^r Newell, Surty.
1706	Novem ^r	18	John Obison, William Obison being his Security.
	Decemr.	9	John Ballard, Sen ^r , John Ballard jun ^r & William Wormwall Surty ^a .
1707	Decem ^{br}	9	James Batteson, John Smith & Thomas Thornton being Security
1708	May	30	James Whippo, James Green & Jn ^o Greenough being Security.
	July	19	Isaac Taylor — Sam ^l Kenney, being Security.
	July	24	Thomas Studson, Thom ^s Powell being Security.
	Nov ^r	22	Thankfull Trobridg, Francis Thresher Security.
1709	July	25	John Rayner, Elizur Phillips Security.
	Octor.	28	Lawrence Hood, Dan ^l Johonot Security.
	Jan ^{ry}	9	Mary Harrison, Eliz ^a Holmes Security.
		17	Jane Buck — Ambrose Vincent Security
	Feb ^{ry}	20	Thomas Selbey admitt ^d , M ^r Jon ^a Belcher, Security.
1710	July	31	Oliver Atwood, David Robinson Security.
	Octo ^r	16	Edward Tillet, Ellise Callend ^r Security.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SELECTMEN.

[1.] Boston Anno 1701 — March 31.

At a meeting of the Select men Ordered to be payd the charge of last moneths watch. W^m Griggs Petition to build wth Timber approved, grants for Timber buildings being recorded in a booke for that purpose. Joshua Hewes Jun^r his Petition for to erect a building wth wood, allowed. W^m. Burroughs his Petition for a wooden building, allowed.

Aprill 10th.

Rich^d Henchmans Petition to build wth Timbr^r allowed by the Select men.

14th Jonathⁿ Loreings Petition for a Timbr^r building allowed. M^r Steven Minots Petition to build wth Timber at Roxbury gate allowed. The comittee appoynted to Consider about a proper methode for the Keeping the Watch are desired to meet wth the Select men the 15th Instant at 5 of the Clock in the evening.

15th. Ordered that M^r. Maxwell do Signifie to the people Inhabitting the House on Fort hill, that they do continue their untill order from the Select men to the Contrary.

18th. Deacon Meerion is desired to make Enquiry of what Charges John Mathews hath been to the Town, in order to Bethiah Fullers Petition being answered.

[2.] April 28th. Ordered the charge of the watch for Last Month be p^d. Danill Farfeeld his acco^t of 20 Shillings for mending the Pound, Alowed. John Smith allowed His Salery 40^l. if it so appear by the booke. Constable William Man is allowed five pounds Eighteen Shillings & 2^d as an abatement on his lists of Rates. Thomas Eaton, & George Ripley are appointed Cow-keepers for this Sum^r. Robert Lash is granted his Petition for a Timber building. M^r John Cole is allowed one quarters Sallery if it appears to end April 8th, Ten pounds. M^r James Barns & M^r. Rob^t. Gibbs are appointed to provide a House for M^r Chever to dwell in untill a house be built for him.

Ordered that the price for digging of Graves at the North burriall place Shall be four Shill. for every grown persons grave throughout the year.

Ordered that the digging of Graves in the two South burrying places Shall be Three Shillings for each grave for a grown persons Corps from the first day of Aprill to the first day of October, and four Shillings, from the first day of October to the first day of Aprill yearly, and James Williams in the behalfe of his mother undertakes to take care of digging the graves in the two South burriall places for this year at that rate.

Ordered that M^{rs} Tamozine Skinner be abated three Shillings of her rates

[3.] M^r William Griggs is allowed the Sum of forty Shillings for his drawing into Alphabetically order the Births which were Entered in Cap^t. Ephraim Savages Time and for his Transcribing Sundry Town orders.

Ordered that Mr. Richard Henchman be paid his half years salery w^{ch} begun the first day of Novemb^r last at Forty pounds p Annum, and four pounds p Annum for the rent of his School House.

Robert Lash his Petition to build with Timb^r allowed. Widd^o Mary Peirse her Petition for a building of Timber was allowed.

Ordered that Monday the Twelfth of May next be the time for the Town meeting for the choyce of Representitives, Three Select men, And One Constable & for granting money, & agreeing upon Town Orders.

The price of wheat Stated by the Select men for the Regulating the Assize of bread is five Shillings & Six pence.

Ordered that Mr Steven Minot be desired to Veiw the Gate between Roxbury and Boston, and order the Repaire thereof if need require, and to make report to the Select men of what methode is farther needfull to be taken to prevent damage on that part of the Co^mon.

Ordered that Constable Benj^a Fitch be allowed Tenn pounds w^{ch} was Over cast in his List of rates.

[4.] Ordered that Constable Joseph Gardener be allowed two Shillings as abatem^t of W^m. Grosviners rate.

Ordered that Mr James Barns & Cap^t Bozoon Allen be allowd & pd. Four pounds Sixteen Shillings a pece, for thirty two dayes Service as Representitives according to Certificate, & that Cap^t Clark & Mr Tay be allowed the Same when thier Certificates doth So appear.

May 8th. The Select men being Enformed by the grave digers that they often faile of receiueing their pay of Severall of the poorer Sort of persons in the Town, and that much time is Spent in waiting on burrials besides the noysomness and other difficultyes attending their work at Some Seasons of the year more then other.

Ordered that the price for digging of graves in the two South burrying places Shall be four Shillings, for each grave for a man or woman through out the year, and that James Williams in behalfe of his mother dig at y^e South. And at the North buriall place Thomas Verney is appointed to be the diger of graves who is allowed to demand and receive fve Shillings a grave for a man or woman from the first of October to the first of Aprill and four Shillings for each grave as afores^d. from the first of Aprill to the first of Octob^r.

May 9th. Benj^a. Emons his land is layd out to him according to his grant the 28th of Aug^t 1679 and the post neer the corner of his house being removed, that boundary is stated to be two foot South-westerly from the Corner of his old house.

[5.] May 22th 1701. David Robinsons Petition for a timber building allowed. John Dassets Petition for a Timb^r building, allowed

Thomas Hetchbon his Petition for a Timber building allowed. Deacon John Marryon is appointed to provide Bulls for the Town and to give out Tickets for Cows going On the Co^mon to Such

persons as have Propriety therein. That Such Cows as are found On the Comon other then those whose Owner Shall Show forth a Ticket from Deacon Marryon. Such Cows are to be pounded by the Cow Keepers

Ordered that Thirty Hundred weight of Bullets, and Five Thousand of flints be forth with Provided for a Town Stock, And M^r. Gyles Dyer, M^r. Rich^d Draper & M^r. Robert Gibbs are appointed to take care to procure the Same.

May 22th. Ordered That the Representatives for This Town be desired to promote the repealing of that Clause in the Law Obliging Town rates to be made by the Same Rule wth the Province Tax

That they promote the raiseing of Bills of Credit.

[6.] That they promote the raysing of Hemp. That they Endeavour a law to prevent the Exportation of Provisions when they exceed in price or on a Prospect of warr.

May 26th. The Representatives ar farther desired To promote the Encourageing the bringing of white serv^{ts} and to put a Period to negros being Slaves.

M^r. William Griggs is allowed the Sum of four pounds two Shillings and eight pence, for meterills for the adjusting of weights & meassures as p his acco^t. He to give an Inventory under his hand of what he hath of the Towns. M^r. James Maxwell is allowed Six Shill. & eight pence being his petty expences on the Select men the last quarter. M^r. James Maxwell is allowed fifty Shillings for his last quarters Sallery. M^r. John Arnold is allowed £9-3-6 as the ballance of his acco^t. M^r. Gyles Dyer, M^r. Rich^d. Draper and M^r. Rob^t Gibbs are appointed to tak care to provid Watch bills. Cap^t John Wings his Petition for a wooden building allowed.

[7.] Ordered that there be added to the Watchmens Instructions viz^t.

That they Endeavour to Secure disorderly persons, giving notice of thier names to Some of his Maj^{ties} Justices. And like wise to Inspect & give notice of disorderly Houses. And that if any of the watch be disorderly, or neglect their duty Such delinquent Shall forfeit & pay the Sum of three Shillings for every Such Offence.

M^r. Rob^t Gibbs is desired to take care to get the Cellar door under M^r Sam^l Phillips his Shop repaired. George Elistons Petition for a licence to Sell wine & Strong liquors without doors by retaile is approved by the Select men.

June 30th. Rebeca Philpot Widdow her Petition for a licence to keep a victualing house to dress victuals an Retaile Ale within doors and without is approved by the Select men June 30th. John Carthew his Petition to Sell wine & Liquors by retayles out of doors is approved by the Select men June 30th.

[8.] Christian Herridge her Petition for a Licence to Sell Wine & Liquors by Retaile is approved by the Select men

the 30th of June. John Lane his Petition for a Licence to keep Ordinary to sell all Sorts of drinck is approved by the Select men June the 30th. Jane Davis her Petition for a Licence to Sell beer & Cyder out of doors by Retaile, is approved by the Select men June 30th. Exercise Connant his Petition for a Licence to Sell all Sorts of Strong drinck out of door by Retaile is approved by the Select men June 30th. David Gwin his Petition for a Licence to Retaile wine beer and Liquor both within and without doors is approved by the Select men June 30th. Cap^t Grigory Shugers his Petition for a Licence to Sell wine and Strong Liquor out of doors by Retaile is approved by the Select men June 30th. [9.] Mary Webster is allowed 3/6^d for money by her formerly Expended for the Town. M^r. William Griggs is farther allowed Twenty Shillings besides 40/8 allowed him the 28th of Aprill Last for his Service in Extraordinary writing

Ordered that Application be made unto the Justices in Quarter Session for their Stating a Rule for raiseing money to defray the Charge of the watch.

Ordered that a note be posted for letting the Cellar under M^r Sam^l Phillips his Shop & M^r. Sam^l Phillips be p^d 2/6 for mending the door.

Constable Joseph Dowding is abated £7. 6. 9. of his list of rates. Constable Jose Winthrop is abated £2. 12. 0. of his List of rates & is allowed Six Shillings for takeing a list of polls & Estates. Constable Benj^a Fitch is abated £17. 12. 9. of his List of rates. Constable Henry Hill is abated £3. 9. 11 of his list of rates.

[10.] July 3^d 1701. Thomas Phillips his Petition for a Licence to Sell wine and Strong liquor by retaile out of doors is aproved by the Select men, July 3^d. Benjamin Emons his Petition for a Timber building is allowed, upon Condition that he first either remove that part of his Celler wall w^{ch} he hath Set on the Towns ground, or that he Oblige himself & his Successors not to raise the Same higher then the Levell of the ground, and Also pay unto the Town as a quit rent the Sum of Six pence per year untill he make it appear that the Same be removed. Voted July 3^d. John Jepson is allowed £4. 11. 4. being one quarter part of his acco^t of 18. 5. 4. for work & Stuff in repairing and New Shingling the Town house.

July 18th. Mehitabell Pumery her Petition for keeping a Victualling house and to Sell beer and Cyder by retayle is Approved by the Select men. John Pastree his Petition to keep a Publick house or ordinary is aproved by the Selectmen. Peter Townsend his Petition to Sell wine and Strong liquors by retaile out of doors is aproved by the Select-men. [11.] M^{rs}. Ann Checkley her Petition for Licence to Sell wine & Strong liquor by retaile out of doors is approved by the Select men. M^r. William Turner his Petition for a Licence to Sell wine & Strong Liquor by retaile out of doors is approved by the Select men. Constable William Welsted is abated the Sum of £2. 12. 9^d of his lists of rates.

Ordered the A notification be posted up in four Publik, places

within the Town for the Inhabitants to bring in a list of thier Polls & Estates to the Select men at the Town house on y^e Last Monday in July Curr^t.

And that the Inhabit^{ts} of Muddy River and Rumny marsh be notified to bring in their Lists on the first Monday in Agust next.

The Select men agree to take new Lists of the inhabit^{ts} within the Town each Select man to take a Company & the Clark of each Company be desired to Assist. they to be paid for their Service.

- N^o. 1. Mr. John Barnet
 2. Joseph Prout
 3. Gyles Dyer
 4. James Barns
 5. Rob^t Gibbs
 6. Rich^d Draper
 7. John George
 8. { John Marrion
 Tim^o Clark

The Consta^{bles} of Rumny March & Muddy River are desired to take y^e lists in their districts & to be paid for S^d Service.

[12.] July 28th Ann^o. 1701. Mr. John Cole School master is ordered his quarters Sallery Ten pounds to y^e 8th inst^t. John Verin his Petition for a Licence to Sell beer, Cyder, and Liquors out of doors is approved by the Select men.

For the better Secureing the Towns Title to the house formery belonging to John Mathews deceaced, Orederd that Bethiah Fuller daughter of the dececed be paid Tenn pounds upon her giving up her deed of gift for S^d House, paiaible as follows viz. £3. 15. 10. there of towards her transportation to East Jersie to her husband And the remayning £6. 4. 2. there of to be paid to her Creditors after She is gone viz^t.

To Widd ^o Judith Allen	£2. 0. 0
M ^{rs} . Mary Ireland	£2. 7. 2
Widd ^o Hannah Towt	£0. 10. 0
Sarah Huggens	£0. 7. 0
Tabatha Butler	£1. 0. 0

6. 4. 2

Ordered that the Treasu^r be desired to prosecute Joseph Davies Late Constable of Muddy River for what he is behind and unpaid of his List of rates.

Ordered that a motion be made to the Quarter Sessions to remove the Ineroachm^t formerly made by Coll. Page on the high way Nigh the Town house, July 28th.

Ordered that James Johnsons Lease be taken out of Court the Town paying for a Coppie to leave there.

[13.] July 31 — 1701. In Addition to Bethia Fullers grant on the 28th Instant, upon farther Consideration the Select men do agree to give her five pounds more making up the whole Sum £15. 0. 0.

August 25. John Beards petition for a wooden building approved,

as recorded in y^e other booke. Lawrence Brown, a Limner, asks admittance to be an Inhabitant of this Towne w^{ch} is granted On condition that he give Security to Save the Town harmless. Mr. Ezekiell Chever entered into the house in w^{ch} he now dwells the 3^d day of May last at Nine pounds p anum. Widd^o Williams is allowed £4. 10. for her half years Sallery ending Septemb^r 1st. Mr Ezekiell Chever is allowed fifty Six Shillings for Severall years repaires of his house School house as p his acco^t. William Ingram is allowed forty two Shillings & Six pence being the ballance remayning due to him as p his acco^t. Inquirey to be made of M^{rs}. Wilson of Hartford for the Arcars of rent due to the Town for a Shop in the Town-house formerly Let to her husband Mr. Jn^o Howard.

[14.] August 25th 1701. James Maxwell is allowed Twenty five Shillings & Eleven pence being his acco^t of Expences on the Select men.

Also his quarters Sallery being fifty Shillings is allowed him.

August 28th. Thomas Verney is allowed £3. 10. for his halfe years Salery ending Sep^t y^e 1st. Eneas Salter his petition for a wooden building is approved, as recorded in y^e other book Aug 28. John Baker his Petition for a Tim^{br} building allowed by the Select men Sept 3.

Ordered that Monday the 22th Instant On nine of the Clock be appointed a Town Meeting to agree upon Town orders Sep^t. 10th.

Ordered that James Williams forbear to publish John Pitts untill he give Security in ord^r. to his being an Inhabit^t Sep^t. 10th.

Joseph Ryall & John Coombs their Petition for a Tim^{br} building Approved Sep^t. 30th. John Strong is warned to depart the Town wth his wife & four Children unless he give Security Sep^t. 30th. John Pits is warned to depart the Town Sep^t. 30. [15.] Edward Crosthet is admitted an Inhabit^t Rich^d Christophers being his Security & having given Bond Sep^t. 29th. Adam Bosquain admitted an Inhabit^t M^r. Peter Daille being his Security & hath given bond Octob^r 1st. Henry Hed is warned to forbear Opening Shop and to depart the Town Unless he give Security. Sep^t. 30th.

M^r. Benj^a Johns is warned to depart the Town unless he give Security by the Next Monthly meeting Sep^t. 30th.

Sep^t. 30. Ordered that the Town Clerk do Signe warrants to the Constables for Collecting the Town rates Sep^t. 30th.

M^r. Noah Guille is Admitted an Inhabitant upon his giving Security Octob^r 2^d w^{ch} & M^r. W^m. Rouse is become Security for him. Bartholomew Green is allowed Eight Shillings for printing notifications for warning the Town-Meeting last may. 8^{br}. 2^d. M^{rs}. Gifford is warned to depart the Town or give Security to Save the Town harmless within foreteen dayes. Octob^r 2^d.

[16.] Octob^r 2^d. Upon Demand made by the Select men M^{rs}. Elizabeth Whetcomb delivered unto them The Possession of a dwelling House belonging to the Town of Boston formerly Ocupied by

her, w^{ch} house & land She useth to Let at four pounds ten shill. p Annum. and the present Tennan William Mortō & W^m. Sims by their wives Acknowledge themselves Tennants to the Town.

The Select men upon View of an Ineroachment on the Towns Land by a fence Set up by Goody Jones at the Lower end of the Co^mon. Ordered that S^d Goody Jones remove S^d fence within fourteen dayes. Octob^r. 2^d.

Abraham Norden wth his wife & child were warned to depart the Town w^{ch} warning was given by m^r. Maxwell as he sayes on Octob^r. the 5th. James Ogle was warned to depart the Town or give Security to Save the Town harmless w^{ch} warning was given by m^r. Maxwell as he Sayes Sep^t. 30. Abraham Snow was warned in like manner.

Octob^r. 7th. Ordered that Complaint be made unto Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace ag^t. Josiah Sanders for Erecting a Portch on the High way nigh unto y^e South Battery.

[17.] Octob^r 27th. M^r. Edward Thomas is abated Ten Shill. for his house rate, it appearing that it is not in his Occupation & Improvem^t. Nathan^l Baker his Petition for a Timber building Approved Octob^r. 28. Thomas Gent his Petition for a Licence to Sell beer wine, Rum &c. within doors & without Approved by the Select men Octob^r. 27.

Nathaniell Emmons his Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by Retaile within doors and without. Approved by the Select men Octob^r. 27th.

Ordered that Complaint be made to the Quarter Sessions against Hannah Jones, for Incloseeing a peice of the Towns Land at the Lower end of the Co^mon. 8^{br}. 27. M^r. John Cole is allowed his Q^r. Sallery being £10. to the 8th. Inst. Octob^r 27. Edward Tut-hill is Abated forty Shillings of the List of rates formerly Committed to him haveing regaurd threin to two wolves he paid for w^{ch} hath not heitherto been allowed him by the Countrey. Octob^r. 27.

Ordered that the Surveyers of the Highwayes be Advised with About mending the Highwayes at the South end of the Town. 8^{br}. 27.

[18.] James Thornbery Three pounds to purchase two load of Coal for the use of the Watch w^{ch} was allowed by the Select men 8^{br}. 27. George Burrell is abated three Shillings of his rate. 8^{br}. 27. Elisha Webb is abated 7/6^d. of his rates 8^{br}. 27. Thomas Beetle is abated 3 Shill. of his rates 8^{br}. 27.

Thomas Wallis, Tobaconess, his Petition for a Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle Approved, 8^{br}. 27. Joseph Buckmaster his Petition to Sell Strong drinck & Victuall is allowed, 8^{br}. 27. Josiah Franklin is allowed £2. 3. 9. in full of his acco^t of Candles for the watch, 8^{br}. 27. Mary Mayn is abated 10 Shillings of her rate w^{ch} was put in by a mistake, 8^{br}. 27. Nathan^l Shaw is abated 8 Shill. of his Rate, 8^{br}. 27. Henry Franklin is abated 24 Shill. of his rate, 8^{br}. 27. [19.] M^r. William Clark marrin^r is abated 36 Shill. of his rate, 8^{br}. 27. Rich^d Grils is abated Six Shillings of his rate Provided he payes the rate charged on his Brother 8^{br} 27.

Allowed the Severall Clarke for their takein y^e Lists of the Inhabit^{ts} viz^t.

Sam ^{ll} Greenwood for 2 years	£0. 7. 0
John Peirse 1 year	£0. 3. 0
Sam ^{ll} Mattock	£0. 3. 0
John Benmore 2 year	£0. 7. 0
James Thornbery 1 year	£0. 3. 0
Tho. Davise	£0. 4. 0
Mr. Marryon Sen ^r .	£0. 4. 0
Sam ^{ll} Peirse	£0. 4. 0

Allowe 8^{br}. 27.

Allowed the Select men for their Service in Assessing y^e Province Tax viz^t.

Mr. James Barnes	£4. 0. 0
John Marryon	£4. 0. 0
Joseph Prout	£4. 0. 0
Rob ^t Gibbs	£4. 0. 0
John Barnerd	£4. 0. 0
Gyles Dyer	£4. 0. 0
Rich ^d Draper	£4. 0. 0
John George	£2. 0. 0

8^{br}. 27.

Ordered that Mr. Rich^d Draper be paid five pound for Somuch he paid to Bethiah Fuller 8^{br}. 27th.

[20.] Allowed unto Cap^t. Timothy Clark three pounds for his two years care of 20 bar^{lls} of Powder Expiring the 26th of March next. 8^{br}. 27.

Octo^{br}. 30. Daniell Bernerdo is admited an Inhabit^t James Mounteer being Security for him.

The Select men have agreed wth Mr. Henry Hill to Let unto him a peice of Land and flats lieing before the House of Deacon Allen deceaced containing forty foot wide next the high way on the North, & So to the Sea for Seven years. he paying for the Same 12/p annum 8^{br}. 30.

Ordered that a noat be given Mr. John Alden Juni^r. for £4. 10. 0. for his halfe years rent of the House in w^{ch} Mr. Ezeckiel Chever dwells, 9^{br}. 6th.

Ordered that Mr. Nathan^{ll} Oliver have a noat on the Treasu^r for £7. 13. 0. for 51 dayes Service as representitive and that the other three Representitives be paid at the Same rate upon thier producein a Certificat from the Clerk of y^e Representitives, 9^{br}. 6th.

Cap^t Andrew Belcher his Petition to omit Rough Casting his ware house for the Space of Six foot next the ground, & to board & Clapboard that Space Approved by the Select men, 9^{br}. 6th.

[21.] Novem^{br} 24th. Ordered that Mr. Rich^d. Henchman have a noat for 22^{lb}. for his last half years Sallery & rent of the School-house to the 1st Instant, 9^{br}. 24.

Hannah Hallam her Petition for a Licence to Sell Strong drinck both within doors and without was disallowed. Also S^d. Petition

was afterwards allowed at the Same meeting, 9^{br}. 24. John Sunderline is abated 5/ of the rate on his Ship 9^{br}. 24.

Ordered that M^r. Ezekieil Lewis have a noat for £32. 13. 4. for his three quarters Sallery ending the 28th curr^t, 9^{br}. 24th.

Sarah Webber Askes abatement in her rates. disallowed, 9^{br}. 24. Allowed James Thornbery £3. 10. 6. for coales for the watch as p his acco^t, 9^{br}. 24. Rich^d Brooks asks abatement in his rates, disallowed, 9^{br}. 24. M^r. Sam^l Bridge Sen^r. is allowed 6/8^d. for mending Roxbery Gate, 9^{br}. 24. Joseph Hasey is abated 6/ of his rate. the Widd^o. of Peircifull Clarke is abated 6/, 9^{br}. 24. Henry Hill asks an Addition of 12 foot on the west Side of the Land he formerly agreed for w^{ch} is allowed him payin 4/8 p annum more. [22.] Constable Joseph Belcher asks an abatements in his rate disallowed. Thomas Wallice Askes an Abatem^t of his rates, disallowed, 9^{br}. 24.

Agreement made between the Select men and Cap^t. John Barnet viz^t.

That the Said Barnet Shall Erect a House on the Land where M^r Ezekieil Chever Lately dwelt of forty foot long, Twenty foot wide and Twenty foot Stud wth four foot Rise in the Roof, to make a Cellar floor under one halfe of S^d house and to build a Kitchin of Sixteen foot in Length & twelve foot in bredth with a Chamber therein, and to Lay the floors flush through out the main house and to make three paire of Stayers in y^e main house & one paire in the Kitchin and to Inclose S^d house & to do and compleat all carpenters worke and to finde all timber boards, Clapboards, nayles, glass and Glaziers worke & Iron worke. and to make one Celler door and to finde one Lock for the Outer door of Said House, And also to make the Case^{mts} for S^d house, and perform S^d worke and to finish S^d building by the first day of August next.

In consideration whereof the Select men do agree that the S^d Cap^t Barnet Shall have the Old Timb^r, boards, Iron work & glass of the Old house now Standing on S^d Land and to pay unto him the Sum of One hundred and thirty pounds money that is to say forty pounds down in hand & the rest as the worke goes on.

[23.] Agreement made between the Select men and M^r. John Goodwin viz^t.

That the Said John Goodwin agrees to do and perform the masons worke of the house now to be built on the Land where m^r. Ezekieil Chever Lately dwelt. S^d. house to of the dementions agreed for wth Cap^t. John Barnerd. The S^d. Goodwin to digg and Stone a Celler under the Largest end of S^d House. to under pin the whole house & Kitchen. S^d Celler to be Six foot & four Inches deep under the Cell, the wall to be Laid with Lime and Sand Morter, to turn an Arch in S^d Celler and to build a good Stack of brick Chimneys, wth three Lower room Chimnyes two Chamber Chimnyes and one garret Chimney, to fill Lath and plaster all the walls under the plate of Said house and Kitchen, to Ceile two floors through out the S^d House and plaster the Gable ends and under the Staires within Sight, and to plaster the Clossets and all the brickworke as high up as the Garret, to lay the Hearth of the

Chimnyes with two rows of Tile in the Lower rooms and Chambers, and to plaster the Coveing, and to point the garret and Purge the Chimnyes with good Lime mortar; and at the Said Goodwins Charge to finde all Stones, brick, Lime, Sand, Lath, Haire, nayles and other materialls for the Said worke, and to Compleat & finish the Same by the first day of August next.

In consideration whereof the Select [24.] men Shall pay unto the S^d John Goodwin the sum of Ninety pounds money, with the free Liberty of his using all the Stones and Brick of the Old house now there Standing for his own use, and to have forthwith an order for Twenty pounds in part of paym^{ts}

M^r. Thomas Mosset his Petition for a Licence to Keep a victualing house for Publick Entertainm^t is approved, 9^{br}. 24. James Maxwell is allowed forty Shillings being his acco^t of Expences & fifty Shillings for his Q^r Sallery. M^{rs}. Eliz^a Monck is allowed £11. 16. 0. being her acco^t of Selectmens Dinner sun to this day, 9^{br}. 24th. Edward Hill Sen^r. his Petition for a Licence to Sell Strong Drinke by retaile is approved, 9^{br}. 24.

November 27th.

Constable Joseph Billings is abated £4. 11. 1. of his List of rates besides 6/ formerly abated m^r. Fowles 9^{br}. 27. Constable Samll. Holland is abated £3. 6. 0 of his List of Rates 9^{br}. 27.

[25.] Decem^{br} 4th.

Ordered that whereas the Selectmen have appointed Thomas Eaton & George Ripley to be Cow Keepers for y^e year 1701, The Said Cow keepers are Allowed and Impowered to receive of the owner of each Cow So Kept by them on the Co^mon the Sum of two Shillings p. head according to former usage, 10^{br}. 4.

Ordered that noats be drawn on the Treas^{ur} viz^t. for five pounds to be paid to Joseph Prout, Twenty Shillings to M^r. Robert Gibbs, Twelve Shillings to M^r. Thomas Newton, pursuant to an Entery made by M^r. W^m. Griggs in his Minute Booke dated the 12th of March last. 10^{br}. 4th.

M^r. John Coney is abated $\frac{3}{4}$ of his rate, 10^{br}. 4th.

Ordered that M^r. Maxwell do warn M^r. Daniel Turell to pay and Satisfie Goody Mulbery what money remaynes due for Maintainance of her daughters child by this day Seven-night, or he must Expect Execution against him. 10^{br}. 4th.

M^{rs}. Mary Davise is abated her rate being Eleven Shillings, upon the Considera. of her three Dumb Children. John Humphryes is allowed 10/ for mending of 5 chayers belonging to the Town house. 10^{br}. 18th. part thereof the Province & County are to Reimburs^t y^e Town.

[26.] Decem^{br} 18th. Ordered that in Case M^r. Daniell Turell do neglect to pay the Sum of eight pounds, due for the main-tainance of the Child born of the body of Abigall Mulbery & that the Same Remayne unpaid untill this day Sevensnight, that then Execution Shall be Isued out against him according to the Judgment awarded against him by the Court.

John Brentnall Surveyor his acco^t of £8. 11. 8^d. is allowed upon the abatem^t of Six pence a day out of each mans Labour. 10^{br}. 18'.

M^r. James Maxwell is by the Selectmen appointed the Town officer to give warning to any of the Inhabitants or Inmates within this Town as the Selectmen Shall direct. 10^{br}. 18

Decem^{br} 22th.

Constable Sam^l Holland is abated four pounds ten Shill & 4^d of his list of rates w^{ch} wth £3. 6. 0. abated him the 27th of Novem^{br} is £9. 6. 4. in w^{ch} List of abatements M^r. Drewrery, M^r. Jacklin, & M^r. Ryalls Rates are yet Standing out and to be Comited to Some other Const^{ble}. 10^{br}. 22.

[27.] Decem^{br} 29.

Daniell Hetchings is abated 5 Shill. of his rates. 10^{br}. 29. Daniell Stoddar is abated his rates being 8/6. Constable William Clark is abated £12. 17. 7^d. of his Lists of rates.

Ordered. that noats be given to M^r. John Barned for £40. and to M^r. John Goodwin for £20. being thier first payment twowards building the School masters House.

John Hooper, worsted Comer, is warned to depart the Town unless he Give Security (to indempnifie the Town from Charge) at or before the next monthly meeting of the Select-men. Thomas Downs his acco^t of 11/6 for mending the highway Nigh his house was allowed & ordered to be paid. John Kelton his rate being 9/3^d. is abated. Henry Day his rate being 7/9 is Abated. Thomas Walker his acco^t of 21. 12. 0^d. for repaireing the Highway at the South end of the Town is allowed & ordered to be paid 10^{br}. 29.

[28.] Decem^{br}. 29th. Ordered that M^r. John Brentnall be paid 7. 11. 8. in full of his acco^t formerly given in for mending the Highwayes at Rumney marsh.

Ordered that William Ireland be paid £1. 5. 0. for mending the Highway according to former agreem^t.

Whereas Samuell Miller of Milton holds part of the Blew hill Land und^r Grigory Belcher deceaced. Orderd that the S^d Samuell Miller be advised to Assert the Towns Intrest in S^d Land & that he Endeavour to Prevent any of the Inhabitants of Brantry or others from Laying out any of S^d Land or making any Ineroachm^t thereon, And the Select men Oblige themselves and their successors to Assist and defend him in what he Shall Lawfully do in order there unto 10^{br}. 29

January 1st.

Ordered that whereas Nathan^l Pulman one of the watchmen Affirms that he hath Lost his noat on the Treasurer for forty Shillings dated August 25th Last. That upon his & M^{rs}. Dorothy Greetians entering into bond to Save the Town harmless from being chargeable wth the former a new noat be given

M^r. James Barnes his Petition for a Timber building as entered more at large in y^e booke for S^d Entres approved. Jan^y 1st

[29.] Ordered that whereas Samuell Clough did formerly

borrow the Towns Globes that he do now return them unto the Town Treasurer.

Ordered, that the Town Clark do procure a record out of the Secretaries office of the Gen^l Courts grant of a thousand Acres of Land to the Free Schooll of the Town of Boston.

Ordered that a noat be given to Cap^t Tim^o Clark for Six Shillings Expended by him in Makeing Windows for the Sconce. Jan^{ry} 1st.

Voted that the next monethly meeting of the select-men begin at one of the clock precisely and those of the Select men that Exceed a quarter of an hour beyond that time Shall forfeit Six pence. And that at each monethly meeting here after One of the Select-men shall be moderator for S^d meeting & that they take it by turns beginning at the Eldist and So Successively, and that they begin S^d meetings wth prayer.

[30.] January 12.

Sam^l Wentworth his Petition for Licence Erect a Tim^{br} building. Approved by the Select men. Jan^{ry} 12.

Ordered that M^r. Tho. Newton be paid £4. 19. 0. in full of his acco^t. Jan^{ry} 12

Ordered that m^r. John Marryon demand of M^{rs}. Whetcombe 29/ being her bill of Costs & to deliver the Same to the Treasu^r.

Abatements allowed viz^t.

To Daniell Morey	£0. 10. 0.
John Gallond	£0. 6. 9.
William Dinsdale	£0. 4. 0.
Mark Pilkenton	£0. 3. 0.
Thomas Dinsdale	£0. 7. 0.
Francis Hudson	£0. 6. 0.
Edward Geland	£0. 3. 0.
Seth Cullever	£0. 4. 0.
Daniell Mero	£0. 6. 0.
Thomas Eaton	£0. 2. 0.
John Mulbery	£0. 3. 3.
Samuell Smith	£0. 12. 0.
Dr. Thomas Okes	£0. 17. 0.

M^r. Stephen Minot his Petition for a Lycence to Keep an Inn or Tavern at his house Nigh Roxbery gate disapproved by y^e Select men Jan^{ry} 12.

[31.] January 19.

M^r. John Borland is Petition for a Tim^{br} building approved by the Selectmen, Jan^{ry} 19. M^{rs}. Leah Baker haveing a Small Still in her dwelling house w^{ch} she useth to improve for her own perticuler benefit. She Asks the Consent of the Select-men that She may Continue to use the Same as formerly unto w^{ch} the Select-men do consent provided She inlarge the hearth of the Chimney with brick and Case the Mantle tree & Ceil the floor next thereto unto the Satisfaction of the Select men. Jan^{ry} 19th.

Ordered that the Obstruction made by m^r. Benj^a Mountfort in the Alley Leading from the Townhouse Street down to the Dock,

be represented to the Justices in Q^r Sessions praying the Laying Open of Said way as formerly. Jan^{ry} 19th.

Ordered the Select men meet on Monday next being y^r monthly meeting at nine of the Clock in the forenoon, for as much as the Q^r Sessions meet on the Same day w^{ch} may ocation more then halfe a day's meeting. Jan^{ry} 19th.

At a meeting of the Select men Jan^{ry} 26th. Mr. Thomas Adkins his Petition for a Tim^{br} building was approved.

Ordered that M^r. John Cole be paid 10£ being his quarter^s Sallery due the 8th of this Inst^t Jan^{ry}. Approed Jan^{ry} 26th.

[32.] Allowed to Constable Joseph Belcher viz^t.

abated of Joseph Haley ^s rate	£0. - 2 - 0.
William Eustice	£0. - 3 - 0.
Joseph Hasey as formerly	£0. 6. 0.
Dan ^{ll} Hutchens as formerly	£0. 5. 0.
Joseph Belcher for takeing y ^e List	£0. 6. 0.

1. 2. 0.

John Tedman is abated 4/ of his rate upon acco^t of his being helpfull to his mother. Benj^a White Asks abatement of his rate w^{ch} was disallowed by y^e Selectmen. Jan^{ry} 26.

Upon demand made by the Select men, the wife of William Morto & the wife of William Sims promise to pay rent for the House formerly in the Occupation of Mrs. Whetcome at £4. 10. p. annum to be p^d every halfe year commencing frō the 2^d or October Last. Jan^{ry} 26.

John Allesset is abated his rate 9/8

Gibson Farr is abated 14/8 of his rate.

M^r. Joshua Gee his petition for a Timb^r building as entered in y^e book for S^d Entryes is approved by y^e Select men. Jan^{ry} 26th.

James Jarvice his acco^t of 7/6^d. for Iron worke in repaires of the Town house is allowed and paym^t Ordered out of the Town Treasury. Jan^{ry} 26th.

Constable Henry Hill is abated £5. 1. 6. of his List of Rates. Jan^{ry} 26].

[33.] Madam Usher is abated 6/ of her rate.

Febry 16.

Ezekiell Needham & Solamon Townsend their Petition to build wth Tim^r approved by y^e Select men Feb^{ry} 16th. Samucl Clough his acco^t for mending the Town house Clock, he is allowed 12/8. Stephen Minot & John Walker their Petition that Licence may be granted unto S^d John Walker to keep a Publick house of Entertainment for horse and man, at the New house of Said Steven Minot Nigh Roxbery Gate In Boston was approved by y^e Select men Feb^{ry} 16.

Feb^{ry} 17.

Ordered that a Petition be presented to the Gen^{ll} Court praying y^t Some Law may be made to prevent deceite in y^e measureing of Grayn.

February 23^d.

Nathaniell Loring his Petition for a Timber building approved by y^e Selectmen.

Fryday the 6th of March at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon is appointed to meet with the Committee to Audit the Treasur^{rs} acco^{ts}.

Daneill Fairfeild is voted by the Selectmen to be employed in makeing Information ag^t persons Transgressing y^e Town Orders relateing to burrialls, he to be allow^d for his Service Ten Shillings for every Conviction w^{ch} he Shall procure to be p^d him when S^d fine Shall be recoverd & paid into the Treasury.

[34.] February y^e 23^d.

Joseph Dolbeer asks abatem^t of his rate, y^e Constable to be desired to forbear him for Some time. Joshua Woods is warned to depart the town wth his family or to finde Suretyes to Save the Town Harmless within a moneth. Widdow Susana Dinnis is abated 2/6^d of her rate. Robert Davise is abated 6/ of his rate. Thomas Verney his half years Sallery being £3. 10. 0. is ordered to be paid. Widd^o Williams her halfe years Sallery being £4. 10. 0. is ordered to be paid. James Smith is abated 6/ of his rate. Joseph Dowding is abated 20/6^d of his List of rates. he declareing that he hath 7^d in his hand in bills of Credit w^{ch} he took for Town rates, the Treasurer is desired to take the Same of him. Rich^d Brooks is abated 4/6^d of his rates.

Ordered That Jer^r Dummer Esq^r. Treasur^r of the County be paid 11/8^d to make up w^t was Short in the County Tax.

John Waite Asks Abatem^t: disallowed. Joseph Allen his accot of 17. 15. 0. for bullets is allowed.

[35.] Feb^{ry} 23^d

Ordered that whereas Coll. Pen Townsend hath not yet been paid for his Service as Representative in the year 1697 that a noat Now be given him for £6. 15. the Su^m formerly paid to his fellows for y^t year. John Williams is abated 9/ of his rate. Samu^{el} Inggs is abated 16/ of his rate. James Abbersham is warned to depart the Town wth his family unless he give Security to Save the Town harmless. Edward Collings is abated 4/ of his rate. Erasmus Drew is Ordered a noat for 3/ for his runing the Line, he haveing Lost his former noat for S^d Su^m. James Maxwell his acco^t of Expences on y^e Select men being 19/6 is allowed. Also his $\frac{1}{4}$ years Sallery 50/. Eliz^a Nickerson is abated 4/ of his rate.

Liberty is Granted unto M^r. William Keen to build Over the Towns Propriety in the Alley between his Land and M^r. Thomas Fitch his House, Said building not be less then Nine foot high from the ground & under S^d building the passage to be kept open & free for Comon passage, S^d Keen to pave the Same wth Stone & to pay into the Town Treasur^r Six pence per annum as acknowledgm^t.

[36.] Febuary the 23^d.

James Mirick is abated 2/6^d of his rate. Milam Alcock is abated 3/ of his rate. Ordered that warrants be given out to the Constables to warn the Inhabit^{ts} to meet on Monday the 9th of March to Chuse Town officers and Consider ab^t Raising money, and any other matter to be debated for the benefit of y^e Town.

February the 27th.

W^m. Hills Petition for a Timbr^r building approved.

Ichabod Williston & Jn^o More thier Petition for a Timbr^r building approved. Mr. Cotton Mather is to be desired to be present to begin the Town meeting one the 9th of March next.

Ordered that John Chadwick Taylor be Complain^{ed} of to the Q^r Session as a person Misspending his time & not provideing for his family.

Consta^{ble} Bream is desired to forbear M^r Phillip Bargiers rate for Some time. Const^{ble} James Gooch is abated 50/ of his List of Rates. Constable Benj^a flitch is abated £. 4. 17. 7. of his List of rates. John Drewreys rate of 6/ to the Town is to be Added to Const^{ble} Wilsons List.

[37.] February 27th.

Zacheriah Long is abated 14/ of his rate.

M^{rs}. Judith Clark is included wth her Sister, M^{rs}. Leah Baker, in the Liberty granted her Jan^{ry} 19th of the Setting up of a Still and Improveing the Same in y^e Said Bakers house. And the S^d Judith Clark her Petition, for License to Sell Cordiall waters by retayle out of doors is approved by the Select men.

M^r. John Marrion Jun^r his acco^t of 2. 13. 0. is approved. Feb^{ry} 27.

March 2^d.

Ordered that M^r. Ezekiell Lewis be paid £11. 5. 0. for his q^r Sallery to y^e 28th of Feb^{ry} last.

Liberty is granted unto M^r. John Borland to burn Brick & Lime in his orchard at the Northerly end of Adkisons Lane for his House to be built there this next Summer, he to do it in Such place in S^d Orcherd as Conveniently he may so as to give Least Annoyance to the Neighbourhood.

Const^{ble} Zachariah Long is abated £3. 3s. w^{ch} wth m^{rs}. Davis & F^r. Hudsons rate formerly abated is £4. 0. 0. Const^{ble} Peter Barber is abated of his List £4. 2. 6. of his List of Rates. Nathan^{ll} Reynalls is abated 6/

[38.] March 2^d. Ordered that the House for the Latten school master be Set twelve foot farther back then the Old House Stood and five foot off from Henry Tites fence.

The Said House to have two windows in each Roome one in the front & the other at the end.

March 6.

Ordered that m^r. Richard Henchman have a noat given him for 11 pound for one Quarter Sallery & rent of School house to the 1st Feb^{ry} last past.

Ordered y^t. M^{rs}. Monk be p^d £3. 3. 4. in full of her acco^t.

Ordered that Joseph Prout be paid £4. 7. 8. in full of his acco^t given in

Voted by the Select men that in Answer to M^{rs}. Elizabeth Whetcombs Petition, She be discharged of the Arears of rent due from her to the Town, On Condition that She reimburs^t the Town for what Charge they have been at in Course of Law for the recovery there of.

Ordered that m^r. James Maxwell be paid 9/ 2^d being his acco^t of expence. March 6th

March 9th.

M^r. James Barnes haveing formerly in the year 1700 had licence to Erect a Timber building of 16 foot Stud to be Slated & now desires the Same may be 20 foot Stud wth a flat roof & that the Slating may be abated, the Same is approved by the Selectmen.

[39.] March 13.

At a Meeting of the Select men being their first meeting after the new Choyce. Ordered that Cap^t Tim^o Clark deliver unto Cap^t John Miles out of y^e Town stock, Six halfe barrells of powd^r in Leiw of the like quantity of powder Expended of y^e S^d Cap^t Miles his powder in the blowing up of three warehouses in the late fire at the Dock w^{ch} Hapened the 11th of March of w^{ch} about two quarts of S^d powder is Said to be left, w^{ch} S^d Clark is to receve of S^d Miles.

Resolved by the Select men not to grant any Petitions for Licence for y^e Keeping Publick Houses but in the moneths of May and June in the Ensuing year.

Ordered that m^r. W^m. Man have a noat for £17/15 in full for 10^{lb}. of bullets in Baggs.

March 16.

M^r. William Ireland, John Center, & Thomas Prat or any two of them (wth Such young man or men whom they Shall procure to go wth them) are appointed to joyn wth Charles town men viz^t. M^r. John Welch, Edward Larkin, & Elias Stone who are apoynted by the Select men of [40.] to joyn with us in renewing the bound marks between their Town and ours on the Last Tuesday of March Inst^t. who are to meet at the House of Daniell Wittemore at y^e Head of South river at Eight of the Clock in the morning of S^d day & to perform S^d worke as y^e Law directs.

March 16.

At a meeting of the Justices of y^e Peace & Select men within the Town of Boston viz^t. John Foster Esq^r., Elisha Cook Esq^r., Eliak^m Hutchinson Esq^r., Sam^l Sewall Esq^r., Je^r. Dummer Esq^r., Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. 2^d., Edw^d Brumfield Esq^r., Penn Townsend Esq^r., John Clark Esq^r., Isaac Addington Esq^r.

The Select men then present were

m ^{rs} . Rob ^t Gibbs	Rich Draper
Timothy Clark	Joseph Prout
Gyles Dyer	John Barnet

It was then by the Said Justices & Select men Agreed That the Bakehouse belonging to the Rev^d Mr. James Allen being on the Back side of the Town, and the Grainary belonging to Mr. Arthur Mason butting on the [41.] Common or Training field and the ware house belonging to John Foster Esq^r. Nigh unto the great Still house at the north end of Boston be the Houses at present improved for the Lodging of Gunpowder in untill Other & better provision be made for the Same.

And that Cap^t John Fairwether be treated with about his takeing care to receive in and deliver out S^d powder.

At a meeting of y^e Select men March 23^d. Mr. John Stevens his Petition for a Timb^r building was approved.

March 23^d.

Ordered that Notice be given to the Selectmen of Maulden, Lynn & Reading that Tuesday the 21st of Aprill next is appointed to run the Run the Line & renew the bound markes between our Town & theirs and that our Pambulators are to meet with Maulden Gentlemen at the House of Mr. W^m Ireland at eight of the clock in the morning of S^d day & with Lyn men at the house of William Owen at Nine of the Clock, and with Reading at the three County heap of Stones at Two of the Clock in the After Noon.

And the persons chosen to S^d Service, [42.] For and on the behalfe of the Town of Boston and to be notified to meet at the times & place aforesaid are.

William Ireland	Hugh Floyd
Thomas Prat	W ^m Hasie
John Center sen ^r .	Abraham Townsend
John Tuthill	Jose Winthrop
Jeremiah Belcher	Elisha Tuthill
Mr. Robert Gibbs, &	Mr. John Barnet.

our S^d pambulators are to divide themselves partly on Lyn Line & partly on Malden So as may best Serve to Perpetuate the memory of S^d bounds.

1702 March 30th.

Ordered that notice be given unto the Select men of Cambridge, Newtown and Roxbery, That Tuesday the 21st of Aprill Next is the day appointed to renew the bound markes between our Town and theirs, and that o^r pambulators are to meet, with Cambridge & Newtown Gentlemen at the House of Widdo Gates at nine of the Clock in the morning of S^d day, and with Roxbery Gentlmen at two of the [43.] Clock in the afternoon at the house of Joseph Buckmaster.

And the persons chosen to attend the Said Service, for and on behalfe of the Town of Boston, and to be notified to meet as aforesaid are.

Messu^{rs} John Winchester Sen^r.
 John Winchester Jun^r.
 George Berstow
 John Druce
 William Morean

Erasamus Drew
 Thomas Stedman jun^r.
 Roger Adams

wth M^r. Gyles Dyer & M^r. Rich^d Draper.

Christopher Sanders his Petition for Licence to Erect a Shed. Approved March 30. Joshua Winsor his Petitiō for a Still house was approved. Edw^d Gray his Petition for a Timb^r building approved, March 30th. The Selectmen do desire m^r. Treas^r to comence a Sute ag^t M^r. William Keen for what is due from him on his bond in case he neglect to make payment.

Proposealls being offered to the Selectmen for preserveing of the Town House in case of fire w^{ch} was by them approved, and order that the Same be recomended to the Consideration of His Maj^{ties} Councell & the Quarter Sessions for the County of Suffolke.

[44.] March 30.

Cap^t Timothy Clark is desired to Examine & recruite the Severall Stocks of Powder &c. formerly Set appart for blowing up of Houses in Case of fire.

The Selectmen have nomenated and Chosen M^r. Seth Perry to give warning to the Inhabitants of the Town to provide themselves with Ladders, Swabbs, Hand Engines & Vessells full of watter according to the Town orders, under the penalty therein prescribed.

Phillip Dillorock is abated 3 Shillings of his rate.

Upon a debate with Severall of his Maj^{ties} Justices, with relation to the placeing the Lattin Schoolmasters House; The Select men do now order the Same to be placed the front thereof to be as neer as may be where the front of the Old house Stood w^{ch} is neer ab^t Eleven foot from the Street, & the N. West end to be five foot from Doctor Cooks Garden fence.

The Select men wth Constable John Barrell Have Unanimously Chosen M^r. William Griggs to be Sealer of weights and meassures for the year Ensueing. March 30th. 1702.

[45.] April 6th.

The Selectmen being met, do appoint & desire M^r. Francis Thrasher to take care in getting the Almshouse yard, barrying place and Pound well fenced, & the Almes or work house repaired and to procure Some Spining wheelles & other Implements for the Seting the poor at worke.

At a meeting of the Selectmen the 27th day of April.

Ordered That M^r. John Marryon Jun^r. being desired to take care of procureing Bulls Sutable to go wth the cows on the comon for the Ensuing Summer. He is also desired and impowered to give forth Tickets to Such persons who have Right of Comonage for the going of their Cows there this Summer.

That George Ripley and Thomas Eaton are to be the Cowkeepers for the ensuing Summer, and for their S^d Service they are to demand and receive of the Owner of each Cow going on the S^d Comon two Shillings p head.

And the Said Cow keepers are Ordered to impound every Cow found going and feeding on the Said Common other then Such whose owners do Shew forth and produce a Tickit under the hand of M^r. John Marrion of Such their propriety in Commonage, and their S^d cow or cows being Admitted to go there.

Cap^t Andrew Belcher his Petition for Liberty to Erect a Barn wth Timb^r is approved by y^e Select men Apr^{ll} 27.

[46.] Phillip Caverly, John Alcock Benj^a Tout & John Jepson having been by direction of the Select men imployed as watch men for this moneth it is ordered that they be paid forty Shillings a peice for y^r S^d Service.

Ordered that Tuesday the Twelfth of May next at nine of the clock in the fore noon be the time appointed for the Town to meet at the Town-house for the choyce of four representatives, two Select men in y^e room of M^r. James Barnes & M^r. Samuel Greenwood, & three constables in y^e room of Cap^t Benj^a Gillam, Nicholas Roberts & Jn^o Gerrish, and also to rayse money for defraying the Charge of the Town, And that printed Tickets be provided as formerly. Apr^{ll} 27.

Constable John Druce is abated 4/8 for John Gardeners rate who was gon before the rates came out.

The midde price of wheat Stated by the Select men & posted by y^r order for regulating the Assize of bread is five Shillings p bushall.

Coll. Elisha Hutchinson haveing rendered an acc^{ot} to the Satisfaction of the Select men. he is therefore discharged from y^e fifty pounds Legacey given the Town by Maj^r Tho. Clark deceased. And also from the Three hundred & forty pounds in bills of Credit for w^{ch} he Stands charged in the Treasurers Booke.

[47.] Ordered that M^r. John Cole master of the writeing Schooll be paid his Q^r Sallery being 10^{lb} to the 8th Inst^t. Constable Savill Simpson is abated 6. 3. 6. of his List of rates. wth 59/ added to his list of rates.

The Select men have agreed to Let unto John Scholley the use and improv^{mt} of Winnisimmet as formerly, for w^{ch} he agrees to pay Nine pound p anum in money, he to have a lease for the Same for one, three, or Seven years, w^{ch} of them he shall determine to take it for, he to give his result therof within a fortnight.

M^r. William Griggs is allowed Sixteen Shillings for a p^r of Try-angles & a wheelbarrow w^{ch} he hath of the Towns in his Custody to be used in Sealing weights.

M^r. Robert Gibbs is allowed his Expence on the perambulation bein 24/8.

Pursuant to the request of the Select men of the Town of Boston, William Ireland, John Center and Thomas Prat for and in behalfe of the Town of Boston did on the Last Tuesday of march Last meet on the Line between Boston & Charlestown and did joyn wth M^r. Thomas Welch Edward Larkin and Elias Stone for Charles Town and did with them Concurr in runing the Said Line and renewing the Antient bound markes, as p thier return on file.

[48.] Wee whose names are under written being chosen pambulators for the Town of Boston did meet wth L^t. Samuell Johnson

& Mr. John Divan & Mr. Joseph Newell pambulators for the Town of Lynn at W^m. Owens of Rumny marsh and did run the line between Boston and Lynn and renewed the Antient bound markes. April 21, 1702.

ROB ^t . GIBBS	ELISHA TUTTLE
JER. BELCHER	HUGH FLOYD
JOHN CENTER	WILLIAM HASEY

Wee whose names are underwritten being chosen pambulators for the Town of Boston did meet wth Cap^t William Green, Mr. Isaac Hill, Tryall Newberry and Joseph Floyd and did run the line between Boston and Malden and renewed the antient bound markes this 21 April 1702.

W ^m . IRELAND	
JOHN TUTTLE	THOMAS PRAT
JOSE WINTHROP	ABRAHAM TOWNSEND.

Mr. Jose Winthrop, Mr. John Tuttle, Thomas Prat met wth Maj^r Jer. Swain and renewed the Antient bound markes between Boston & Reading, Apr^l 21. 1702 as they Inform me. Rob^t Gibbs.

By the Order and at the request of the Select men of the Town of Boston the men named in the return [49.] did meet and renew the the Antient bound markes between the Town of Boston and the Town of Cambridge & New town the 21 of Aprill Attest in the behalfe of the rest

GYLES DYER JUN^r.
being present.

GYLES DYER
RICH^d. DRAPER

May 8th. Orderd that Mr. Benj^a. Wadsworth be desired to begin with prayr at the Town meeting w^{ch} is to be on May the 12th.

May 12. Ordered that Mr. John Alden have a noat for £4.10 being for halfe a years Salery for the house in w^{ch} Mr. Chever now dwells ending y^e 5th. instant.

May 25. David Copp Jun^r. his Petition for a licence to Sell drinck by retyle is disapproved.

Ordered that Mr. John White & Cap^t. And^r. Belcher be paid 9. 3. 0. each for their Service as Representitives for y^e year past & that the other two representitives be paid at the same rate of 3/ p day upon their producing Certificate of their Service.

[50.] John Jepson declareing that he hath Lost his Noat given him Last moneth. Ordered that upon his giveing bond to Secure the Town, he have another noat for 40/.

Mr. Rich^d. Henchman is ordered to be paid 11^l for his Q^r Salery & rent of y^e School house

Mr^s. Unice Waite her Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by Retaile both within doors and without is approved by the Select men, May 25.

Daniell Fairfeild his Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by Retayle and to Keep a Victualling House Approved.

The Selectmen do recomend unto the Representitives. viz^t. That they Lay before the Gen^l. Assembly the circumstances of this Town relateing to the decay of y^e Trade, the Great Loss by

the Late fire and the Great Town charge by reason of the Multitude of poor, & to Endeavour an abatem^t in the next Province Tax. And to promote the building of one or more Powder Houses, and a lawe Obligeing all persons who have or Shall have powder to Lodg the Same in Such Houses when provided, & to State the price for keeping the Same there.

[51.] Thomas Fitch his Petition for a Timb^r. building approved. Mr. James Maxwell is allowed Six Shillings for his acco of Expences & 50 Shillings for his q^r Sallery. Cap^t John Barnerd is ordered £40 towards his building the Schoomast^r House. The Severall persons now dwelling in the House on Fort Hill w^r by the Select men Warned to depart out of S^d. House within foreteen dayes.

The Select men have agreed to Lett unto Mr. John Arnold and Company owners of the Windmill, all the Houseing on the Fort Hill belonging to the Town for the Space of Seven years he or they paying for the Same the yearly rent of Ten pounds p. annum, he to be allowed out the first years rent the Sum of five pounds towards the putting the Same in repaire, Provided it appear that he Lay out and expend thereon to that value. May 25th.

May the 30th. Ordered that that on Wednesday the Third of June at three of the Clock in the afternoon, the Town be Sumoned to Convene for the Choyce of one Representative in the room of Cap^t. Andrew Belcher who is chosen one of the Councill.

[52.] June 3^d. James Smith his Petition for a Timb^r buildin is approved.

Ordered that Cap^t. John Barnerd do provide a Raysing Dinner for the Raysing the Schoolmasters House at the Charge of the Town not exceeding the Sum of Three pounds.

June 9th. At a meeting of the Selectmen with the Overseers of the poor & the Town Treasurer:

It is Mutually agreed unto, That the Treasurer do pay out the Ninety pounds in money now in hand, for the use of the poor and as the Overseers of the poor Shall order. The Overseers of the poor haveing agreed and Resolved not to Send the poor to the Treasurer as formerly.

June 18th. The Select men agree forthwith to take y^e List of the Inhabi^{ts} and estates in order to makeing y^e rates. And that the Constables of Muddy River and Rumney marsh be desired to take the Lists wthin their districts.

June 19th. Agreed that Some of the Justices be moved to grant a warrant to remove Widdo. Paige & her family in order to prevent the Spreading of the Small Pox.

[53.] June 25. Majo^r. Tho. Savage, Mr. Gyles Dyer, Mr. Rich^d. Draper & Joseph Prout four of the Select men being met, do advise to the Impressing the House formerly Goodman Cobbets,

for the entertaining Mr. John Jenkins his negro who is Supposed to be infected wth the Small pox.

June 29. John Gill his Petition for a Licence to Sell Strong drinck by Retayle disapproved. Benj^a. Emmons his Petition for a Licence to build wth Timb^r. Approved.

Ordered that Application be made to the Quarter Session for a Rule for Apportioning the Watch Rate.

Ordered that Cap^t. John Barnerd have a noat for three pounds expened by him for a dinner at Raysing the Schoolmasters House.

Daniell Fairfield is appointed to Inform ag^t. the breach of the Town Ord^r. relateing to weighing wth. Steelyards. William Brown his Petition for the Erecting a Still House, approved. Ordered that Wm. Grabey, & Ebenezer Price be p^d. each of them 7/6 for their three dayes & night watching & warding at the House where M^r. Jenkins his negro Lay Sick. Rebecca Philpot her Petition for a Licence to Sell victuall wine beer and Cyder &c. approved by the Selectmen. June 29th.

[54.] July 15th. Seth Smith, for a Retayler

Sarah Chafen, widd^o. for Retaylor;

William Darnton for a Retayler;

Elinor Rogers for an Inholder;

Daniell Turell for Retayler;

M^r. Dobbins for a Tavern;

Their Petitions for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle was disapproved by the Select men, July 15th.

William Clough his Petition to Erect a Timber building, approved July 14. Rich^d. Lowden his Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retaile out of doors, at the House w^{ch}. he hires of M^{rs}. Dafforn, Approved July 15. James Barton his Petition for Licence to Erect a Timb^r building Approved July 14. Jonas Clay his Petition for Licence to keep a Publick House of Entertainm^t. and to Sell all Sorts of Strong drinck by retayle both within doors and without Approved by y^e Select men. July 15.

Ordered that notice be given to the Inhabitants to bring in the Lists of their Polls and Estates at the Town-House on the Last monday of this Ins^t. July. ordered July 15th

Sarah Robinson Widd^o. her Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle both within doors & without, disapproved by the Select men July 17 —and Since by y^m. approved July 21.

[55.] July 15th. Joseph Buckmaster is allowed to have three Shillings of the 5 formerly abated him.

John Russell his Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle at the House in w^{ch}. M^r. Francis Hodson dwelt, Approved by the Selectmen July 21.

Ordered that M^r John Goodwin have a noat for 30 pounds towards his worke & Stuff in buildin y^e Schoolmasters House. July 21.

Mr. Rob^t. Gibbs, Rich^d. Draper, John Barnerd & Joseph Prout do manifest their approbation of Mr. Henry Dercing's makeing a Tomb in the Old burying place at the place where his relations are buried. July 21.

July 27th. Henry Bridghams Petition for Licence to Erect a Timb^r. building, Approved July 27th.

John Nicholls, Late of London, Haberdasher, is admitted an Inhabitant July 27.

Ordered that Mr. John Cole be payd 10 pounds for his Quarters Sallery July 27th. The Select men do Advise and desire Mr. Francis Thrasher to procure and erect a pump at the Almes House, July 27. William Swift a Stranger who sayes he he came into the Country wth Cap^t. Sam^l. White in August 1701, & that he hath dwelt at Bridgwatter for three moneths Last past, and Came into this Town on Thursday the 23 Instant, was warned to depart the Town the 27th. July.

[56.] July 27th. Evan Floyd & Gorspert Emmes were warned to depart the Town or to finde Security &c. July 27th. Constable Joseph Billings is abated £2. 10. 8. of his List of rates. July 27 Deacon John Marrion is desired to Assist the Widd^o Stricker, and to advise ab^t. what is needfull to be done in asserting her right to her House & Land. July 27. Anthony Blount Late of Road Island Tallow Chandler is admitted an Inhabi^t by y^e Selectmen July 27. Seth Smith his Petition for a Licence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle out of doors approved July 27. Rich^d. Coniers is abated 11 Shill. of his rates in Const^{ble} Thrashers List. July 27 James Jarvise is allowed £3. for worke done about y^e watter Engine. Thomas Gold is allowed £7. for worke done to the watter Engine. July 27th. Josiah Franckling is allowed 46/ for Candles for the watch Since the 10th of Jan^{ry} to July 27th. Thomas Harvey wth Mary his wife are Admitted Inhabitants. July 28th. Samuell Barrat his Petition for Licence for a Timber building was Approved by the Select men, July 29.

[57.] July 29th. Ordered that as well any one of the Select men for the time being as Mr James Maxwell are appointed to warn any new comer comeing to Inhabit in y^e Town and liable to be a Town Charge to depart the Town unless they finde Security to Save the Town harmless, and the person So warning y^m. make an entery thereof wth the Town Clerk.

August 4th. Thomas Davise is allowed 20 Shillings for his Service in watching at the House in w^{ch}. Henry Sharps man Lay Sick of y^e Small pox, for the Space of 15 dayes.

12th. The Select men all of them except Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark were Sworn before Justice Dummer to the true Assessing the Province Tax.

19th. Information being given to the Select men that two or

more of the Seamen belonging to the Province Gally are taken Sick and Likly to have the Small pox, the S^d. Select men have assigned the House of Widd^o Salter, at the Sign of y^e Roebuck, nigh the South Battery, to be the place of their Entertainment.

21. Gosprit Tems & Evan Floyd are admited Inhabit^{ts}. Henry Frankling being y^e Security.

28. Ordered that the Town Clerk Signe & give out warrants to the Constable for Collecting y^e Town rate by the 10th of Octob^r. next.

[58.] August 31th. At a meeting of the Select men, Ordered that from and after the Last Monday in September next, the watch mens pay Shall be as follows viz^t. forty Shillings p moneth for each of the two Overseers and Thirty five Shillings p moneth for each of the other eight watch men and those who are the present watch-men who Shall refuse to Serve on those Terms, are ordered to give notice thereof within eight days unto the Town Clerk, & the others of y^e Acceptance.

Ordered that M^r. John Barnerd jun^r be desired to make a Cattle-logue of all the bookes belonging to the Towns Library and to Lodge the Same in y^e s^d. Library.

Ordered that Tho. Verney be paid £3.10. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ years Salery.

Liberty is granted unto Elder Joseph Bridgham to Newmake and repaire the Cestern at the Spring formerly Called the Govern-ors Spring nigh unto the House in w^{ch} M^r. Amos Richardson formerly dwelt, and to carry the waste water through the Street in pipes underground into his own Tan yard alwayes reserveing to the neighbourhood a Sufficiency of water for their use; and to that end the Said pipes are be laid at least four foot above the bottom of the Said Cestern, Provided that y^e Said Elder Bridgham, his heires & Successors for and in consideration of [59.] his and their enjoying S^d. priviledge & benefit of the S^d. waste water, Shall from time to time and at all times hereafter keep and maintaine the Said Cestern in good repaire, with a Sufficent pump for the use and benefit of the neighbourhood, with a conveniency to baile water out of the Said Cestern in Case of the breaking out of fire.

Liberty is granted by the Select men unto Elder Joseph Bridgham to digg a pit or Cestern to retaine water for his use in the Towns Highway or Land Lieing before the House of M^r John Balston, on condition that he do Sufficently Secure & cover and Keep the Same Covered to the Satisfaction of the Selectmen for y^e time being.

John Danford wth his wife & Children are admited to dwell in y^e Town, M^r. Henry Emmes being their Security.

John Wiswall is allowed 2/8^d. for mending y^e Cage.

Margery Williams is allowed £.4.10.0. for her halfe years Salery.

Ann Tenny who came into this Town from Piscatiqua ab^t two moneths Since & hath been warned by James Maxwell by the Select mens order to depart the Town & She not attending y^e S^d Order

the Selectmen do now order that her name be returned to y^e Quarter Sessions as the Law directs.

[60.] August 31. James Maxwell 17/8 for his acco^t of expences & 50 Shillings for his quartes Sallery. M^r. Ezekiell Lewis is allowed £22.10s for his halfe years Saller as an Assist^t to M^r. Chever in the free School. Const^{ble} John Clough is abated 5^{lb}. 16. 3^d of his Lists of rates.

Septemb^r. 2^d. Const^{ble} Zach. Long is abated £3. 4. 3^d. of his Lists of Rates. Const^{ble} Benj^a. Brame is abated 5. 9. 3. of his Lists of rates. Const^{ble} Peter Barber is abated 4^{lb}. 5. 6. of his Lists of rates. Const^{ble} Fr. Thrasher is abated 7^{lb}. 7. 9. of his Lists of rates. Const^{ble} Thrasher is allowed 30 Shill. for his Expence at the fire at y^e dock. M^r. Fr. Thrasher his acco^t of expences on the Almes Hous burrying place and pound amounting to 74. 18. 9^d. is allowed.

Ordered that M^r. Francis Thrasher be paid 20 pounds towards carrying on the remayning repaires of the Almes House.

Sept^r. 15th. At a meeting of the Select men Experience Willis his Petition for a Tim^{br} building is aproved. M^r. Rob^t. Gibbs his Petition for to Set one or more Still-Houses on his Land at Fort Hill, approved.

[61.] Ordered that Exercise Connet shall be joyned with the watch, he to take his turn wth. the eight watch men to watch one night in eight in each of their Sted, and to be allowed out of their pay twelve pence p night for each night w^{ch}. he Shall watch in their Sted.

Constable William Wilson is abated 9^{lb}. 6. 1. of his Lists of rates. 7^{br}. 15th.

Entries of abatements, & also draughts on the Treasuerer are Intended for the future to be for the most part Omitted in this book and placed in the Severall bookes for that Use.

At a meeting of the Select men. September 28th. Ordered that M^r. John Goodwin have a noat on the Treasury for Thirty pounds to be given him when he Shall have finished the Plaistering of the School masters House.

Ordered that the Clark of each Comp^a. have a noat for 3 Shillings for their Service in takeing y^e List.

Thomas Gill haveing demanded pay for 29 doz. of pailles w^{ch}. he sayes were taken away of his at the Late fire, the Select men are not Satisfied as to that quantity, they order him to be paid Six pounds for 12 doz. w^{ch}. is the utmost quantity y^t. they can Suppose to be taken from him.

Mess^{rs} Gibbs, Gyles Dyer, & Joseph Prout are desired to advise Cap^t. Wing to an accomodation wth. Elder Bridgham & to Save a Law Sute.

[62.] The Select men do desire Col^l. Tho. Savage & M^r. Gyles Dyer to propose to Some of the Principall of the Gentlemen

claiming Propriety in the wast Lands at Braunrey, that if they See cause, the Select men will meet with them to debate in order an accomodation of that affaire.

Octobr. 13. Ordered that Mr. Rob^t. Howard & Mr. John Barnet take the Care of geting a gutter paved to covey the wast watter from the Town pump nigh the North meetin house.

Ordered that Mr. John Barnet take the Care of geting a Suffi-
cient fence & gate made at the Latten Schoolmasters House & also
for y^e makeing a House of Easment there.

At a meeting of the Select men the 26 day of Octobr. Ordered
that Howham Toker do depart the Town unless he bring Sufficent
Security to the Town cler[k] within Ten dayes. Mr. John Barnerd
& Mr. Richard Draper are desired to take care about removeing
Mr^s. Wallace who is said to be Sick of the Small pox & in
Hazzard of Life, & to give their advice there about in behalfe
of the Select men.

[63.] Octobr. the 30th. Ordered that Mr. Thomas Child do
the following work ab^t. the Latten Schoolmasters House viz^t. finish
the Gate & prime the fence, finish the Out side work of the house.
And to prime the Inside worke of the Same, and to be paid what
is reasonable for the Said work.

Novembr. 30th. At a meeting of the Select men.

Upon a motion of Mr. Stephen Minot that whereas him Selfe
with Some others of the Neighbourhood have obtained an En-
largem^t. of the Highway Leading westward from the Bowling
Green, the Select men do order that Sam^l. Thorns rate be im-
proved towards the removeing the fence there.

Ordered that a motion be made to the Court of Q^r. Session for
the County of Suffolke that that the Bridge on the Highway Lead-
ing through Coll. Paiges Farm to Lyn be hence forth maintained
at y^e charge of y^e County.

Peter Hipsley a Stranger, who Sayes he came from Virginia, and
Came by Land from Road Iseland & hath been in this Town ab^t.
three weeks, is warned by the Select men to depart the Town
within fifteen dayes, unless in the mene time he bring Security to
Save the Town from Charge.

Ordered that David Crouch & his mate have a noat for 12/8 for
worke in diging a Vault &c. for the Schoolmasters Hous.

Ordered that the Town Clerk do draw new Lists of the Inhabi-
tants, and appoynt a meeting of the Select men in order to the
apportioning a County Tax.

[64.] Ordered that the Severall p^{rs}ons named in the List
returned by the Surveyors of the Highways be paid the respective
Sums due to them for work, by and order to their respective
Constables and to be allowed in their abatem^{ts}. viz^t.

Mark Pilkinton	0. 3. 0	Dan ^l . Mero	0. 9. 0
James Barry	0. 9. 0	Edw ^d . Kitto	0. 3. 0
W ^m . Lee	0. 6. 0	Tobey Gibbons	0. 8. 0

Mello Sheaf	0. 6. 0	W ^m Porter	0. 3. 0
Isaac Decoster	0. 3. 0		

Upon a Motion of His Excellency y^e Governor.

Ordered that the Proprietors of the out wharves be desired to meet with the Select men to debate ab^t repaireing y^e S^d. Wharves, and that a List of their names be drawn in order to a meeting.

Decemb^r 15th. The Select men do propose that durement the present Sickness within this Town, No person in burrying y^r. dead Shall Exceed a first & Seacond Toll of the Bell, nor exceed the Space of halfe a quarter of an hour to each Bell. And that the Town order Limiting the Space of time for the Corps to be on motion towards the grave in an hour after the begining of the Seacond Bell, be duly Attended. Recommending the Same to the Consideration of the Worship^{ll} Justices within S^d. Town.

Ordered that M^r John Barnerd do forthwith build a Watch House of Eight foot Square, with a Centry box on the Top, to Stand at y^e South end of y^e Town, and one Centry box to Stand nigh the Powder house.

[65.] Decemb^r. 28th. The price of Wheat this day Stated by the Select men for regulateing the Assize of Bread is five Shill and Six pence p bushall.

The Severall persons nominated by y^e Select men, and by his Excellency the Gov^r by an order under his hand Exempt from ordinary Trainings & watching upon their duly Attending the Service of the Town in Manageing the Watter Engine are by the Select men ordered to meet at the place where the Sayd Engine is Lodged, upon the Last Monday of every moneth at three of the Clock in the afternoon, and to Exercise themselves in the use of S^d. Engine as the Select men Shall from time to time direct. And also in case of the Breaking out of fire in the Town, then with all possible Speed to repaire unto S^d. Engine and with their best Skill and Industry to manage the Same for the Extinguishing of the fire in order to the preservation of the Town. And M^r. Henry Deering is desired and appointed as a master of S^d. Comp^a. to take notice and make report of any who Shall neglect the due attendance of their S^d. trust.

Ordered that Complaint be made to the Grand jury ag^t Josiah Sanders for his incroachment on the Highway Leading to y^e Sconce. 10^{br}. 28

January 4th. The Select men do order the Town Clerk to Signe warrants to the Severall Const^{bles} for Collecting the County Tax now made.

Ordered that Houghman Toker be returned to the Q^r. Sessions for not giving Security to y^e Town.

[66.] January 7th. Ordered that a Gen^{ll}. Town meeting be on Monday the 18th. Inst. .

15th. Mr. Eben^r. Pemberton to be desired to be at S^d. meeting to begin wth prayer.

January 18th. Ordered that notice be given unto the Severall persons comonly Impleyd in Tolling of Bells for Funeralls.

That dureing the present Sickness and untill furder order, there is to be only a first and Seacond bell told for each funerall, each bell not to exceed the Space of halfe a quarter of an hour.

January 25. The Select men being now met do agree to the Laying out of a Highway of Twenty four foot wide from the Lower end of the Black Horse Lane (So called) between the House of Dan^l. Travas & the dwelling House of William Copp both of Boston deceaced from thence to pass upon a direct line touching on the Northerly Corner of Elder Copp^s dwelling House, and from thence on a Straight line to Charlestown Ferry between the place where the northerly Corner of M^r. Broughtons ware-House formerly Stood, and the cleft of the Hill; and have prayed the Court of Q^r. Sessions now Sitting to appoint a Jury to Set the value of the Land in order to the Satisfaction of the Owners thereof as the Law directs.

[67.] Feb^{ry} 10th. Tuesday the 16th. Inst^t at two of the Clock in the afternoon is to be the Town meeting for Choyce of Representatives, & M^r. Benj^a. Coleman is Desired to begin S^d. meeting wth. prayer.

At a meeting of John Maryon, Jos. Prout Timothy Clark, John Barnerd, Richard Draper, Gyles Dyer & Robert Howard Select men for the Town of Boston Feb^{ry} 16th 1702

Whereas it doth appear by the Auntient Records of this Town, That two Thousand acres of Land was Granted to be Set apart at the Mount for the use of the Town of Boston (or the Schooll's use) and to be Layd out in the most convenient place then un allotted and Also there was granted five hundred Acres of Land at S^d. Mount Woolliston for the use of the Cannoneer of Boston, besides other Grants of Land for perticuler uses not yet fully Settled, and whereas the Select men of this Town did Some time in or about the year 1658, Order the Laying out of a Certaine Tract of Land at the Said Mount, now accounted within the Town Ship of Brantree, containing two thousand Six hundred & forty Seven Acres be the Same more or Less, according to a plat or draught taken and made by L^t. Joshua Fisher, and the Said Tract of Land did by Lease Let unto Grigory Belcher and to his Assignes, (under the yearly rent therein Exprest) for the Term of forty five yeares next ensueing, the w^{ch}. Term of years being now neer expiring, and the Sayd Tract of Land at the S^d. Expiration to return unto the Select men of Boston [68.] wherefore the present Select men afore said pursuant to afore^{sd} Grants do now Assign and Set apart all that the aforsayd Tract of Land to be and remayn forever hereafter unto the only use benefit and behoofe of the Town of Boston, for the Support of their Schools and defraying the Charges of S^d. Town. Reserveing only Six hundred

forty seven Acres of the Said Land to be layd out of the Same in Such mañer as the Selectmen for y^e time being Shall hereafter appoint for the use of the Cannoneer of this Town, and for other uses, according to the Antient grants of the Inhabit^{ts} of Boston.

Attest JOSEPH PROUT, Town Cler.

February 22th. At a meeting of the Selectmen, Monday the 8th. day of March next at Nine of the Clock in the fornoon is appointed to be a Town meeting for the Choyce of Town officers, for raying of money to defray Town charges and to debate ab^t. any other matters for the benefit of this Town. & M^r. Cotton Mather is desired to be present to begin S^d. meeting wth. prayer.

M^r. Benj^a. Gallop his Petition for a Timb^r. building disallowed. M^r. James Moinzes is desired to undertake for the Town in Securing the Blue Hill Lands to y^e Town & to be p^d. for his Service, & Cap^t. Clark, M^r. Dyer & M^r. Howard are desired to go wth. him to Brantry on y^e 2^d. of March next.

[69.] Feb^{ry} 26. James Banum, a Stranger, who sayes he Lately arrived here with Cap^t. Gerrish, is warned to depart the Town, unless he give Security to Save the Town harmless.

March 29th. 1703. John Buchanan^s Petition to build with Timb^r. disallowed.

The Select men do declare their Opinion that Bills of Credit wth. advance of 5 p^{ct}. may not be taken in Leiw of money due upon Leace or other Specialty.

Rich^d. Hancock^s Petition for Licence to Sell drinck, disallowed.

April 5th. Ordered that a motion be made to the Gov^r & Councell, that the Goods Left after the fire at the dock, for w^{ch} no owner yet appears may be put in to the Town Treasury for the relief of the poor in Case no owner appear.

The price of wheat Stated by the Selectmen for Regulateing y^e Assize of Bread is four Shillings & Six pence p bushall.

Ordered that Information be given to the Grand jury Ag^t. Josiah Sanders his Encroachm^t. on the Highway nigh the South Batrey.

6th. Ditto. Ordered that a Town meeting be on the 12th. Inst^t to Chuse a Comissioner &c. and one Select man, & M^r. Adams to be desired to be there to begin wth prayer.

[70.] April 16th. At a meeting of the Selectmen, M^r. Nathaniell Oliver being present Signified his refuseall of Accepting the Office of a Comissioner, whereunto he was chosen by the Town.

Ordered that the Town Clerke give out warrants for Conveing the Inhabit^{ts}. on Tuseday the 27th. Inst^t. at two of the Clock in the after noon to Chuse four Representatives to Serve at y^e next Gen^l. Assembly, and to Chuse one Constable, and to advise ab^t. any other thing needfull to be debated, And that Tickets for the warn-

ing be printed, and all the Bells ordered to be rung, and a minister spoken to.

Mr. Stephen Minot is desired to have the gate nigh Roxbury repaired.

The Selectmen do by agree^{mt} wth Mr. Stephen Minot Let unto him the House and Land nigh Roxbury Gate in w^{ch}. Edmund Ranger dwelt, from y^e 1st. of May next for the Space of Seven years.

Said Minot at his own Charge to get & Keep S^d. House & fence in Tenantable repaire & So to deliver it at y^e end of the S^d. term, & to take care of keeping the gate nigh Roxbury, and from time to time to procure & Provide two Sufficent Bulls to go on the Co^mon over Summer dureing the S^d. term, S^d. Bulls to be continued there from the 15th. of Aprill to the Last of Octob^r. yearly.

[71.] April 26th. 1703. At a meeting of the Selectmen Ordered that Mr. Ezekie^l Chever be paid by the Treasu^r his Sixty pound Sallery Quarterly from time to time as the Same Shall become due.

Ordered that Mr. John Marrion jun^r. do provide two Bulls to go with the Cows on the Co^mon for the Ensueing Summer. He is also desired and impowered to give Out Tickets to Such persons who have right of Comonage for the going of their cows there this Summer.

George Ripley is appointed Cow keeper for the Ensueing Summer, he to procure Sufficent Assistance, So as that due Care be taken in the discharge of Said Trust. & that he take care of watering the Bulls, & put them up by night in the burrying place or Such places as the Select men Shall appoint. And that he Suffer No Cows to go on the Comon, but Such whose owner Shall first produce a Tickit from Deacon Maryon for its going there and to impound all other Cows found feeding on the Co^mon.

And the Said Cow Keeper is impowered to demand and receive for the performance of his Service two Shilling p head of the Owner of each Cow under his Charge

Ordered that the Treasu^r do Treat wth. Dr. Cook ab^t Setleing the acco^t. of rent due to the Town for the Ground formerly Lett to Mr. Rich^d. Cook deceaced, & Lay the acco^t. thereof before the Select men.

Ordered that for as much as Morto & Syms are behinde of their rent, that they be warned out of the House, they Hire of the Town.

[72.] Aprill 29th. 1703. At a meeting of the Select men upon their Veiw of the Alley or passage Way between the House of Mr. Thomas Fitch and the Land of Mr. William Keen, & finding the distance between the out side of S^d. Fitch his wall & the insid of Said Keens old Cellar wall to be Six foot Nine inches & halfe they do determine Six foot thereof antiently to belong to the Town; And do order that the S^d. Keen do Set the out Side of the wall of his hous w^{ch} he is now about building, to be Six foot distant from S^d. Fitches House leaveing S^d. Space to be an Alley for free passage of the Inhabitants of the Town.

May 11th. Ordered that Notice be given for the removing the Old Watch House by the Dock.

13. Sundry of the ministers in this Town having recommended Mr Nath^l. Williams to be a fitt person to be joyned wth. Mr Chever in the Govern^t of the Latten School, ordered that S^d. Mr. Williams be Treated with ab^t. the Same.

The Selectmen do agree that M^r. Fr. Thrasher do proceed in paveing the way on this Side the Fortification on y^e. neck, S^d. pavem^t. to be Twenty four foot wide, he to be paid for the Same Three pounds for every rod in Length.

Ordered that the two Souther burying places be improved for grazeing the Bulls in for 7 years next & untill M^r. Minots Lease for y^e house next to Roxbury Gate be expired.

[73.] June 28th. Widdow Boylston for a retaylor ;

Elizabeth Brown to Sell Ale, Cyder &c ;

Hannah Duncckling for an Inholder ;

Mary Wright for an Inhold^r ;

Mary Smith for an Inhold^r ;

Provided Midwinter for an Inholder ;

Henry Wright a retailer of drinck ;

Isaac Gamberton a retaylor ;

The Petition of each of the above S^d. p^sons for Liberty to Sell Strong drink by retayle was disallowed by the Select men the 28th. day of June.

Stephen Johns His Petition for Lycence to Sell beer of two pence a quart at the House next Roxbury Gate in w^{ch}. Edmund Ranger formerly dwelt. Approved Jun. 28.

David Mellins being present Sayes he Came from Virginia by Land & hath been in this Town ab^t. Three weekes & hath been Lame ab^t. a fortnight is warned to depart this Town. June 28th.

Granted to Benj^a Eliot the Shop under the Town House formerly Let to John Howard, Scribener, deceaced, for the Term of Seven years from this day at 40 Shill. p annum, June 28th. y^e dementions are wth. inside 9 foot, 8 inches in length & 4 foot 1½ inches in breadth.

Orderd that upon Cap^t. Timothy Clark^s advanceing twenty pounds in bills of Credit to M^r. Francis Thrasher towards his repaireing y^e Neck he Shall be repaid out of the first of y^e bills w^{ch}. comes in of y^e Town rate now to be made.

[74.] Mesu^rs. John Marryon, Rob^t. Howard and John Barnerd are desired to Treat wth. Sam^l. Sewall Esq^r. ab^t. a peice of Land to Enlarge the North burryin' place May 31 & make report to y^e Select men.

Coll. Thom^s. Savage & M^r. Gyles Dyer are desired to get a pump placed in y^e Condit by the dock to be for Publicke use in Case of fire, & to promote the paveing of the Street there ptly at the charge of the neighbourhood & p^tly at y^e Town Charge. June 28th.

Order^d. that a vote be prepared to impower the Overseers to advance of y^e Town Stock towards Teaching the Children to read, of Such parents who are Extream poor. June 28.

The price of wheat Stated by y^e Select men for regulateing the Assize of bread is four Shillings & Six pence p bushall. June 28th.

At a meeting of y^e Select men July 26, Deacon John Marryon is desired to provide a desk & Seat in the Lattin School for M^r. Williams.

Ordered that Elder Joseph Bridgham & Cap^t. James Hill do forth with take down the Timbr^e. over the bridg nigh M^r. Olivers dock and make the Same Secure from Hazzerd to passengers, they being present promise So to do. Andrew Dobbins his Petition for Lycence to Keep a Tavern approved by the Selectmen. July 26 [75.] Mehitabell Bancks her Petitiō for Lycence to Sell Ale, beer & Cyder by retayle Approved by y^e Select men. Susana Campball Widdow her Petition for Lycence to Sell by retayle as well Beer, Ale, Mum & Cyder, as Chocolat, Tea & Coffee. Approved by the Select men. 26 July. Eliz^a. Monck being determined to Lay down her Lycence as an Inholder, and Petitions to Sell Strong drinck as a retayler. Approved by the Select men 26 July. Daniell Turell his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle disapproved July 26th.

Ordered that the Town Treasu^r commence Sutes at Law ag^t the Late Constables & others Indebted to the Town in Case they do not Speedily make pay^{mt}.

July 30th. M^r. Timothy Wadsworth is by the Select men desired to undertake the repaires of the Highway beyond the Gallows at the neck & to be paid his Charge and also allowed for his own time & care.

[76.] August 2^d. Mary Hunting Widd^o. and Thedora Darnton. their Petitions for Lycence to Sell Ale, beer &c. by retayle, was disallowed. Thomas Phillips his petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle as an Inholder was Approved. Aug. 2^d.

Aug. 9th. At a meeting of the Selectmen Henry Sharps Petition to Sell Strong drinck by retayle is disapproved. Agreed that the Select men in their Severall companyes do this weeke take y^e Lists of the Polls, Real Estates, negros &c. in order to y^e Apportioning the Province Tax. And of all free negros in Compliance wth. the order of the Gov^r. and Councell.

John Marrion, Daniell Oliver, Tim^o. Clark, Gyles Dyer, Coll. Tho. Savage, Rob^t. Howard, Thomas Fitch & Joseph Prout w^r Sworn Assessors for this present year befor Je^r. Dummer Esq^r., the 16th August 1703, & M^r. John Barnerd in Like maner Sworn before S^d. Justice 7^{br}. 14.

Ordered that there be posted Notifications to the Inhabit^{ts} to bring in Lists of their Polls & Ratable Estats to the Select men at the Town House on Monday the 23th. Aug at 2 aClock afternoon.

[77.] August 17th. Mary Hunting Widd^o her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle, both without doors & within was approved. by the Select men. Aug 17.

Whereas Rich^d. Hancock, Henry Sharp, & Isaac Gambertoo their Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle have been formerly disapproved by the Selectmen, and whereas the farther Consideration thereof hath been recomended by the Worship full Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Quarter Sessions. S^d. Select men upon a debate thereof do declare that they are Still of oppinon that the granting the Say'd Lycences to S^d. persons. will be a damage to this Town.

August 30. M^r. Stephen Minot his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor at his House Nigh Roxbury Gate is approved by the Selectmen. William Mountfort is ordered to remove the Stones Lyeing on the Highway Leading from the Town House to the dwelling House of Isaac Addington Esq^r.

Septem^r. 3. Elinor Andrews Widd^o, her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor disallowed by the Select men.

[78.] Septemb^r 6th. Lydiah Burrington widd^o, her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle as an Innhold was approved by the Select men. Mary, Wife of William Smith, her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the House of m^r Josiah Woolcot at Scarlets wharf was approved by y^e Select men. M^r. David Jenner his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor was approved by the Select men Sep^t. 26th. Stephen North his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the House where M^r. Tiley dwelt Nigh y^e Town House, was disallowed by y^e Select men. Widd^o Mary Phillips her Petition for Lycence for her Selve to keep a Publick House & to Sell Strong drinck by retayle as an Innhold^r at the House where Sam^l Tiley Lately dwelt nigh the Town House. Approved, by the Selectmen 7^{br}. 10th. Sarah Hudson Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong dring by retayle disallowed Sep^t. 13th.

[79.] Septemb^r 17th. The Selectmen being met to gether on the Land of M^r. Benjamin Mountfort in order to Laying out the Alley of Seven foot wide there, according to y^e Judgment past by the Quarter Sessions, M^r. Benj^a. Mountfort being present, and haveing Staked out S^d. way, on the North Easterly Side of his Garden from the uper end thereof downwards even with the Lower end of M^r. Fosters House, And the S^d. Select men Signifieing unto the S^d. Mountfort their willingness to turn the way So as to avoyd breaking through the Chimneys of his house he the S^d. Muntfort there upon declared his consent that the Sayd way Shall pass from the north west or Lower end of M^r. Fosters house, upon a bevell line through S^d. Mountforts Entry at the westerly end of his House, and the S^d. Select men declared their Acceptance thereof.

Sept^t. 24. Zachery Savery is warned to depart out of y^e Town unless he finde Suretyes.

Septem^r. 28. In consideration of the Petition of Edmund

Ranger & his plea that he hath been at considerable Charge in Additionall buildings at the House he formerly Hired of the Town, the Select men do order that he be abated the Ten pounds Seventeen Shillings and Six pence for w^{ch} he Stands Charged as the ballance of his acco^t in the Town Book.

[80.] November. 29th. Ordered that M^r. Nathan^l. Williams be paid his Sallery as the Same doth become due he haveing entered upon the Service of the Free School the 12th day of July Last. In like maner M^r. Rich^d. Henchman is to be paid his Sallery & rent of y^e Schooll hous, & M^r. John Cole his Sallery quarterly as the Same Shall become due.

John Mallet his Motion to build a windmill at the windmill Hill, on the Co^mon is approved by y^e Selectmen. 9^{br}. 29.

Ordered that the Town Treasu^r do provide Portable boxes to put the Towns bullets into.

Decemb^r. 17. The Select men in answ^r to Co^{ll}. Hobbies Motion do declare their Opinion that their defraying y^e Charge of Coals & Candles for y^e Watch is not for the Towns Intrest & therefor do decline their So doing.

January 25th The price of wheat Stated by y^e Select men for Regulating the Assize of bread is five Shillings p Bushall.

Feb^{ry}. 7th. The Select men being willing [81.] to do what is proper for them to do in order to the putting a finall Issue to all future Controversyes between the Severall parties Claiming Intrest in the undivided or waste Lands at Brantree do propose as followeth viz^t.

That in case the Gentlemen of the Committee for the Heires & Successors of those persons who were the Inhabitants of Boston in the year 1642 do procure the Consent of those persons concerned with themselves, for the putting the five hundred pounds money (for w^{ch} Sayd Lands were Sold) into a Stock to be improved for the benefit of this Town in releiveing & imploying the poor therof and the S^d Stock to be perpetuated for that use.

That then the S^d. Select men will Endeavour the obtaineing a vote of the Inhabitants of this Town to release and Quitt Claime unto the Said Committee & their Assignes All the S^d. Undivided or waste Lands.

Excepting and Reserveing unto y^e Town of Boston All that Tract or Tracts of Land comonly called the blue Hill Lands formerly Leased by the Select men unto Grigory Belcher & as described in a plat or draught thereof made by L^t. Joshua Fisher.

Ordered that the Town Clerk do Signifie the aforesayd Proposall to the Gentlemen of S^d. Committee desireing them to do their part towards a peaceable Setlement as aforesayd.

[82.] Feb^{ry} 8th. Ordered that the Treasu^r Charge M^r. Edw^d. Willis his acco^t. for the Ball. in consideration of Sundryes of y^e Town Stock w^{ch} he had & not yet accounted for.

14. Mr. Daniell Oliver & Jos. Prout by direction of the Select men have agreed wth M^{rs}. Ireland to Let unto her the House & Land formerly John Mathews^s for the term of Seven year, She to pay for the Same Six pounds p Annum & to keep the Same in repaire. Also at the Same time have given John Nicholls a quarters warning to Leave y^e S^d. House.

28th. Mr. John Barnerd, jun^r., haveing at the request of the Select men Set the Towns Library in good order, he is allowed for S^d. Service two of those bookes of w^{ch} there are in y^e S^d. Library two of a Sort.

March. 2, 1704. Orderd that the Town Clerk Isue forth Warrants for y^e warning the Inhabitants of this Town to meet At the Town-House, on Monday the 13th. of this instant March at nine of the Clock to Chuse Town Officers & the Raising of money to defary Town Chargs.

[83.] March 27. The price of wheat Stated by the Selectmen, for Regulating the Assize of Bread is four Shill p. Bushall.

April 10th. The Select men do appoint that on Wednesday the 19th. Inst^r at two of y^e Clock in y^e after noon, be a Town meeting to Chuse one Select man in y^e room of Coll. Savage & three Constables in y^e room of Mesu^{rs} Wyborn, Barbour, & Buttolph.

April 24. John Seward who Sayes he Arived here in the Rook Galley is ordered wth. his family to depart the Town unless he finde Suretye to Save the Town from Charge.

Ordered that Complaint be made to the q^r Session ag^t. Josiah Sanders for Erecting a large paire of Steps in the Highway wher his porch formerly Stood & was Ordered by y^e Q^r. Sessions to be removed

May 1. Orderd that Execution be Extended On Stephen Crane, according to y^e Judg^{mt} of y^e Superiour Court.

[84.] Orderd that the Town Clerk do forthwith prepare Lists in order to the Apportioning y^e Town Tax.

Ordered that the Town Clerk Isue forth his warrants for y^e Convening a Town meeting on Monday y^e 15th. of May Curr^t. for Chooseing four Representatives and One Constable &c. and that Tickets be printed as formerly.

Ordered that Notice be given to Elisha Cooke Esq^r., Sam^l Sewall Esq^r., Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. with the rest of y^e Committee for y^e Proprietors y^t they are desired to meet the Select men at the Town House on Tuesday the 9th. of May Curr^t. at five of the Clock in y^e afternoon, to treat ab^t. Some accommodation for puting an end to all Controversies referring to y^e Lands at Brantree.

Deacon John Marrion is desired to provide Bulls & give out Tickets for Cows as formerly.

George Ripley is appointed Cowkeeper for this year on y^e Same termes & to Attend y^e Same Rules as he was directed by y^e Select men y^e Last year.

May 19. Ordered that the Town Clerk give out warrants for calling a Town meeting On Fryday the 26th. Inst^t to Chuse On Represtitive in y^e Room of Elisha Cook Esq^r.

[85.] May y^e 29th. At a meeting of the Selectmen, Whereas Francis Thrasher of Boston, Clothworker, wth the Approbation & Allowance of the Select men, but, at his own proper Cost & charge, to the value of more then Thirty pounds, hath Layd a large Stone drain in the Street or highway Leading toward the Neck, extending in Length from his own present dwelling House down to the Flats or water side at the Southerly end of the Town, which is not only a Generall good and benefit by freeing the Street from the Usual annoyance with water & mire by the Often Stoppage & breaking of the Small wooden Truncks or drains hereto fore Layd there, but a more perticuler benefit to y^e neighbourhood as a Comon Shore for draining of their Cellars and Convaying away their waste water.

Ordered therefore that no person here after Shall be permitted or Suffered to digg or break up that part of the Street or highway for the Laying or entering of any pipe, trunck or draine into the aforesaid Stone draine, with out first agreeing with the Said Francis Thrasher his heires or Assignes for a priviledge and Right therein, That So he may [86.] be reimbursed part of his Charge Layd-out thereon.

Provided alwayes that in Case the partyes concerned cannot agree on the consideration Sum for Said Liberty, The Select men for the Time being Shall determine and adjust the Same.

June 19th. Ordered that the Town Clerk give out warrants to Call a Town meeting on the 20th. Inst^r. at 8 a Clock in y^e morning for the Townes right in y^e Flats &.

the S^d. meeting being warned was prevented to convene by reason of y^e Tryall of y^e Pirates.

June 26th. Elizabeth Benmore, Eliner Andrews and Mary Wright, their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle, w^r disapproved by the Select men.

Thomas Okes, jun^r., Rich^d. Hancock, Ruth Hetchbone, & M^r. Benjamin Mountfort, their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Inholder w^r disapproved by y^e Select men.

John Gold who Sayes he came lately wth his wife & two Children from Barbados with M^r. John Foster who arived here ab^t. 7 weeks Since is warned out of Town unless he finde Security by y^e next monethly meeting.

[87.] June 27th. Mary Bennet, Widd^o., her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder disallowed by y^e Select men.

June 27th. Voted that it is the Opinion of the Select men to proceed to the building of a new School house according to the

Town vote. And M^r. Daniell Oliver, M^r. Thom^s. Fitch, Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark, & M^r. John Barnerd are desired to advise there about, and to promote the best methodes for the accomplishing there of, and to advise wth M^r. Cheever & M^r. Williams therein.

June 30th. Mesures John Marryon, Dan^l. Oliver, Thom^s Fitch & Joseph Prout declare their Consent that in the Old burrying-place there be a Tombe made for Coll. Page to burry his deceaced wife in.

July 3^d. Thomas Okes jun^r., his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler was approved by y^e Select men.

July 11th. Ordered that the Town Clerk do Signifie unto M^r Nathaniell Williams the Selectmens desire that he continue in his Service for the Town at the Latten Shool, & they will order his pay at y^e Same rate as formerly when the Same Shall become due.

[88.] July 11th. The Select men do desire Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark, M^r. Daniell Oliver, M^r. Thom^s. Fitch & M^r. Rob^t. Howard, together M^r. Gyles Dyer to take a veiw of y^e Townes Land at Brantree, and to Consult ab^t. the improvement thereof.

July y^e 17th. M^r. James Lablond his Petition for Lycence to Sell wine & other Strong drinck by retayle non less than one gallon to any one p^{son} at one time. Approved by the Select men. John Hendersons Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retayle disapproved by y^e Select men. William Phillips his Petition for Lycence to Sell wine and other Strong drinck by retayle as an Inholder at the House in w^{ch}. M^r. Henry Frankling dwells w^{ch} he is now ab^t. to hire of him, disapproved by y^e Select men, July 21st.

William Phillips his Petition for Lycence to Sell wine & other Strong drinck by retayle as an Inholder at the House formerly Occupied as a Tavern by M^r. Henry Franckling, he being now about to remove from thence, and you^r Petitioner ab^t. to hire the Same. Approved by y^e Select men, July 24th.

[89.] July 24th. Ordered that the Town Clerk do in the name of the Select men Signe and present to y^e Q^r. Sessions the Severall Complaints drawn up against Sundry p^{sons} who have made Eneroachments on the Lower Side of the Highway, between y^e drawbridge & the house in w^{ch} Ralph Carter deceaced formerly dwelt.

Agreed wth M^r. John Barnerd as followeth, he to build a new School House of forty foot Long, Twenty-five foot wide & Eleven foot Stud, with eight windows below & five in the Roofe with wooden Casements to the eight Windows, to Lay the lower flwr with Sleepers & double boards So far as needfull, & the Chamber flwr with Single boards, to board below the plate inside & inside and out, to Clapboard the Out side and Shingle the Roof, to make a place to hang the Bell in, to make a paire of Staires up to the Chamber, and from thence a Ladder to the bell, to make one door

next the Street, and a partition Cross the house below & to make three rows of benches for the boyes on each Side the room, to finde all Timber, boards, Clapboards, Shingles, nayles, hinges.

In consideration whereof the S^d. M^r. John Barnerd is to be paid One hundred pounds, and to have the Timber, Boards & Iron worke of the Old School House.

[90.] August y^e 9th. In answer to the Petition of John Mountfort, Jonathan Mountfort, John Farnum, Timothy Wadsworth, Joseph Russell, John Buchanan, & Edward Procter, who do propose that themselves & Such of the neighbourhood who Shall come in as partners will be at the Charge of Sincking well & placing a Pump in the Highway at the Southerly Side or Angle of the House in w^{ch}. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Mountfort deceaced Lately dwelt, at the parting of the two wayes nigh the north meeting House in Boston. The Select men do grant them the Liberty of So doing, On condition y^t. due and effectuall Course be taken to turn & Secure the draines of Any of the neighbourhood, that Shall appear to be in the place where they digg S^d. well.

Aug. 18th. At a meeting of John Marryon, Daniell Oliver, John Barnerd, Gyles Dyer, Robert Howard, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Fitch and Joseph Prout Select men of Boston.

The S^d. Select men haveing deliberatly perused the Town Record in y^e year 1643 referring to the breadth of the Highway from Bendalls Cove to Gallops point, and the Severall records relateing to y^e drawbridge [91.] And also debated and Considered the grievance of Sundry of y^e Inhabitants together wth the Hazzerd of the lives of Passengers, w^{ch} hath been Ocationed by the use of y^e S^d draw bridge in times past They do declare it to be their opinion that the useage and continuance of a draw bridge, over the mill creek, tends to the damage of the Town, by Streightening the passage and Lessening the Stated breadth of the Highway, and they do agree to make Complaint thereof to y^e Court of Gen^{ll} Sessions of the Peace, in order to their rectifieing the Same.

note, that M^r John Barnerd declares his dissent from the afore S^d. vote.

Aug. 28. A Town meeting for the Choyce of one Constable in y^e room of M^r John Burnebey is appointed to be on monday y^e 11th of Sep^r. next at two of y^e clock in y^e afternoon.

29th. All y^e nine Select men w^r. Sworn Assessors before Thom^s. Palmer Esq^r.

Sep^r. 13th. Dan^{ll}. Edwards his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck disallowed.

Ordered that the Town Clerke Signe a complaint ag^t. the draw Bridge & present y^e Same to y^e Q^r. Sessions.

Sep^r 15. Liberty is granted to M^r Simon Willard to dig up y^e

High way from y^e Condit to his House for y^e Laying pipes to Convey water provided he take effectuall care to make good y^e way wth. all convenient Speed

[92.] Septem^{br}. y^e 19th. The price of wheat Stated for regulateing the Assize of Bread is 4/ 8 6^d. p bushall.

Septem^{br}. 25th. Peter Patey Shomaker being present Sayes he came from Haverill with his wife and two Sons, & hath been in this Town a month & three dayes, He is warned by the Select men to depart out of Town wth his family within foreteen dayes, unless he procure Sufficient Security to Save the Town harmles within the S^d. 14 dayes.

Septem^{br}. 26. Ordered that M^r. Tim^o. Wadsworth be desired to take Care of doing what is necessary in repaireing the High way on y^e neck & that as many of the free negros & poor of y^e Town may be imployed therein as Shall be convenient.

Sept^r. 27. Ordered that the Town Clerk make out & return to the Province Treasur^r a Certificate of the Tax Committed to the Severall Constables according to thier Lists.

Ordered that Saturday next be a Town meeting to Chose on Constable

Octob^r 11th.

Andrew Willet
John Elliset
David Crouch
Abram Ruey
Gilbert Cole

} w^r by y^e Select men Chosen Corders
of wood.

[93.] October y^e 18th. Messu^{es} Daniel Oliver, Gyles Dyer and Thomas Fitch are by the Select men appointed & desired to agree wth. Some person or persons here to procure from England one water Engine Sutable for the Extinguishing of fire, and also Brass work & other materiall Sutable for the fixing another and the Charge there of to be paid out of the Treasury according to the Town vote.

Ordered that the complaint ag^t. Encroachments in Draw bridg Street be renued & offered to the Q^r. Sessions at their Adjornm^t.

Octob^r 30th. Mesu^{rs} Daniell Oliver, Gyles Dyer and Thomas Fitch, Haveing made report that they have Sent to England by Cap^t. David Mason, to procure one water Engine wth. Brass and other materalls for a Seacond as more at large, may appear by a note there of under thier hands lieing on file, the Select men do Approve of what they have done therein.

Ordered that M^r. John Barnerd do make House convenient for y^e Laying of wood at the Easterly end of the School-House. And to repaire the fence of the burying place And to Set up a fence before the Schooll House, and to advise wth. M^r. Oliver, M^r. Fitch,

Mr. Dyer, & Cap^t. Clark or any two of them ab^t. what remaynes to be done there.

Ordered that Cap^t. Cyprian Southack be notified that he do forthwith cause to be removed and Carried away All the Earth w^{ch} hath been brought out of his Land & now lying in the Towns Land & High way before his House for as much as the Same is an Incumbrance to the way.

[94.] Novemb^r. 4. Ordered that Joseph Prout as Treasur^r take bond of Joseph Peneman & Eben^r. Crane for payment of £.15-6-2-to be paid by the 12th. of December next, & that upon their giving S^d. bond, he do Signe a receipt to m^r. Sheriffe in full Satisfaction of the Execution ag^t Steven Crane.

Novemb^r 24th. The Selectmen do desire Cap^t Tim^o. Clark & Mr. Tho. Fitch to waite upon his Excellency the Gov^r. & desire him to restrane the French Prisoners from going ab^t. the Town at thier own pleasure, Least there So doing may prove Hazzerdous to this Town.

27th. Jeffery, a Free negro blonging Charlestown, who hath at times been in this Town for ab^t. the Space of a moneth past is by the Select men to depart out of this Town.

Decemb^r. 25th. Ordered, that about four foot of Land of the Northwesterly end of the North burying place be fenced out & added to the breadth of the High way next the Land of Francis Hudson deceaced, & that M^r. John Barnerd is desired to take Care to See it done.

Jan^y 29 or 31. Liberty is granted to L^t. Nathan^l Holmes to burn brick and Lime for the Space of one year next ensueing on his Land Scituate between the Land Rich^d. Paine & the Land formerly Nicholas Baxter over against the land of Joseph Allen at the South end of Boston.

[95.] At a meeting of the Select men the 29th. day of Jan^y.

Whereas the Congregation of French Protestants have for Some years past had their Publick meetings for the worship of God in the Free School-House in Boston, And that they for Some moneths past have mett in another convenient room while the Said School-House was taken down and a more comodious one built in the room there of, the w^{ch}. House being now finished it is Voted that the Said French Congregation have the liberty to meet in S^d. new Schol-House for the Worship of God as formerly they did in the Old.

At a meeting of the Select men the 2^d. day of Feb^y. The price of wheat Stated by them for Regulating the Assize of Bread is five Shillings p. bushall.

At a meeting of the Select men Febr^y y^e 7th. The Petition of John Tortree Francis Breedon, & John Dupee, Elders of the French Congregation, their Petition for Lycence to Erect with Timber a building for a meeting House of Thirty-five foot Long & thirty foot wide on a peice of Land of theirs Scituate between the Land of M^r Samuell Haugh & the Land of M^r Joseph [96.] Malam butting on the Scholl-hous-Lane in Boston, And haveing consulted with the majo^r part of the Justices of the S^d. Town being present who declare their Opinion that it is not convenient to grant y^e Same Since they have the Offer of Free liberty to meet in the New-School-House, that being Sufficient for a far greater number of persons then doth belong to their Congregation, the premises being considered, the S^d. Select men do disallow the S^d Petition.

Febr^y. 15th. Thomas Kenney of Milton proposeth to Hire of the Town ab^t one third part of that Land at Brantree formerly Let to Grigory Belcher & on y^e Easterly Side there of & to have it for 40 years or more.

Febr^y 27th. Ordered that the Town Clerk Isue forth warrants to the Constables to warn the Inhabitants of this Town to meet at y^e Town House on Monday the 12th of march next at nine of the Clock in y^e fore noon, to Chuse Town officers & to raise money to defray the Charge of y^e Town &c. and that notice be given for Ringing the bells for S^d meeting.

[97.] March the 26th 1705. Deacon John Marrion is desired to provide Bulls & give out Tickets for Cows going on the Common according to former usage.

George Ripley is appointed Cow keeper for the year Ensueing on the Same terms as formerly.

George Ripley is ordered and Appointed to impound any Horse dry Cattell or Sheep w^{ch} Shall be Suffered or found to go at large or feed on the Comon, against the Town order in that case made the 12th. of May 1701.

Aprill 3^d. Agreed wth Sam^l. Millar to Let unto him all that Tract of Land at Brantree called the Blue Hill Land for the ensueing year he paying to the Same the Sum of twelve pounds, reserving liberty to Stephen Crane & John Jorden the liberty of enjoying what they possess ther of for S^d. term they paying their proportionable parts of S^d rent, of w^{ch}. S^d. Millar is to treat with them & make report there of to the Select men on y^e first monday in May.

Aprill the 5th. At a meeting of the Select men, being present.

Daniell Oliver
Cap^t. Tim^o Clark
Thomas Fitch
Thomas Jackson
Joseph Prout,

Select men,

[98.] Also Peter Hauksworth
 Elisha Webb
 Benjamin Emons
 Hopestill Foster,
 Constables.

The S^d. Select men & Constables did with joynt consent chuse Cap^t. Ephraim Savage to the Office of Sealer of weights & meass-
 ures for the Town of Boston.

The S^d. Select men do unanimously agree and concur with her Maj^{ties} Justices, Resideing within the Town of Boston, to the choyce of master & wardens for the Worke-Hous of S^d. Town.

That is to Say Simion Stoddard Esq^r. to be the Master & the rest of the Gentlemen of the Overseers of the poor to be the wardens, to Govern & Regulate the S^d. worke-house for the year ensuing.

Ordered that notice be given to Elisha Cook Esq^r. Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. & the rest of the Owners of the water mills in Boston, that they do forthwith make or cause to be made & maintained a Sufficient passable & Safe way or Bridge for Horse & Cart, over the Mill creek at the High way in the Lower Street between the Dwelling House of M^r. [99.] Gyles Dyer & the Houseing of M^r. James Barton, according as it was by the Select men en-
 joynd on the Grantees of the Cove & Land for the Erecting of the S^d. water mills, the 31 of 5th. m^o. 1643 & that m^r. James Maxwell do forth with notifie them there of.

April 23th. William Ireland, Jonathan Eustice & Abraham Townsend being chosen by the Select men of Boston to joyn with Major John Cutler, Nathaniell Dows & M^r. John Tufts to run the line & renue the bound markes between Boston & Charles-
 town, they did accordingly meet on the Last Tuesday of march 1705 and agreed in the reneweing S^d. bound markes as appears by a return under their hands.

Jeremiah Belcher, John Floyd, Thomas Prat, Samuell Breeden & Thomas Fitch being chosen by the Select men of Boston did on the 17th of April 1705 meet with Samuell Buckman, John Dexter & Lemel Jenkins pambulators for the Town of Malden & run the Line between Boston and Malden and renewed the Antient bound markes as p a certificate thereof under the hand of M^r. Thomas Fitch.

Cap^t. Timothy Clarke & M^r. Thomas Fitch with Severall other persons appointed by the Selectmen of Boston to run the Line between Boston and Reading did on y^e 17th. of Aprill go to the S^d Line, at the time & place appointed and found no persons ap-
 pearing there for S^d. Town of Reading.

[100.] Aprill the 23. Samuell Aspinwall and John Druce being chosen as p'ambulators for Boston to run the Line between Boston and Roxbery did accordingly meet with Samuell Williams and Samuell Crafts for Roxbery on the 17th. of Aprill curr^t. & did joyn with them in renewing the bound mark between the S^d. Townes.

Cap^t. Elisha Bennet, Jonathan Bill Sen^r., John Center, Thomas Berry and Cap^t. Timothy Clark, being chosen to that Service by the Select men of Boston did on the 17th day of Aprill 1705 meet & joyn with L^t. Sam^l. Johnson, John Diver & William Meriam who w^r. appointed by the Town of Lyn and did then run y^e line between Boston and Lyn and renewed the Ancient bound markes between the S^d Townes as p a Certificate there of under the hand of Cap^t Timothy Clark.

[101.] Aprill the 23^d. At a meeting of Joseph Prout, Capt. Tim^o Clark, John Barnerd, Thomas Fitch, Thomas Jackson, Elias Heath & Daniell Powning, Selectmen. The S^d Selectmen being Informed that Cap^t John Ballentine wth Some other persons are now about to Raise Timber over the Bridge nigh unto the House of M^r Sam^l Wentworth in order to making the Same a draw bridge.

Ordered that notice be given to the Owners of the water mills, and to the S^d. Cap^t. Ballentine and the workemen which are or shall be found at worke about y^e Same. that the Select men do forbid them and every of them the makeing any further progress in placing any Timber over head in order to the makeing a draw bridge there.

And that those who are concerned be notified forthwith to repaire and make the Bridge under foot Sufficent for Safe passage of Horse and Cart.

And that M^r. James Maxwell do forthwith give notice as afore said.

Voted & aged unto by the abovesaid Select men (Except M^r. Elias Heath and M^r. John Barne who declare their dissent.

Ordered that the Town Clerke give out warrant for warning a Town meeting on monday the 14th. of may next at two of the Clock in the after noon to chuse Representatives, One Select man, Six Overseers of the Poor, & one Constable, And to agree upon raising money to defray the Carges of the Town.

[102.] Aprill the 24th. At a meeting of Daniell Oliver, Cap^t. Timothy Clark, Thomas Fitch, Thomas Jackson, Daniell Powning & Joseph Prout Sel. men. The S^d. Select men being Informed that Sundry persons are Now at worke in raising Timber in order to y^e makeing a drawbridge over the mill creek in the High way, nigh unto the House of M^r. Sam^l. Wentworth, they went unto y^e S^d. Bridge & findeing that the worke-men were gon from S^d. worke, And M^r. James Barnes being then in S^d. M^r. Wentworths Shop Said that he did imploy S^d. worke men in raising the Timber over S^d. Bridge and was to pay them their wages, The S^d. Select men did then forbid y^e S^d. M^r. Barnes, and also Cap^t. John Ballentine (who was then present) to make any further progress in placeing Timber Over head for the makeing a drawbridge there.

Aprill 30th. The price of wheat Stated by the Select men for regulating the Assize of bread is four Shilling & Six pence.

Ordered that Such of the Constables who are most be hind hand in makeing paym^t. of the rates committed to them to Collect be Sued by the Town Treasurer.

[103.] May the 11th. Ordered that about two Acres of the Common Nigh Roxbury gate on the Northly Side of that Land formerly Let to Edmund Ranger, be forthwith fenced in to be improved as a pasture to Keep the Town Bulls in, And that Cap^t. Timothy Clark, Mr. Daniell Oliver, Mr. Thomas Fitch & Mr. Elias Heath or any three of them be desired to Stake out S^d. Land and agree with Some meet person to fence the Same.

May 28th. Mr. John Barnerd is desired to repara the watch House at the north end of y^e Town.

June 22th. The price of wheat this day Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is four Shillings p. Bushall.

June the 25th Dorothy Hawkins Widd^o. her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor was allowed by the Selectmen.

John Bull his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder Approved by the Select men.

Anne More, John Barrel, the wife of Josiah Sanders, Damaris Robinson, Joseph Malam, Daniell Turell & John Winter, their Severall Petitions to Sell Strong drinck by retayle disallowed by the Select men.

James Farrise, Daniell Edwards, Benjamin Johns, John Dinsdale, & Ann Hawkins their Sever. Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders disallowed by the Select men.

[104.] June the 25th. The Select men upon their vei^w thereof do declare agains Mr. James Lablond his Laying Timber and raseing the Street before his Hous in maner of a wharfe as it is now begun, and do for bid Edward Mortemore (whom they finde at worke there on) from proceedin any further in the S^d. worke.

Anna the wife of Phillip Eades being present Saith that She removed from Charles town to Inhabit in this Town ab^t. the middle of Feb^{ry} Last, Mr. James Maxwell haveing ab^t. a moneth Since warned her to depart out of Town, the Select men do now give her the like warning.

July the 12th. The Select men of Boston haveing considered the Notification from the Justices of the Court of Gen^l. Sessions of the Peace holden at Boston, dated this day Signifieing that Daniell Edwards Benjamin Johns & Thomas Webber have Petitioned them to be Inholders and John Barrel & Joseph Maylem to be retailors within the Town of Boston for the year ensueing and that their Petitions will be allowed of if the S^d Selectmen have no Objections ag^t them.

Upon the perusal there of the S^d. Select men do declare it to be

their Opinion that there are more then [105.] enough of Such Lyncenced Houses Already, and that the now granting of more will be of Ill consequence to this Town, upon w^{ch}. will other considerations, the Said Select men did lately disallow the Petitions of Sundry persons Petitioning for Such Lyncences, among whom were all the persons afores^d. Except Thomas Webber who Layd no Such Petition be for y^m.

July the 16th. The Select men haveing this day Signed a Lease to Sam^l. Millar for all the blue Hill Land at Brantree (w^{ch}. was formerly Leased to Grigory Belcher) for the Space of One year, It is by the S^d. Select men consented and agreed unto that if the S^d. Samucll Millar Shall here after make Appear that he is at Extraordinary Charge in procureing a convenient way unto y^e S^d. Land, or Obstructed in the improvement there of for want of S^d. way that then he Shall have a competent allowance made him, either in renewing his Lease, or in abateing part of this years rent.

July the 30th. Ruth Hetchbone widdow for her Selfe and Mary Smith on behalfe of Benjame Wardell, Petitioning for Lyncence to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders w^r. disallowed by the Select men.

The Select men haveing Take y^e Lists of y^e Inhabitants on y^e 18th. Instant in order to apportion the Province & Town Rates, do conclude to Set ab^t. S^d. worke.

[106.] Obediah Wakefeeld Sen^r. being now about to dig a well on his Land on the West^{ly} corner of his new House butting on the broad Street Leading from the Mill bridge towards Winisimit Ferry at the north end of Boston and finding him Selfe Straighted for room he desires Liberty from the Select men that he may digg about two foot into the Street or high way for the Inlargement of his Said Well, on condition where of he will cover and pave over and So maintaine and Secure that part there of w^{ch} he diggs in the Street, and will place & maintaine a pump in S^d. well wholly within his own land Liberty is therefore granted by the Select men as aforsayd.

John Farnum being about to dig a well in the Cellar under his House over against the House of M^r. Jonathan Mountfort at the North end of Boston. And that So he may have the conveniency of puting into the S^d. well a pump to Stand wholly within S^d. Cellar. He prayes that Liberty may be granted him to digg ab^t two foot of the S^d. Well into the Street or Highway and on condition thereof he will Sufficiently cover & pave over that part of the S^d. well w^{ch} Shall Stand in the Street & So maintaine the Same at all times hereafter.

Granted as afore said by y^e S^d Select men the day above S^d.

Georg Webber being present Sayes he is a Sho-maker & that he lately dwelt at Kittery, and that he removed from thence into this Town ab^t. eleven weeks Since & that his wife came ab^t five weeks Since, the Select men do warn him wth. his wife to depart the Town unless he find Suretyes within 8 days next.

[107.] August the 1st. Voted by the Select men that dureing the time of Apportioning the Province & Town Rates for this present year that any of the S^d. Select men who Shall neglect to make his or their Appearance as Such time and place as Shall from time to time be agreed on and appointed to attend the S^d Service Shall pay four pence for each delinquency as a fine to the use of the Select men.

The Assessors oath as by Law prescribed was this day by Justice Palmer, administred to and taken by all the nine present Select men for the Apportioning the Province Tax for this present year.

For the Encouragement of the Severall Gentlemen whose Lands border on the Great Street below the Town House who are now about to pave at their Own charge a considerable part of the S^d. Street.

The Select men do by their Vote agree that they will take care to defray (at the Town Charge) one halfe of the Charge of paving the Lower part of S^d Street Viz^t. from M^r. Dummers corner downwards.

Ordered that Notification be posted Signifieing to the Inhabitants within this Town to bring in Lists of thier Polls & Ratable Estates to the Select men at the Town House on wednesday the 8th. of August cur^t. at three of the Clock in the after noon; And that the Inhabitants of Rumny marsh and Muddy River do bring in theirs the fifteenth of Aug. at three of the Clock as afore S^d.

[108.] Ordered that the Town Clerk do write to the Constables of Rumny marsh & Muddy River to take & bring in Lists of their Inhabitants & they Shall have reasonable Satisfaction allowed them for the Same.

August the 3^d. Hannah Fitchue, her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor disallowed by the Select men.

August the 10th. Samuell Kendall his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the House in w^{ch} Jonas Clay Lately dwelt disallowed by the Select men and againe disallowed Aug. 13th.

Habija Savage his Petition for Lycence to Erect wth. Timb^r a building for Shops of twenty foot wide Ninety foot Long & Sixteen or otherwise of ten foot Stud on his Land or wharfe formerly M^r. Andersons at the north end of Boston disallowed Aug. 10th.

M^r. James Lablond is ordered to remove & carry away the wood & Timber w^{ch} he hath caused to be layd in the High way (in Manner of a wharfe) before his House & Land. And Liberty is granted him to make a foot way next his Land there not exceeding Six foot wide (provided) he Lay it considerably Lower then it now is.

[109.] August 27th. At a meeting of the Select men, Jabez Alford being present Sayes he came from Carolina & hath been in this Town ab^t. a moneth. He is warned to depart the Town or to finde Suretyes to Save the Town frō charge.

Septemb^r 3^d. Dorcas Hisket her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor disallowed.

Septemb^r 24th. Richard Virgin being present Sayes he came from Chelmsford into this Town Some time in May Last, the Select men do warn him to depart out of the Town or to finde Suretyes to Indempnifie the Town from Charge at or before the next monethly meeting.

25th. Cap^t Timothy Clark & M. Daniell Oliver are desired to Agree wth. Some meet pson to repaire the High way near Roxbury gate.

Sep^t. 28. Upon Complaint made y^t. y^e Chimnyes of the Rose & Crown Tavern nigh the Town House is defective & dangerous, the Select men upon their veiw there of & also upon the report made by John Kneeland & Thom^s Adkins two masons whom they have desired to Veiw the Same, the S^d. Select men have warned M^{rs}. Mary Phillips the Owner of S^d. House to Cause the S^d. Chimnyes to be forthwith Sufficently Ammended & repaired.

Octob^r. 3^d. Madam Coopers Petition that Lycence may be granted to Sam^l Kendall to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the Green Dragon, disallowed by y^e Select men.

[110.] October the 5th. The Select men haveing Now Apportioned the County Tax do order the Town Clerk to give war-rants to the Constables to Collect the Same.

29th. John Henderson & Joseph Hillard being Lately come from Salem to reside in this Town do Stand Warned to depart wth. their families unless they finde Suretyes of 60^l each to Save y^e Town harmless.

Margaret Benton & George Webber obtruding themselves on this Town the Select men do order M^r. Maxwell to procure a war-rant from one of the Justices to remove y^m out of Town.

The Select men considering the Notification they have this day recd. from the Court of Gen^l. Sessions of the Peace Signifieing that they do Allow Sam^l. Kendall to be an Inholder at the House comonly Called y^e Green Dragon unless the Select men have Ojections to the contrary. The S^d. Select men do their fore Signifie to S^d. Court, that (he being a Stranger) they have made enquiry concerning him, & finding the Charecter given of concerning him not to be Encouraging did formerly disallow his Petition and Since being enformed that he hath Lately been Convict of Keeping bad orders in his House they are of Opinion that he is not a Sutable person to be admitted to keep a Tavern in this Town.

[111.] Novemb^r. the 9th. Ordered that the Treasu^r take care for the payment of the Severall School-masters out of the first mney he can procure.

Novemb^r. 26. The Price of wheat Stated by y^e Select men for Regulating the Assize of bread is 4/8, 6 p bushall.

Decemb^r. 3^d. The price of wheat Stated by y^e Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is five Shillings p bushall.

At a meeting of the Select men Decemb^r. 31th. George Mainard being present Sayes he came Last from York & hath been in this Town ab^t. two moneths, the Select men warn him to depart the Town unless he bring Surity to Save the Town harmless between this & the next monthly meeting.

At a meeting of the Select men Jan^{ry} 28th. Ordered that Complaint be given in unto the Justices now Sitting in Q^r. Session Ag^t. John Gerrish for Incloseing eighteen foot & halfe in Length & two foot eight Inches in Breadth of the Street or highway on the South Side of the Town House.

Henry Lane being present Sayes his by trad a Cooper. & that he came heither from Barbados with Cap^t. Flint & hath been in this Town about Six weeks, the Select men do warn him to depart out of Town.

[112.] Feb^{ry} the 26th. Thomas Trot moves for Liberty to Set a Smiths Shop on the Highway at y^e north Side of the gate next to Roxbury the w^{ch} the Select men do allow provided the Same continue there dureing the pleasure of the Select men for the time being & that he remove the Same when they Shall Signifie the Same to be an agreevance.

Ordered that the Town Clerk Isue forth warrants to the Constables to warn the Inhabitants of this Town to Convene at the Town House on Monday the eleventh of March next to Chuse Select men and other Town Officers to Serve for the year ensuing & to Raise money to defray the Town Charges.

March the 18th. 1705/6. At a meeting of the Select men chosen the 11th. of March curr^t. Cap^t. Thomas Fitch, Mes^{rs} Timothy Thornton. & M^r. Daniell Oliver did declare their refusall to Accept of the office of Select men for the year ensuing.

And at the Same meeting Mes^{rs} John Barnerd, Daniell Powning, Thomas Cushing, Samuell Greenwood & Joseph Prout, did chuse M^r. Samuell Plummer to Serve to be Veiwer & Surveyor of Cask made for Tar Pitch, Turentine & Rosin within this Town, not only for Gageing S^d. cask before they are filled but for Serching & proving them after wards & marking Such as he Shall finde Mercantable.

[113.] Aprill the 5th 1706. The Select men do concurr wth. her Maj^{ties} Justices resideing within the Town of Boston in the Choyce of Simion Stoddard Esq^r to be the master and the rest of the Gentlemen of the overseers of the Poor of S^d. Town to be the wardens of the work house in Boston afore said for y^e year ensuing.

The Selectmen Who appeared on the 25th. of March being their

usuall time of meeting did order a Town meeting to be called on fryday the 29th of March at two of the clock in the afternoon for the raising of money, the Choyce of Select men in the Room of Mesu^r Timothy Thornton, Daniell Oliver, Thomas Fitch, & Thomas Jackson who have refused to Serve & in the room of others who may yet declare thier refusall to accep^t, & for the choyce of Overseers of the poor & filling up Vacancyes of Constables & other Town officers & to debate ab^t any other matter for the benefit of S^d. Town. (note that this order Should have been entered in its place before the former w^{ch}. was omitted by mistake.)

April 26. The Select men do agree that Tuesday the 14th. of May next at nine of the Clock in the fore noon be a Publick Town meeting for the choyce of Representitives & the Supplying the numb^r. of Select men in the room of those who have refused to Serve.

May 27th. Ordered that the Town Clerk do give forth warrants to warn a Town meeting on Monday the 10th. of June next at Nine of the clock in y^e forenoon to chuse five Select men in the room of Mesu^r Thorton, Oliver, Fitch, Jackson, & Greenwood who do refuse to Serve.

[114.] June 10th. The Select men do Order that y^e Town Clerk Issue forth warrants for a Town meeting on Wednesday the Twelth Cur^t. at two of the Clock for considering ab^t. Fortifieng the Town & raysing money for the Same & also for a further Supply of the Treasury.

June 18th. Voted by the Select men that in the Assessing the rates for this present year each of the Select men who shall faile to meet within halfe an hour after the time agreed upon for each meeting, at the place appointed for the Same Shall forfeit and pay the Sum of four pence for each neglect to the use of the company.

June 24th. Ann Moor the wife of Robert Moor at Elder Copps Brick House nigh M^r. Joshua Gees building yard, & Elizabeth Jackson widdow at the South Easterly end of Mad^m. Middlecots House next Widdow Checkleys are each of them Approved by the Select men to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders at their S^d respective Houses.

John Tartarion distiller Petitioning to Sell Strong drinck as a retailer at his House nigh M^r. Joshua Gees, is by the Select men Allowed that he Sell by retaile, only Such Spirits as him Selfe Shall distill.

[115.] Allexander Chamberline, Mary Ireland, Sarah the wife of Isaac Robinson, Mary Hands & Richard Hancock, their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck by retaile w^r. disallowed by the Selectmen.

At a meeting of the Select men M^r. Exercise Connunt is nominated and appointed, to Inform against and prosecute all persons who Shall hereafter Transgress the Town order relateing to Reg-

ulateing of buryalls, and the Selectmen will take care that he Shall be allowed a competent recompence for his Service therein.

Ordered that the Severall bell ringers within this Town, at their Tolling of Bells for funeralls, Shall Turn up an Hour glass at the begining of the Second bell for each Funerall on week dayes, and at the begining of the first bell for funeralls on Lords dayes and by their Information to Assist M^r. Exercise Cunnunt or whom else the Select men Shall appoint, of what they Shall know relateing to the breach of the Town order for regulating of buryalls, or for y^e preventing thereof. And they are likewise directed to give notice to all persons who Shall bespeak the Tolling y^e bell for any funerall, that care is taken to prosecute the breach of S^d. Town order.

June 25th. Mary, the wife of David Basset, her Petition to Sell Strong drinck by retaile is disallowed by the Select men.

[116.] June 26th. Sarah wife of John Tedman her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor. disallowed by y^e Select men.

July 1. Ruth Hetch bone her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is disallowed by y^e Select men and Thomas Everdines Petition for the like liberty was at the Same time like wise disallowed.

July 5th. Allexander Fullertons Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is disallowed.

July 9th. Sarah Squire, Widdow, her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inhold^r is disallowed.

July 12. The Price of wheat Stated by y^e Selectmen for regulating the Assize of bread is five Shilling & Six pence p bushall.

The Select men do agree to take y^e Lists of Polls & Estates in this Town on Monday the 15th. Inst^t. in order to apportioning the Tax.

Information being given to the Select men that the Chimnyes of the House in w^{ch}. Obediah Proctor dwells is defective they do appoint M^r. James Hawkins [117.] and M^r. Samuell Durham to survey the S^d. Chimnyes, and they are desired to make report to the Select men at their next meeting how they finde the Same.

At a meeting of the Select men the 18th. day of July 1706.

Information being given by M^r. James Hawkins and M^r. Samuell Durham who were appointed to Survey the Chimnyes of the House in w^{ch} M^r. Obediah Procter now dwells, That the S^d. Chimnyes are defective and not fitt to be made use of, without great danger to the Inhabitants of S^d. Town.

Ordered that notice be forth with given to the S^d. M^r. Obediah Proctor that he must forbear the makeing, or keeping fire in any of the S^d. Chimnyes untill the Same are rebuilt, or Sufficiently repaired to the Satisfaction of the S^d. Select men.

Joseph Malam^s Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor. dis-

allowed July 18. Sarah wife of Isaac Robinsons Petitiō to Sell drinck as a retylor disallowed July 23. Sarah Squire Widd^o her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder being againe revived is allowed. July 23th. Ruth Hetchbone her Petition to Sell drinck as an Inhold^r being againe revived, is disallowed July 24.

25. Ordered that there be posted up Notificaitō for the Inhabitants to bring in Lists of their Polls & Estates to y^e Selectmen at y^e Town House on Monday y^e 12 of Aug. at 3 of y^e Clock & y^t the T. Clerk write to y^e constable of R.[umney] Marsh to take & bring a List of their Inhabitts.

[118.] July 29. Henry Sharps Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inhold^r is disallowed by y^e Select men.

Mary Wright dat^r of Sam^l. Greenwood her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder disallowed July 29th. And Grigory Sugers his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inhold^r. disallowed July 29.

July 31. All the 9 Select men w^r Sworn Assessors for this present year before Justice Lynde.

August 26. Sam^l. Pitcher who Sayes he came Lately from Milton being before warned out of y^e Town by M^r James Maxwell, Stands warned to depart the Town, Unless he procure Suretyes to Indempnife the Town within eight dayes next following.

Septemb^r. 4th. Liberty is granted to M^r. Eneas Salter & he is ordered to Stop the Cart way in the broad Street below the Town house for the Security of the paveing which he is now ab^t. to accomplish there.

Septemb^r. 30th. William Ireland for himselfe and Thomas Prat moves to renew his former agreem^t. ab^t. the the repaire of their part of the High way at Rumny marsh, the Select men to Consent to continue S^d. agreement for Seven years Longer provided they become Obliged to p^rform their part.

[119.] October the 1st. The Select men upon treating wth. M^r. Sam^l. Bridg ab^t Collecting the Province Tax desired him to Set the Lowest rate he wold take for collecting the Same, he gave his answere that four pence on the pound was the Lowest he would accept, the S^d. Select men by their vote refused to comply wth his demand, and concluded to commit the Lists of rates to the Sevrall Constables.

October 2^d. Ordered that the Town Clerk do Signe a Certificate & deliver to the Province Treasurer of the Sevrall Sumes of the Province Tax committed to the respective Constables.

Ordered that the Town Clark do Signe & give forth warrants to the Constables for collecting the County Tax.

The Select men being notified by the Q^r. Sessions that they have

Allowed Mr. Henry Sharps Petition to Sell Strong drinke as an Inholder. They do reply that they formerly disallowed his Petition for the Same considering that there are more then enough Publick Houses in that part of the Town already. And they do now declare their Opinion that the granting the Same tends to the hurt of this Town.

Octobr^r. 14. Ordered that the Town be warned to meet on Monday the 21th. cur^t. at rine of the Clock in y^e fore noon to consider and advise ab^t. what the Committee Shall Lay before them relateing to the New wharfe att Merryes poynt & to agree ab^t. raiseing more money for Secureing & finishing the Same.

[120.] Octobr^r. 14th. Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark & Mr. James Barnes are desired by the Select men to give directions to Mr. Eneas Salter about closing up the worke of the Pavement So as to Secure the Gutter runing by the South corner of the Town House.

Octobr^r. 21. The Price of Wheat Stated by the Selectmen for regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings p. bushall.

William Curtice a Baker who Came into this Town from Engl^{wth} Cap^t. Pitts. Stands warned to depart the Town unless he procure Security to Indemnifie the Town by y^e Last monday in November next w^{ch}. warning was given him y^e 8th. of Octobr^r.

William Thwings Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinke by retaile as an Inholder at his House Over ag^t. the House of William Jepson in the Lane nigh unto the Mill Bridge in Boston. Allowed by the Select men, the 28th. of Octobr^r.

Decemb^r. 9th. The price of Wheat Stated by y^e Selectmen for regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings & Six pence p. bushall.

January y^e 15th. Whereas the Select men have Lately made application to his Excellency the Governor for the reforming the Watch within this Town, who was pleased to Signifie unto them, that in case they do provide a Select watch, & Signifie unto him in writeing their being ready with Such watch, [121.] that then he will give order to the Officers of the militia to forbear the continuance of the millilitary watch untill further Order, and the Selectmen being of opinion that it will be a great ease & conveniency to the Inhabitants of this Town to revive and maintaine a Select watch as formerly, they do agree Severally to Look out for meet persons to be imployed in that Service and father to consult ab^t the Same at their next meeting on monday next in y^e evening.

January 20th. The Price of wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Seven Shilling p. bushall.

Jan^{ry} 21. The Severall persons Nominated and chosen by the Select men to Serve as a Select watch in this Town dureing Such

time as his Excellency the Governor Shall be pleased to order the Suspending of a Military watch, being present whose names as as followeth. viz^t.

William Phelps
James Moseman
John Grant
Michael Hamelton
John Ricks
Rich^d. Bason

Gilbert Cole
Nathaniel Pulman
Exercise Connunt
James Thornbery
Andrew Willet
John Gaud

They and each of them Severally did accept & undertake to perform S^d Service.

And the Select men did agree that they each of them Should be pd. forty Shillings p. moneth for y^e Service [122.] And for as much as the S^d Select men have nominated two of the S^d. watchmen Viz^t. M^r. James Thornbery & M^r Exercise Connunt to be the Overseers of y^e S^d. Watch they do agree that y^e S^d. Overseers Shall be pd. five Shillings p moneth more that is to say Each of them forty five Shillings p. moneth.

Ordered that an address in writing be presented to his Excellency the Gov^r. by by the Town Clerk Signifieng viz^t.

That the Select men of the Town of Boston being lately Informed by Coll. Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. of your Excellencys Gratifieng their request in admitting an alteration in y^e watch of S^d. Town. pursuant thereunto the S^d. Select men have procured twelve Able men to Serve as a Select Watch (agreeable to what the Law provides in the vacancy of a Military Watch) who are ready to attend S^d. Service So Soon as yo^r Excell^{cy} Shall be pleased to dismiss the present Millitary Watch.

His Excell^{cy} being pleaced on y^e 22th. curr^t to give order to Coll^o. Sam^l. Checkly to dismiss the S^d. Millitary Watch untill the 20th of March Next.

The S^d. Select watch was directed to enter upon their work on Thursday y^e 23th. of Jan^{ry} at night.

[123.] At a meeting of the Justices, Select men & Overseers of the Poor the 27th of Jan^{ry} 1706/7 Agreed that they will Vissit the Familyes of this Town On Wednesday the 5th of Feb^{ry} next. and that the like Vissits be made once in every quarter of the year ensueing, in Order to prevent & redress disorders.

No 1

Elisha Hutchinson }
John Foster } Esqrs.
John Barnerd Select m̄, with the Consta. & Tithing m̄

2

John Clark Esq^r.
Joseph Prout, Select m̄ wth. y^e Consta. & Tything men

3

Thomas Brattle }
 Edward Lyd } Esq^{rs}.
 Thomas Cushing Select m̄
 Henry Dering Overseer wth. y^e Consta & Tithingmen

4

Paul Dudley }
 Sam^l. Lynde } Esq^{rs}.
 Cap^t. Thom^s. Hutchinson Select m̄
 John Pitts Overseer wth. y^e Consta & Tithingmen.

5

Je^r. Dummer }
 Thom^s. Palmer } Esq^{rs}.
 William Clark }
 James Barnes Selectm̄ wth. y^e Consta & Tithingmen.

6

Pen Townsend }
 Eliakim Hutchinson } Esq^{rs}.
 Simion Stoddard }
 Daniel Powning Select m̄ wth the Consta & Tithingmen

7

Samuell Sewall }
 John Walley } Esq^{rs}.
 Daniel Oliver Select m̄
 John Borland Overseer wth y^e Consta & Tithingmen

8

Edward Bromfeeld Esq^r.
 Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark Select m̄
 William Welsteed Overseer wth the Consta & Tithing men.

[124.] Feb^{ry} 3^d. Henry Sharp haveing revived his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is by the Select men disapproved. Sam^l. Green Cooper his petition to build a dwelling House to joyn to his fathers, partly wth. Timber is disallowed by the Select men.

Feb^{ry} 18. Cap^t. Thom^s Hutchenson is desired to provide a hammer, a Lanthorn & a rope for each of the two new Water Engines.

24. Widd^o. Francis Curwithy hath Liberty from y^e Select men to Set Shores in y^e Street to Support her fence & that the Same be continued only dureing the Select mens pleasure.

Ordered that the Town Clerk give out Warr^{ts}. for a Town Meeting to be on Monday the 10th of March next at nine of the clock for choyce of Town officers & to raise money.

Ordered that Co^l Sam^l. Checkley Shall be allowed what Shall appear to be just for the coals of his expended by the Select watch.

Nicholas Warner haveing been formerly warned to depart the Town being present Saith that he came into this Town from his Land lieng beyond Malbrow not belonging to any Town Ship) Some time in August Last, & that he is above 80 years of age and Infirm of body & now warned by the Select men. Feb^{ry} 24th.

Silvanus Warrow a Molato man being lame Sayes he formerly belonged to Bristoll & came from thence into this Town the 1st of Novemb^r Last past, the Select men do warn him to depart the Town unless he bring Sufficient Security to Indempnifie the Town from Charge.

[125.] March 3^d. 1706/7. Cap^t. Timothy Clark & M^r. James Barnes are desired to move the Representatives of this Town to Endeavour the obtaining a Law to Enable the Assessors of the Province Tax to Apportion the Town & county Rates.

Complaint being made by Severall considerable persons of the neighbourhood that there is a bakers oven is about to be Set up in the House nigh unto M^r. Rich^d Draper belonging to M^{rs}. Susanna Stoddard widdow, the w^{ch} hath been viewed by Severall of the Select men & judged that the Setting S^d oven there may be Hazzerdous of fire.

Ordered that M^r. James Maxwell give notice to M^{rs}. Stoddard and any workmen who Shall be found to Erect S^d. oven, that y^e Select men do forbid the Setting a Bakers, or common oven there.

Ordered that Cap^t. Timothy Clark do deliver two barrells of the Townes Powder to Thom^s Palmer Esq^r. & Cap^t. Thomas Fitch being of the Committee for a fire meeting in Boston, w^{ch}. powder is to be by them Kept in readyness for the Townes Service for blowing up Houses in case of Fire, untill furder order & directiō from the Select men, & that a rec^t. or a Certificate thereof be Lodged withe the Town Treasurer.

Coll^o. Samuell Checkley was by the Select men after their Signeing the Last years draughts allowed £4. 10. 0. for 3 load of coal w^{ch} he had Layd in for the watch.

March 23th 1707. The price of wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shilling & Six pence p bushall.

[126.] Edward Prat & wife who Are lately come into this Town being present, he Sayes he belongs to Taunton & that he hath been in this Town, off & on ab^t four moneths, his wife Sayes She dwelt Last at Mendham & that She hath been in this Town ab^t a fortnight, the Select men do now warn them both to depart out of this Town. March 31th.

Mary, wife of John Phips, being present Saith She belongs to Sherborn & that She belongs to Sherborn & hath been in this Town ab^t. a moneth, & that her husband is Lately gone to Sea, the Select

men do now warn her to depart out of this Town unless within one moneth next She bring Surties to Save the Town from Charge.

April 8th. In answ to the motion of M^r. John Hubbert, the Select men do admit that S^d. M^r. Hubbert may have & make use of the materialls for Wire-drawing w^{ch}. are now in the Town House garret he givinge rec^t. for the Same, obligeing himselfe to return the Same upon demand.

The Select men haveing now veiued the North Battrey & the bounds there of do order the repaires & addition of wharfe w^{ch}. is now about to be made, be carrid out agreeable to the return of the Committee upon record in y^e Town Booke dated the 30th. of July 1684.

Cap^t. Timothy Clark & M^r. Stephen Minot, is desired to agree wth. M^r. Samuuell Bridge or Some other Carpenter to repaire the House belonging to the Town Scituate Nigh M^{rs}. Whetcombs.

And also to Erect a House of Easment for the accommodation of the Lattin School-House.

[127.] April 15. The Select men do appoint and desire Cap^t. Timothy Clark, M^r. Daniel Pouning M^r. Francis Thresher & M^r. Stephen Minot as a Committee to Treat with the neighbours bordering on the Street now about to be paved, to propose to them what is proper for them to do in order thereunto, and endeavour to procure their Subscriptions to pave the Sides of the Streets at the Same time when the middle Shall be done.

Zacheriall Wire^s Petition for Lycence to build with Timbr^r disallowed April 28.

Ordered that warrants be Isued out from the Town Clerk to the Severall Constables to warn a Town meeting on Monday y^e 12th of May next at nine of the Clock in the forenoon to Chuse four Representatives, 3 Assessors, & to Raise money for the necessary charge of y^e Town, & for y^e Support of y^e watch &c.

April 28th. The Select men do concur wth her Maj^{ties} Justices, Resideing within the Town of Boston (being present) in the choyce of Simion Stoddard Esq^r. to be the Master, and the present overseers of the poor to be the wardens of the worke-house in Boston for the year Ensueing.

Henry Sharps Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder. Approved by the Select men. April 28.

Mary Phipps is Continued under warnin untill the next monethly meeting.

Ordered that Complaint be made to One of Her Maj^{ties} Justice in order to obtaine a warrant to Send Silvanus Warrow out of this Town.

[128.] April 28th. For as much as there was this day a defect of the Constables Seasonably returning the warrant at the Town meeting for choyce of Jurymen, w^{ch} is said to be ocationed for want of the Selectmen assigneing to each constable the p^ticular company w^{ch} they are to warn &c.

The Select men do there fore Assigne as followeth

No 1. Const ^a . Thomas Verine for	Cap ^t . Tuthill ^s Comp ^a
2. Const ^a Ez. Cleesbee	Maj ^r . Winthrop ^s Comp ^a
3. Const ^a . James Colleson	Cap ^t . Ballentine
4. Const ^a Thom ^s Banister	Coll ^o . Checkley
5. Const ^a Rob ^t Gutridge	Coll ^o Hobbie
6. Const ^a Eben ^r . Lowle	Cap ^t Fitch
7. Cons Jon ^a Loreing	Cap ^t . Keeling
8. Const Sam ^{ll} Salter	Cap ^t . Savage.

Sam^{ll} Rix being present Sayes he came into this Town from New Yorke the 25th of Septemb^r Last & that he is a Dyer by Trade the Select men do warn him to depart (unless he finde Security to Save the Town from Charge by his Inhabiting here) by the next monethly meeting.

George Ripley is appointed Cowkeeper for the year Ensueing.

The Select men do Let unto Seth Smith the House & Land on w^{ch} Sims & Morto Lately dwelt he paying Six pounds p. Annum for y^e Same, the rent to be p^d. quarterly, beginning from y^e 6th. day of May next.

[129.] May the 12th. The Select men have agreed wth M^r Samuel & Eneas Salter about paving the Townes part or middle of the Street or highway Leading from the Lower end of y^e School House Street down to wards the House of M^r Gyles Dyer, they to finde all Stuff and compleat S^d worke to y^e value of two hundred pounds, & to be paid for what they Shall So do at the rate of Twenty pence p. yard.

May 19. Ordered that M^r. James Maxwell give Speedy notice to M^r. William Parkman that the Select men do order him forthwith to remove the Timber which he hath Layd as an Incumbrance Over the Townes Slip between M^r. Edw^d Budds & M^r. Nash^s wharves at y^e north end of the Town.

Ordered that the House Lately built for y^e Water Engine & now Standing joyning to the North Watch House, be removed thence and placed to joyn on the north Side of the North Watch House.

May 26. Ordered that complaint be made to Some of Her Maj^{ties} Justices against Palmer Mullings a Negro man belonging to the Town of Dorchester who hath been most part of his time (Since March Last) in this Town & that Since that he hath been by M^r. James Maxwell at the direction of the Select men warned to depart out of y^e Town the 20 of Apr^{ll} Last yet he the S^d. Negro man doth continue to Obtrude himselfe on this Town without any orderly Admission, & that S^d. Justice be desired to grant a warrant for his being Sent out of Town.

June 4th. Zacheriah Wire his Petion to build wth Timbr^r disallowed.

[130.] June 4th. Whereas the Select men have ocation often

to meet to gether, to consult the Affaires of the Town, they for the better dispatch of business do by their vote agree that when any meeting Shall be by them agreed on and appointed, that every of the S^d Select men who Shall exceed the Space of halfe an Houre of comeing at the place & time appointed for each meeteing Shall forfeit and pay four pence for every Such neglect, to the use of the Company, except for reasons given Such delinquent Shall be excused by y^e majority of voyces of S^d. Society.

June the 9th. Ordered that a competent number of Blank Certificates be Printed & Lodged at the Impost office in order to a more Certaine & ready obtaineing the Knowledge of Such passengers who Shall hereafter arrive into this Town.

Ordered that Complaint be made to the Court of Gen^{ll} Sessions of the Peace for his neglect of warning (the Inhabitats of the Precinct Assigned him) for Town meetings. [Ag^t. Const^a. Banister]

Margaret Johnson Petitioning for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck within doors, it is granted her to Sell Ale only in the House wherein She now dwells.

Sam^{ll} Inggs his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder disallowed.

June 16. John Bucanan & Henry Hill their Severall Petitions to Sell Strong drinck as retaylers. disallowed.

Thomas Everden^s Petition to Sell Strong drink as a Cook Shop. disallowed.

[131.] June 16. Pursuant to the Law, the Select men do order & assigne each Free negro & mollatto man of this Town, forthwith to attend and perform four dayes Labou^r, ab^t repaireing the Streets or Highways w^{ch} is to be part of their Service for this present year, (reserving their remayning Service untill further order) and that Constable Samuell Salter do warn them to attend Said Service at Such time and place as he Shall appoint.

At a meeting of the Select men June 23th, Sarah wife of John Tedman her Petition to Sell Strong drinck by retayle & Mary the wife of David Basset her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Cook Shop w^r both disallowed by the Selectmen.

Whereas pusuant to the Severall Votes of the Inhabitants of this Town, The Select men have agreed for paveing the highway towards the South end of said Town to the value of Two hundred pounds, and the worke men being upon the Same now (as the most convenient and proper season of the year for Such worke) And they being Sencible that the present State of y^e Treasury is Such, as not Sufficient presently to defray the Charge thereof according to agreement unless they borrow of Some of the Generous Inhabitants.

They y^e S^d Select men do therefore hereby desire Such of them who are able & disposed thereto to Lend unto the Town So much money as Shall be needful to defray y^e present charge of

S^d worke. And they do hereby declare & order that whosoever Shall So Lend any Suū for the use afore said, the Same Shall be repaid by the Town Treasurer out of the first money w^{ch} Shall be collected & brought into the Treasury, of the Rates granted by the Town & forthwith to be apportioned & clected.

[132.] June 30th. At a meeting of the Select men.

Hannah Dinsdale, Daniell Turell, James Mounteer, Daniell Edwards, Richard Hancock, Alex^r Chamberline, Joshua Cornish, Rebecca Philpot & Benjamin Mountfort, their Severall Petitions to Sell Strong drinck by retaile w^r disallowed by the Select men.

John Wilson who came Lately into this Town from Conecticot being warned by M^r. Maxwell he refuseth to appear before the Select men.

Zach^y Buckmaster being present, June 30th, Sayes that he came from York unto Sherborn Some time in August Last, and that himselfe wth his wife came from Sherborn into this Town About two moneth Since, the Select men do now warn him to depart with his wife out of this Town.

At a meeting of the Select men June 30th, they being Sencible of the necessity of Setting up a House of Easment for the Lattin Free School, and that no other more convenient place for the Same can be found, they do agree and order that the Same be Set on the South Side of the wood House joyning to the South Easterly corner of S^d School House.

Andrew Siggernce & Daniell Johonnot their Petitions for licence to Sell as retaylors of the Spirits w^{ch} they distill are disallowed by the Select men. June 30th.

July 7th. Ordered that application be made to y^e q^r Session for a rule for Apportioning of 300^t for y^e Support of y^e watch for this year, praying y^t. regard may be had to y^e present circumstances of y^e Town wⁿ many are gone on Publick Service, & the charge likly to be born by fewer yⁿ formerly.

[133.] July 14th. Agreed to treat with Roger Judd in order to his inspecting and Informing ag^t the breach of the Town orders, for on quarter of a year and to be allowed reason able Satisfaction for his S^d Service.

Ordered that Compl^t be made ag^t W^m Colmer for his being in drinck.

Ordered that Some Lawyer be treated wth in order to pursue the Townes Intrest ag^t, M^r Dyer for for Ineroaching on the watering place called Whelers Pond.

July 21. Ordered that Complaint be made ag^t. John Brewer master of a vessell come Lately from the Bay of Compecha, for his not attending the Law respecting passengers, and imposing on this Town the charge of Suporting John Rutter who came wth him a passenger.

Ordered that application be made to his Excellency the Gov^r & Councell praying that care may be taken to provide for entertaine-

ing the Sick w^{ch} may hapen to come in our fleet from Port Royall or any other vessell, as best my prevent the Spreading Infection in this Town.

Joshua Cornish his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor, allowed by y^e Select men.

Sam^l Ings his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder Allowed by the Select men.

The Surveyors of y^e Highwayes are desired to repaire the Highway nigh the House of Old M^r Balston Deceaced, not exceeding 30 Shill.

[134.] July 28. The Justices in Q^r Sessions & Select men do agree that a Cage be Erected to joyn wth the Watch House at the north end of this Town.

The Justices & Select men do agree to vissit the families, dividing themselves wth the Overseers of the Poor, Constables & Tithing men, to the Severall divisions of y^e Town, and to p^rform the Same on Monday y^e 4th of August next.

- N^o 1. John Foster Esq^r
Cap^t Tho. Hutchinson Sel. m-
John Ruck overseer
Tho. Verine. consta
- N^o 2. John Clark Esq^r
Joseph Prout Sel. m.
John Bolt overseer
Ezekiel Cleesbee- Consta.
3. Thom^s Brattle Esq^r
Edw^d Lyde Esq^r
Thom^s Cushing Sel. m.
Benj^a Pemberton Overseer
James Colleson Consta
4. Paul Dudley Esq^r
Sam^l Lynd Esq^r
Stephen Minot Sel. m
Thomas Banister Consta
5. Jeremiah Dummer Esq^r
Thomas Palmer Esq^r
William Clark Esq^r
Abraham Blish Sel. m.
Robert Gutridge Consta
6. Eliakim Hutchinson Esq^r
Simion Stoddard Esq^r
Daniel Powning Sel. m.
Ezekiell Lewise Overseer
Eben^r Lowle- Consta
7. Sam^l Sewall Esq^r
John Walley Esq^r
Daniel Oliver Sel. m.
Cap^t Sam^l Keeling Overseer
Jonathⁿ Loreing Consta
8. Edward Bromfeild Esq^r

Cap^t Tim^o Clark, Sel. m.
 William Welsteed— overseer
 Samuel Salter Consta.

The Select men do agree that William Morean of Muddy River Shall improve & dispose of the Salt Grass one Neck w^{ch} is not fed by y^e Town^s Heard he paying the worth of y^e Same into the Treasury.

[135.] August y^e 6th. The Select men being meet to gether this day have Staked out the bounds of the High way passing the South Side of that peice of vacant or unfenced peice of Land w^{ch} formerly was known by the name of Adkinsons Dock and have Stated the breadth of the S^d. way as followeth viz^t, from thirty foot to the westward of the Lower end of the fence between the pasture of Eliakim Hutchinson Esq^r. & the Land of Widdow Winslow the S^d. way to be there in breadth from y^e S^d Hutchinsons fence as it now Stands, twenty Six feet, and in breadth from the westerly end of M^{rs} Winslows Shop Twenty-four feet, & in breadth and next to Cap^t. Miles his gate twenty two feet, w^{ch} way there extends nigh three foot to the north west of the corner of the Land belonging to the House in w^{ch} M^r. Chancey now dwells.

August 20th. Cap^t. Bozoon Allens Petition of Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor Allowed by the Select men.

Mary Hooper daug^r of Josha Hewes her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inn holder disallowed by y^e Select men.

At a meeting of y^e Select men August the 25th.

Elizabeth Pickworth being present Sayes She belongs to Salem, & that she Came from thence into this Town the 1st. day of Aprill Last, & that She hath put out her child to nurss here in this Town, & that her Selfe doth nurss at M^r. Benj^a Dyers in Boston. She is by the Select men warned to depart wth her child out of this Town.

M^r. James Williams is forbid to put his cow in the burying place, unless by Agreement he obtaine leave from the Select men.

Roger Judd is appointed to Inspect and Inform against the Breach of the Penall orders of this Town and to Observ & attend the directions therein given.

[136.] August 27th. M^r. Timothy Thornton is by the Select-men Nominated And Appointed to be the wharfinger to demand and receive all and every the Incomes accruing to this Town for the improvement of the Wharf & Dock at Merrys Poynt at the north end of S^d Town.

Upon Complaint made, the Select-men being Informed by Several from amongst themselves who were appointed to veiw the Same, that Chimnyes of the House formerly belonging to James Burges Now Witherlys is defective and dangerous.

Ordered y^t. the S^d. Witherly be forth with notified to amend &

repaire the Same, and that the Occupiers of S^d Chimny be warned to forbear keeping fire in y^e S^d. chimney untill the Same be Sufficiently repaired to the Satisfaction of y^e Select men.

M^r. Francis Thrasher is desired to imploy & direct Some meet persons to mend & Secure the Highway on the neck leading to Roxbury to the value of Ten pounds Expence.

September 2^d. Daniell Edwards his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor at the house he hires of M^r. Peter Barber over ag^t. y^e Town House. Approved by y^e Select men.

M^r. Samuell Bridge is by the Select men directed to place & Set up the House of Easement for the Latten School at the West^r end of y^e School-House.

[137.] Sept^r. 8. Cap^t. Thom^s Hutchenson, M^r. Stephen Minot & Joseph Prout are Appointed to waite on his Excellency the Governour & Signifie the Select mens request to him to Excuse from ordinary Trainings & Millitary Watches twenty four men of the Inhabitants of Boston Such as they Shall from time to time Appoint & improve in Attending the Water Engines of this Town at that a List of their names be pesented.

Cap^t. Timothy Clark is Chosen Moderator for this present moneth.

Sept^r. 16. Liberty is granted to Sam^l. & Eneas Salter to Set up posts & Boards on y^e Highway to Stop the carts from from Coming on the pavement on which they are now at worke Nigh unto the House of Sam^l. Sewall Esq^r., and the S^d Stop to continue only for So long time as the Same Shall be necessary.

M^r. Thom^s Cushing & Joseph Prout are appointed to Advise wth Elisha Cook Esq^r. ab^t. appointing a time of meeting of the Committee of y^e Proprietors & Select men to debate ab^t. chooseing persons according to y^e vote of y^e Town, in order to putting an end to the contests ab^t y^e blue hills & wast Lands at Brantree.

Sept^r. 22th. Ordered that Elisha Cook Esq^r. & the rest of the committee for proprietors be desired to meet wth the Select men at y^e Town House, on Tuesday the 30th of Sept^r. currt. to debate ab^t the affaire of the Brantree Land according to y^e Town vote.

M^{rs}. Rachell Winsor her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor disallowed.

The Price of Wheat Stated by y^e Select men for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread is Six Shillings p. bushall.

[138.] Sept^r. 26th. Mercy y^e Wife of John Ovington her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor disallowed.

Septemb^r 29th. James Batteson, Clockmaker being present Says he came from Pensilvania into this Town Ab^t a moneth Since, & desires to dwell here, the Select men do now warn him to depart out of Town or to finde Suretyes to Save the Town from Charge by the Last monday in Octob^r next.

The Select men have agreed to Let unto M^r. Stephen Minot all that peice or parcell of Meadow & upland at the Southerly end of the neck of Boston lieing beyond the Salt ponds butting South westerly on the Land of the S^d. Minot Easterly upon the Country Road, north westerly on Muddy River Marsh & on the bay or Salt water, to gether with y^e Bull Pasture as it is now fenced in lying over against the Land belonging to the George Tavern nigh Roxbury gate for y^e term of Seven years from the 25th day of Decemb^r next, In consideration whereof the S^d. Minot is to provide and Keep at his own Cost and Charge for the use of the Inhabitants of Said Town of Boston, Two good & Sufficient Bulls to be kept all the year & every year within this Town dureing y^e S^d. term.

And also Sufficiently to ditch & dreine the S^d Meadow or Salt marsh. And make & maintaine Sufficient Dams at both ends of the S^d. Upland lieing between the Salt ponds & the S^d. Minots fence for y^e Keeping out the tide or Salt wated dureing y^e S^d. Tearn, and to manure the S^d. upland [139.] So as to make good English meadow thereof. And at the end of y^e S^d. Term to deliver up unto the Select-men of S^d Town all the afore granted premisies with all the dams, ditches & fences thereof in good and Tennantable repaire.

Ordered that the orders about regulating the Watch men be Set up in each Watch House.

Ordered that care be taken to regulate the Condit in the Street nigh Thom^s Plats his Shop.

Ordered that notice be given to y^e Mill owners to take care to Secure the Mill Bridge.

M^r. Thomas Cushing is chosen to be Moderator for this next moneth.

Septemb^r 30. The wife of Phillip Cooper her Petition for Lycence to Sell or bottle Ale by retaile disallowed by the Select men.

Whereas notice was given to the Gentlemen of y^e Committee for Proprietors desiring them to meet wth the Select men at this time to debate Ab^t. the afaire of y^e Land at Brantree, and none of them appearing except Elisha Cook Esq^r. & Sam^l Sewall Esq^r. y^e S^d. two Gentlemen w^r by y^e Select men desired to treat wth the rest & to appoint another meeting.

Octob^r. 8th. Rich^d Smith his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inn holder disallowed by y^e Select men.

Cap^t. Timothy Clark, M^r. Tho. Cushing & M^r. Francis Thrasher as desired to Enquire of Elisha Cooke Esq^r. & Samuel Sewall Esq^r to Know of them what is like to be done ab^t the Committee & Select mens meeting to Treat ab^t. y^e Land at Brantree.

[140.] Octob^r. 8th. Ordered that the Town Clerk in y^e name of the Select men do make complaint to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace now Sitting Ag^t. William Parkman for building a hollow wharfe, Over the Towns-Slip Nigh M^r. Edward Budd^r Wharfe.

Octob^r 13. Rich^d Smith his Petition to Sell drink as an Inhold^r is againe disallowed.

A Certificate from the Q^r. Sessions for granting Rich^d. Pullen a Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is now Layd before the Select men to Consider whether they have any thing to object Ag^t. it.

M^r. James Maxwell is Appointed and impowered to inspect the breach^s of the Town order relateing to Chimnyes happening to be on fire, and to make complaint to one or more of Her Maj^{ties} Justices against the Occupier of Such Chimny, other then Such who Shall forth with give or Send in in unto the Treasurer for this Town, the fine or forfeiture as is directed in the S^d. Town order, & the Said Maxwell is here by directed to Lay before the Select men once every moneth an acco^t in writing of all his proceedings herein.

Novemb^r. 3^d. The Select men at their meeting this day haveing — recd a notification from the Justices of the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolke dated at Boston, the 13th of October 1707, Signifieing that the S^d Justices have consented that Rich^d. Pullen be allowed [141.] an Inholder at the Green Dragon in Boston Provided the Select men of S^d. Town have nothing to object.

Whereunto the S^d. Select men do object & Say that it hath been credibly reported by Some of the Neighbour hood that the S^d. Pullen hath kept bad orders in the House where he dwelt last, and that he hath been more then once convict and fined for the Same. And that Since his removeall to the Green Dragon, Severall of the watch men have Observed that more then once company hath been gameing in his House after midnight, And the S^d. Select men holding them Selves obliged (So farr as in them lies) to prevent Such disorders in y^e Town, they do therefore declare unto the Said Justices, that it is their Opinion, that the granting the S^d. Lycence will be hurtfull to this Town.

Novemb^r. 17th. Ruth Widdow of Samⁿ Clough deceased her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor, is disallowed by the Select men.

Job Brown haveing Served Apprentice in Newtown, & being come from thence into this Town Some time in y^e begining of this Moneth, he being troubled wth fitts and in danger of being Chargeable, ordered that M^r. Maxwell do forth with warn the S^d. Job Brown to depart out of this Town, unto Newtown, that being the place where he doth belong.

Nov^r. 24th Upon the motion of ——— Rand that his mother Sarah Watts (who lately came from Charlestown) may admitted to dwell in this Town, The Select men considering her circumstances do disallow her Inhabiting here & M^r Maxwell is ordered to warn her to depart wth her two Children out of this Town.

[142.] Decemb^r 8th. Whereas Sarah Watts an Inhabitant of

the Town of Charles town did wth her two young Children removed from thence into this Town, some time in Novemb^r Last, and was by M^r. James Maxwell by direction of the Select men, warned to depart out of this Town wth her Said two Children on the 8th of Decemb^r Last & hath been alike warned at Sundry times Since, And whereas She doth continue to Obtrude herselfe on this Town.

The Select men of this Town do order that complaint thereof be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace in order to her being removed as the Law directs.

Dec^r. 15th. Ordered that warrants be given forth for warning a Town meeting for the choyce of a Comissioner & Trustees on Monday 29th of Decemb^r. curr^t at nine of the Clock in the fore noon.

22th. Ordered that M^r. Barnerd Trot be Sent to Dorchester the place of his abode.

29th. Ordered that notification be posted up Sigifceing that the Select men have appointed to meet on Monday the 19th. of Jan^{ry} Next at three of the Clock in the after noon, at the Town House to receive & debate of the proposalls of any of the Inhabitants who Shall Offer to take y^e Land & Secure & maintaine the Highway on y^e neck lieing between M^r. Bennets Pasture & the old Fortification.

January 7th. The Select men have agreed to Lett unto M^r. Timothy Thornton the Liberty to improve the Land where the Old Fortification [143.] formerly Stood at Merry^s point, for the building a Ship there, untill the first day of October next ensueing, he being obliged to keep open and cleer a Sufficient passage or Cart way from the highway to the new line of communication Leading to the new fortification there, and to keep free from any Incumberance the new facing of the wharfes addoyning, untill the Same Shall be finished, and to pay unto the Treasurer of this Town the Sum of Twelve pounds money at the end and Expiration of S^d. Terme.

January 26th. Thomas Robinson haveing represented that his daughter being Lately delivered of a Basterd Child & the Quarter Sessions hath not yet ordered y^e reputed father thereof to be at y^e Charge of maintainance of S^d. Child, & the he being a poor man desires reliefe of the Town towards the Support thereof the Select men do agree to consider what is proper for y^m to do ab^t it.

Feb^{ry} 2^d. The Select men do appoint & desire M^r. Samuell Bridge to Inspect and Enform against the breach of that the Town orders for Keeping Ladders to each House & to return unto the Select men the names of all Such persons w^{ch} he Shall finde not provided wth Ladders as the S^d. order directs.

The Select men do desire the Justices, Overseers of the Poor & Constables of this Town to joyn with them in y^e Severall divisions of this Town to Vissit the Families thereof on Wednesday the 4th of

Feb^{ry} curr^t and to meet at the Town House at Six of the Clock on the evening of y^e Same day to compare the Remarks y^t. Shall be then made in y^e. S^d. vissits & to consult of what shall be needfull fuder to be done in y^e Same for the welfare & good order of this Town.

[144.] Feby 9th. It being represented to the Selectmen y^t M^{rs} Mary Thomas at her own cost & charge will put out to board her Mother Margaret Bound to James Barbour of Dorchester.

Ordered that notification be Given to the Select men of Dorchester that in case the s^d. Widdow Bound Shall So come & dwell there She Shall never-the-less at any time hereafter be againe received into this Town as an Inhabitant thereof as formerly She hath been.

Feb^{ry} 16. Sam^l Smith being present Sayes he belongs to Watertown & came thence into this Town wth his wife Ab^t five moneths Since, he is warned to depart with his wife out of this Town or to finde Security to Indemnifie the Town at or before the Last monday in March next.

Ordered that warrants be given forth to the Constables to warn the Inhabitants to convene at the Town-house on Monday the 8th. of March next to chuse Town Officers, & to raise money &c.

Feb^{ry} 23th. The Select men being called to State the High wayes next the House now to be erected for Robt. Calef juner on part of y^e Land w^{ch} formerly was Joseph Wheelers at the South end of Boston, they do Assert the bredth of the High way leading to y^e Watering place from the middle of y^e corner post of M^r Sam^l Lillies land there to the Corner of S^d Calves Celler wall to be Thirty foot & four Inches in Breadth & y^t. the north west Side of S^d Calefs House Shall range from y^e Corner of Eph^r. Fenno^s House upon a Straight Line to y^e midle of y^e S^d. Lillies corner post, and y^e worke men w^r ordered to conform & place y^e S^d building according thereunto.

Fines paid into the Treasurer for the breach of y^e Town order relating to Chimneys [145.] being on fire, w^{ch} were collected by him within this present year, the names of the p[']sons who pd. the Same are as followeth viz^t.

Sam^l Baley, Cap^t. Gilbert Bant, John Ruck, William Thomas, William Obbinson, M^r. Cotton Mather, Benjamin Gallop, Peter Barbour, Eld^r Joseph Bridgham, (Davise & Mattox) Cap^t Sam^l Mould, Jonathan Mountfort & Sarah Knight in all 13 at 10/ each £6. 10. 0.

Feb^{ry} 27. The wife of Edward Prat of Taunton who was by the Select men on the 31th of March Last warned to depart out of this Town, and She being lately againe returned, and in danger of becoming a Charge to the Town, the S^d Select men do order that Application be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices requesting a warrant for the conveying her out of this town as the Law directs.

March 1st. 1708. Samuel Meers his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the House of M^r. Stephn Minot nigh Roxbury Gate in Boston, in the Room, and Stead of John Gibbs who is about to quit his Lycence and remove nigher into the Town and wholly to follow his own perticuler Trade, the w^{ch} Petition was granted by the Select men.

March 15th. Ordered that the 4 Assessors who refuse to Serve be advised wth.

[146.] March the 22th. 1707/8. The Select men have nominated & chosen Messu^{rs} William Ireland, John Brentnell, Jon^a Eustice & Abram Townsend, to joyn wth the persons appointed by the Select men of Charlestown in runing the line and renewing the bound marks between our Town and theirs, & they are desired to meet wth the Charlestown Gentlemen at the House of Daniell Whitmore at the head of South River on Tuesday the 30th of March curr^t at eight of the Clock in the morning and to perform S^d worke.

M^r. John Brentnall hath Since made return under his hand that him Selve wth Jonathan Eustice & Abram Townsend for Boston; And Cap^t. Nathan^l Dows, Eliezur Dows, John Turff & Eben^r. Asten for Charlestown did at the time Appointed Attend and perform y^e S^d. Service.

March 23. The Select men have nominated & chosen Messu^{rs}. Hugh Floyd Thomas Berry, Edward Tuttle Jun^r. Abram Hasie & Jonathan Townesend to joyn wth. the persons whom the Selectmen of Lyn Shall appoint for that Service, to run the Line & renew the bound marks betwen our Town-and theirs on Tuesday the 27th of Aprill next, & if that day proves wett & apparantly unsutable, then to Attend the Same the Tuesday following, and to meet at the House of ——— Parrise nigh Coll^o Paige^s at R. marsh at nine of the Clock in the morning of S^d. day then to enter upon S^d. work.

[147.] Hugh Floyd, Thomas Berry, Edward Tuttle, Jonathan Townsend & Abraham Hasie have since the performance of S^d. Service have Signified under their hands that they did on the S^d. 27th. of Aprill joyn wth the Gentlemen Appointed for lyn & did then then renew the Ancient bound markes between our Town and theirs. & that they have wth Reading men don y^e like on that line.

The Select men a Nominated & Chosen Messu^{rs} Jer. Belcher, John Floyd, Sam^l Breeden, Will^m Hasie, & John Tuttle Tertia to joyn wth. the p[']sons whom the Select men of Malding Shall appoint for that Service, to run the line & renew the bound markes between their Town and ours on Tuesday the 27th. of aprill next, or if y^t day proves wett then the next Tuesday following & to meet at the House of M^r. William Ireland at 8 of the Clock in the morning of S^d. day, then to enter upon S^d. worke, note that Since the performance of S^d. worke, the persons above named viz^t. Jer. Belcher, John Floyd, William Hasie, Samuell Breedend and John Tuttle made return that they did on the S^d 27th of Apr^l joyn wth

the Gentlemen Appointed for Malding viz^t. Sam^{ll}. Green Sen^r. Cap^t John Lynds, William Sargent, and did agree in runing the Line & renewing the Ancient bound markes between our Town and theirs.

A Town meeting on Monday the 29th of March Curr^t. at two of y^e Clock in y^e afternoon is appointed to chuse Seven Assessors & 4 Constables in the room of those who have refused to Serve.

[148.] The Select men do agree to meet together ab^t. the Towns affaires every Monday at Six of the Clock in the afternoon, and that each of them who Shall neglect to Attend by the Space of halfe & hour beyond or past the S^d. time appoynted Shall forfeit and pay the Summe of four pence for every Such Neglect. S^d fines to be disposed of At the direction of the Select men.

March 31st. Upon a debate with Severall of the principall Gentlemen whose Lands Abutt on the Street Leading from Scarlets wharfe to M^r. Jonas Clarks, ab^t paveing the Said Street according to the Town Vote, The Select men do agree that in case the S^d. Abutters do go about & effect the S^d. worke and defray all the rest of the charge thereof, then the S^d. Select men will Order payment out of the Town Treasury to defray the Charge of one third part of the S^d. paveing, besides they will defray the charge of the Townes part of paveing ag^t the ends of the two lanes w^{ch} abutt on the S^d. Street.

April 5th. A Town meeting on Monday the 12th of Apr^{ll} curr^t at nine of the clock in the fore noon to Chuse two Assessors & on constable in the room of Such who have refused.

April 12. At a meeting of the Select men of Boston, The Price of wheat Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulating y^e assize of bread is five Shill & Six pence.

[149.] M^r. Daniel Oliver & M^r Francis Thresher are by the Select men desired to meet at the House of M^r. William Ireland on Tuesday the 27th of Aprill curr^t. at nine of the clock in y^e morning to joyn in runing the lines between our Town & the Townes of Malding, Lyn, & Reading.

Whereas Hannah Turner belonging to the Town of Hingham & as she Saith came from thence into this Town Some time in or ab^t the moneth of January Last and hath Since that been Sundry times by the direction of the Select men warned to depart out of this Town, w^{ch} warning She hath not Attended. Ordered that Application be made to one of her Maj^{ties} Justices requesting a warr^t for the Sending her y^t S^d. H. Turner out of y^s Town.

Whereas Christian Fortune belonging to the Town of Marble head & came from thence into this Town in or ab^t the begining of March Last, and hath Since that been warned to to depart to her Husband at marble head w^{ch} She neglects to do. Ordered that Application be made to one of her maj^{ties} Justices for a warrant for the sending her out of this Town.

Edward Gray is allowed to make use of the High way nigh L^t.

Holmes^a to make ropes as formerly he paying 6 Shill. p year for y^e years past and Twenty Shill. p. annum while he shall So use the Same for y^e future.

[150.] George Ripley is appointed Cow keeper for the Ensueing Summer, he is to procure Sufficient Assistance. So as due care may be taken in looking after & keeping the Cows under his Charge, and that he take care to water the Bulls and put them up by night in Such places as the Select men Shall appoint and he is impowered to demand and receive of the owners of the Said Cows two Shillings p. head for each cow under his care as a reward for his performing of the Said Service.

Edward Bartles is appointed Pound Keeper for the Town of Boston for the year ensueing.

George Ripley and Edward Bartles & each of them are appointed and Impowered to impound any horse or horses dry Cattell or Sheep which Shall be found going at Large or feeding on the Common Land, Streets, or Lanes of this town contrary to the Town order in that case made & provided, and to make Complaint to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices against the owner or owners of Such horse, dry cattell or Sheep So found going at Large, in order to recovering the penalty or fine, according to the S^d Town order, and as a reward for their Service they Shall have to the value of two Third-parts of every Such fine by them So obtained

[151.] Aprill the 19th. Ordered that the Members of Councell and Justices within this Town be desired to meet wth. the Select men at the Town House on y^e 21th of Apr^{ll} Cur^t. at 5 of the clock in y^e after noon to give their Advice ab^t. y^e watch in this Town.

Aprill the 21. M^r James Maxwell haveing desired the Members of Councell and Justices to be present wth the Select men at this meeting there appeared present viz^t.

Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. Pen Townsend Esq^r. John Foster Esq^r. And^r. Belcher Esq. Simion Stoddard Esq^r. Je^r. Dummer Esq^r. Thomas Brattle Esq^r., Thom^s Palmer Esq^r Esq^r. Sam^l. Lynd Esq^r. William Clark Esq^r. together with the Select men. viz^t. Cap^t. Oliver Noyes, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Daniell Powning, Stephen Minot, & Joseph Prout, who did unanimously agree and declare that (dureing Such time as a Millitary Watch shall not be ordered and Appointed to be kept) it is most for the benefit and Safety of this Town that a watch be Kept within the Same, by a competent number of men hired to Attend the S^d. Service.

The Select men do order that Application be made to the Quarter Sessions desireing them to direct and order the rule for Apportioning & Levying the watch Tax.

[152.] Aprill 26th. At a meeting of the Select men of Boston Ordered that warrants be given forth by the Town Clerk to warn the Inhabit^{ts} to meet on Monday the 17th of May next at nine of clock in the fore noon to Chuse Representatives and to advise & agree ab^t any other matter for the benefit of y^e Town.

May y^e 3^d. Ordered that the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys of this Town as they are now named & bounded, be accordingly recorded in the Town Book.

The Select men have nominated & chosen Mess^{rs} Alexander Sherar, Barrat Dyer, Job Ingram & John Green to be gager^s, veiwers & Surveyors of Cask made for Tarr, Pitch, Turpentine and Rossin, and for Searching and proveing them after they are filled, and for marking them after they are filled.

Andrew Allen a Stranger being present Sayes that he came from Virginia to Cape Ann about eighteen Moneths Past and that he hath Since that dwelt at Bilrica for the Space of one year & that he came from thence into this Town about five weeks past. The Select men do now warn him to depart out of this Town or to bring Security to Indempnifie y^e Town.

Ordered that Samuell, Eneas, & James Salter^s be employed in carrying on the pavement in the Street to wards the South end of the Town, to y^e value of two hundred pounds, And that they take care ab^t Lowering the Highway on the Hill before Cap^t. Dyers [153.] and to remove the Earth So as to raise y^e lower part of the way where they Shall pave & to bring in y^e acco^t of the Charge thereof to y^e Select men.

And for the Said paving they are to be paid at the rate of Twenty pence p yard as was y^e Last year.

Ordered that Cap^t. Tim^o. Clark be desired to deliver to M^r Maxwell a Scain of y^e Towns match to be Lodged in y^e Townhouse for the Town use there.

May the 4th. The Select men of Boston do order and Assigne unto Each of the eight constables of y^e S^d Town for y^e year ensuing the Severall companyes where each constable is to take perticuler care in warning the Inhabitants for their appearance at Town meetings viz.

N^o. 1. Const^a Eben^r Clough
for Cap^t. Tuttles comp^a.

“ 2. James Grant
Major Winthrops comp^a.

N^o. 3. Will^m. Cleer
Cap^t. Ballentines comp^a.

“ 4. Peter Butler
Coll^o. Checkly^s comp^a.

“ 5. James Bodwin
Coll^o. Hobbies comp^a.

“ 6. William Clark
Cap^t. Fitch^s comp^a.

“ 7. John Olton
Cap^t. Keeling^s comp^a.

“ 8. Robert Calef
Cap^t. Savage^s comp^a.

The Select men do agree to order the High way Leading from the Common up to Centry Hill to be Laid open.

[154.] Pursuant to the Law of this Province Intiul^d an Act for Regulating of Free Negro's &c.

The Select men do order & require of the Free Negro's of this Town hereafter named each one to give their Attendance Faithfully and dilligently to worke at repaireing & cleansing the High wayes of this Town at Such time and place as M^r. Salter Shall direct, for the Space of So many dayes as is Set down Against each persons name and is as followeth. viz^t.

	dayes		dayes
Tom Cowell	8	Papaw Dick	12
Robin Keats	8	Joseph Jollow	8
Dick Budd	8	Grandy Eliot	8
Thom ^s Moseman	4	Sampson Jefferyes	6
Adam Saffin	8	a fellow came frō Charles T	4
Ned Hubbert	6	Rich ^d Boreman	4
Mingo Proctor	8	Peter Quaue	4
Simpson Indian	4	Bastion Waite	8
George went w th			
Cap ^t . Green	4	M ^r Hutchinson's Phillip	4
Mingo Walker	12	Sambo Monck	8
Coffee Hutchinson	4	Humphry Phips	2
Mingo Quinsie	8	Dick Dudley	4

And the Said Select men do hereby Appoint and Impower M^r. Eneas Salter to give necessary directions about the time place and manner of ther performing the S^d Service and (if neet be) to make complaint to one or more of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace Against any of [155.] them who Shall neglect or refuse to Attend the Same in order to the recovery of the penalty of the Law in that case provided, and to render an acco^t unto the Select men of his doings herein.

May the 10th. Orderd, That the names & bounds of the Streets, Lanes, & Alley^s of this Town be forthwith Transcribed & five hundred of them Printed.

The Select men do agree to Enform the Grand jury of the deficiency of the Out Wharfes in ord^r that the Same be Presented to y^e Q^r Sessions.

The Select men do desire Cap^t. Oliver Noyes to retaine one more Lawyer to joyn wth M^r. Newton in pursute of the Towns-Right in the Watering place Called Wheelers Pond.

Ordered that M^r. James Maxwell do Signifie to Cap^t. Bant, that the Select men do order him to remove the Ineroachment by him made in the Street by placing an Upright Cellar door there.

May 24. Ordered that M^r. Eneas Salter do require of the Sevrall negro's here after named to Attend and perform Service on the Highway in manner as was ordered the 4th of may curr^t. the number of dayes hereafter Set down to each persons name viz^t.

Grandey Pirkins	6
Great John	8
Tom Rumny Marsh	6

Toney at y ^e north	8
Stabastin Levensworth	8
Dick Ramshed	8
Charles Meneño	8
Rich ^d . Patience Saylor	8
Mingo Walker for Last year	4

[156.] May 31th. Ordered that notice be given by M^r. James Maxwell to the Neighbourhood in Marshalls Lane who have Set posts & a barr cross the way there that they are forthwith to remove the Same & Lay open the S^d. Way.

Ordered that Seth Smith be Sued for the rent w^{ch} he oweth to y^e Town.

Ordred that Sam^l. Millar be Sued for the rent he Oweth to the Town.

Ordred that (as Soon as may be) the Town rents be made payable y^e Last of Feb^{ry} yearly.

ordered that M^r. Maxwell give notice to James Williams y^t he forbear to put his Cow in the burying place, or the Same to be impounded.

John Buchanan his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor from his House in Wood Lane is Allowed by y^e. Sel men.

June 14th. At a meeting of the Select men, Samuell Haugh his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor in the room of M^{rs} Mosely Alies Pearce who formerly Sold drick from y^e Petitioners Celler and as he Saith is Ab^t to Lay it Down, allowed by y^e Sayd Select men. June 14th.

John Brick his Petition for Lycence to Sell Rum in Small Cask as a Retaylor from his Shop & warehouse w^{ch} he hires on Scarlets wharfe. Allowed by the Selectmen. June 14th.

Hannah y^e wife of William Turner her Petitiō for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor At her House next door to Doctor Creeses in Malbrough Street, Allowed by y^e Sel.m. June 14.

[157.] June 14. Whereas M^r. John Greenough hath represented y^t. the Alley Lately named Greenough's Alley, is his own Propriety and for his private use.

Ordered that if he make it So to appear the giving the name thereto Shall not be understood to his prejudice.

Ordered that notice be given to M^r. Timothy Wadsworth forth with to remove the earth & Trash under his ware house w^{ch} Stands over the Town^e Slip, So as to give Sufficient vent to the Comon Shore & dreines belonging to the Neighbourhood above, for the dreining their Cellars.

M^r. Stephen Minot is desired to imploy workmen to make a Sufficient foot way next beyond the Salt ponds on y^e neck not exceeding the value of £3.10.0.

The Select men have Lett unto James Williams the grass in the old burrying place for this Summer he paying for the Same 30/.

June 15. The Select men this day being now mett together have Staked out the Highway Sixteen foot & halfe in breadth, the uperside thereof extending from Hallawayes corner to Milk street on a Straight line from thence to y^e northerly corner of an old Leantoo or Shop belonging to M^r. W^m. Hallaway, & from thence to the Northerly Corner of Gillams Porch, & from thence wth a return to Cap^t. Paxtons corner over against his ware house, & Caleb Eadey & Stephen Greenlief are ordered to remove their Timber from off the Sayd way as Soon a Conveniently they may.

[158.] Frances Gouge Widdow her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a retaylor in Cornhill Allowed by y^e Sel. m. June 21th.

Damaris Perkins her Petition to Sell drinck as a Retaylor disallowed June 21th.

Mary Basset her Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder disallowed June 21th.

Thom^s Phillips haveing been wounded in Her Maj^{ties} Service, and there by rendered unable to do anything at his Trad towards his Support, asks Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Retaylor at his House next door to M^{rs}. Hauksworths at Cornhill in Boston. Allowed by y^e Sel. m. June 28th 1708.

Elizabeth Matteson her Petition to Sell drinck as a retaylor disallowed June 28.

Cap^t. Grigory Sugers^s Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder disallowed June 28th.

Rich^d. Pullen his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inhold^r. at the Green Dragon Tavern in Boston, Allowed by the Sel. m. June 28th.

Benj^a Mountfort his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inhold^r disallowed June 28th.

Rich^d Hancock his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder, disallowed June 28th.

Sam^l. Mattock his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder disallowed June 28th.

July 12th. George Paream, Mary Basset, Rueth Hetchbone, Joseph Pauley, Gregory Sugers, Benjamin Mountfort, Thomas Everton, their Several Petitions to Sell Strong drinck as Innholders are disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

[159.] Damaris Perkins widdow her Petition for Lycence to Sell as a Retaylor Such Sperits as She distills in her Limbeck allowed by y^e Select men July the 12th.

Elizabeth Newland her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor, disallowed July 12.

Rachell Winsor & Lydia Barnes their Severall petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylers. Allowed July 12th.

Ordered that M^r William Manley do proceed in carrying on the pavement in The Townes part or middle of the way in Middle Street Leading from Ag^t. the House of the Late Rich^d Middlecot Esq^r towards Cross Street, as far as the money allotted for y^e

Same will hold out and that he Endeavour to procure the Neighbour^e there to joyn in paveing y^e Sides, July 12th.

The Select men takeing into consideration that the House of William Bordman w^{ch} is reputed to Stand partly in Boston & partly in Lyn, and that for as much as most of y^e Land & y^e Barn is in Boston, the Polls dwelling there have been Rated & paid to Boston time out of minde here to fore, & that for ab^t three years past the Same Polls have been Rated to Lyn as well as to Boston. Ordered that the Constables of Boston do make distress for y^e S^d Poll Taxes as the Law directs, in order that an Isue to that controversie may be ordered by a Superiour power before whom it is Cogiziab^{le}. July 12th.

[160.] Pursuant to a concession of y^e Selectmen the 16th of July 1705. The Select men do now agree to Abate Sam^l Millar Six pounds of his first years rent of y^e blue Hill Land.

And whereas the Treasu^r hath commenced a Sute ag^t him for 3 years rent £36^{li}. Ordered that in case he give bond for y^e payment of Thirty pounds by y^e 5th of Novemb^r next and pay y^e Expence of y^e writt Servering and Attorney then the S^d Action to be let fall. July 12th.

Ordered that the High way on the High ground between M^r. Shalers & M^r. Powells in Newberry¹ be made lower So much as Shall be necessary to bring the water of S^d. Street to run y^t. way.

July 19th. Nathaniell Shannon, Mary the wife of Cap^t. Sam^l. Mould, & Mary Flint, widdow their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylors ar allowed by the Select men.

Thomas Pecks Petition to Sell drinck as a Retaylor disallowed July 19th.

Ordered that Charles Meneno a free negro belonging to Cambridge who came into this Town ab^t the 1st. of June Last do finde Security to Indemnifie the Town or to depart out of Town.

Ordered that notice be given to M^r. Tim^o Thornton forthwith to Levell & make passable the way to y^e new Fortificā and Cleer his Timb^r & planck from off the Line of communication.

July 20th. The Select men being now met at y^e Mill creek have desired Cap^t. Oliver Noyes to signifie to Doct^r Cooke (one of the Gentle men of y^e proprietors of y^e Water mills) that they are of Opinion that the owner of y^e mill who are now ab^t to rebuild the mill bridg that they ought to make y^e S^d. Bridge the breadth of y^e H. way.

July 23. Doct^r Noyse haveing now Signified to y^e Select men that he hath Treated wth Doct^r Cook who gave him this answe^r, viz. That the Mill owners have debated that matter and do refuse to make the mill bridg the breadth of y^e High way, and do intend to make it only ab^t. y^e Same width it was before.

Voted to be the oppinion of y^e Select men that the mill bridg ought to be made the full breadth of y^e Highway there. And that According to the intent of y^e grant made to y^e Mill owners y^e 31, 11, '43.

It is Incumbent on the present owners of y^e S^d. Mills at their Own cost and charge to make y^e Said Bridge of the S^d. breadth.

Voted that Application be made to y^e Justices in Court of Gen^l. Sessions of y^e Peace now Sitting, Requesting them to give order that the S^d. Mill owners do make the S^d. bridg of y^e full breadth of y^e High way.

[162.] July 26th. George Peream, Ruth Hetchbone, Mary Basset, their Several Petitions for Lycence to Sell drinck as Inholders w^r disallowed by y^e Select men.

M^{rs} Elizabeth y^e wife of M^r Joseph Arnold her Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler untill her husband returns home of his present voyage. Allowed July 26th.

Cap^t. Oliver Noyse is chosen moderator of y^e Select men for y^e Ensueing moneth.

July 29th. Upon a motion of M^r. Michael Shaler & others of the neighborhood there that the High way before their Land (according to the Range of y^e Pavement already made) is likely to Lower the Hill before their Houses to their great damage.

Ordered that instead of four inches fall to every twelve yards as was befor projected, that the Same be continued at three inches fall for the Space of fifty Seven yards w^{ch} comes against M^r. Shalers Land and M^r. Thresher is desired to direct the pavers in their So doing.

Aug. 3. Joseph Malam his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler is allowed by y^e Sel men.

Consented that Henry Hills Lycence from y^e Justices to Sell drink as a Retayler, be not opposed.

Aug. 5th. upon a further debate of y^e Select men & M^r Shaler & his neighbours, wth the pavers.

Consented that y^e pavement be continued at 4 Inches fall to 12 yds yet further 48 yards.

[163.] August y^e 9th. Whereas Elinor Reed an Inhabitant of this Town being now entertaied in y^e Almes-House, And Some of her friends moveing to the S^d. Select men, that they are willing to be at the charge of her board at Dorchester.

The Select men do order that notification be given to the Select men of Dorchester that the S^d. Elinor Reed her being placed to board in their Town, Shall not in any wise oblige them to be at charge for her Support but that She Shall at all times here after be account^d an Inhabitant of Boston, and Shall be againe received as Such & the like notice to be given concerning Widdow Bound.

The Select men haveing now had a debate wth M^r. Glover of Dorchester who is the owner of the Land where Anthony Greenhill dwells, the S^d. Glover doth manifest his consent that a Triangular peice of his S^d. Laine be Layd into the Highway, So as to make a Straight line from y^e corner of S^d. Green hills Shop to the

corner of Mr. Shalers House next y^e Street, provided that Mr David Jefferyes do leave out of his Land agreeable to the Same line, and that the S^d Glovers fence be removed & made good by the Select men, and that M^{rs} Greenhill be made good to her any damage w^{ch} Shall Sustaine in her Garden.

The Town Treasu^r is directed to retaine a Lawyer & pursue the recovery of Dockage &c of Cap^t. Flints Ship At the rate of five Shill. p. week.

[164.] August 16th. In answer to Cap^t. Gyles Dyers proposalls to y^e Select men when they met Last at his House to view the Townes Pond or watering place there.

Ordered that notice be given to y^e Said Cap^t Dyer that the S^d Select men they do Incline to propose to the Town at their next meeting in consideration y^t he hath Enlarged the Highway to grant unto him all y^t part of y^e Land formerly belonging to y^e S^d Pond, & now included within his fence. Provided that he the S^d. Dyer do quit clame unto the Towne all that part of the Said Pond & land therto belonging w^{ch} is yet unfenced. And that he remove his House of office So far distant from the S^d Pond as that it at no time annoy the Same.

Ordered that application be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices, desireing a warr^t for the Sending of Christian Fortune out of this Town to Marble head, where she doth properly belong.

Ordered that Mr. James Maxwell give notice to James Varney to make his Brik wall in highth conformable to his Lycence or he will be presented.

The Town Treasu^r is directed to demand of Elisha Cook Esq^r Rent at Twenty Shilling p annum from the 25th of March 1687 and if need be to Sue for y^e Same.

Ordered that the Town Clerk draw out a coppie of y^e Records Ab^t. the out wharves & Lay before y^e Sel. men.

[165.] Aug. 16. The Town Treasu^r is directed to Sue the constables at the next Court for what they are in Arrears in their accots.

August 30th. Thankfull Trobridge being present Sayes She was of Late an Inhabit^t of Roxbury. She is admitted to reside in this Town in Case M^r Fr. Thresher Stand bound for her in 40^l bond otherwise She Stands under warning to depart out of Town.

Sarah Favour being present Says She came from England with Cap^t Mould Some time in Decemb^r. Last. the Select men do warn her to depart out of this Town unless She bring Security to Save y^e Town from Charge, by monday next.

Stephen Crane of Brantree being present hath paid to the Town Treasu^r two Shillings as an acknowledgment of the Town of Bostons Right unto a peice of Meadow which he hath occupied for this two years Last past, being part of the Scruffie meadow belonging to the Blue hill Lands, on the South Side of the Brook next to Brantree.

The Select men haveing viewed a peice of the Townes Land be-

longing to the burying-place, w^{ch} hath been for four years past, improved by Widd^e Jones for the enlargem^t and accomodation of her house nigh unto the pound, being a Trianguler Strip or peice of Land the Southwesterly end there of next the Pound being in breadth there eight feet & eleven Inches & thence runing to a point of eight Inches in breadth at the North East^y end thereof next Mad^m. Whartons Land.

[166.] The Said Land being three foot & Six Inches wide at the South westerly corner of y^e S^d. House & three foot and two Inches wide at the the north-westerly corner thereof.

Agreed unto by the Select men to Let y^e S^d peice or Strip of Land to Sam^l Belknap at three Shillings p annum durein the Townes pleasure, otherwise he is forth with to quit and Lay open, the Same to y^e burying place as formerly it was.

Ordered that Samuell Belknap do forth with remove from off the burying place & that he forbear to Lay any Lumber there for the future.

Ordered that the Stile at the burying place next the Almes House be taken down.

Ordered that Thomas Battles his Gate into y^e burrying place be nayled fast So as not to be opened any more there. And that y^e S^d Battles be warned to forbear to Cast Trash out of his Land into y^e burying place.

Ordered that the Select mens objection be given in to the Q^r. Session ag^t George Percam^s haveing a Lycence to Keep a publick House, for that y^e watch have often observed his house to be disorderly in y^e night perticularly on y^e 27th. of August curr^t.

Sep^t. 6th. Ordered that M^r. Maxwell do Attend and Supply y^e Assessors as formerly he hath done.

Ordered that M^r Nath^l Williams be invited to remove into y^e House where M^r Cheever dwelt & y^t M^r Minot & M^r Powning do Speak wth him ab^t it, and to M^r. Lewise ab^t cleering y^e S^d. House.

[167.] Septemb^r 13th. Ordered that M^r Maxwell do warn Cap^t Gyles Dyer to remove the Earth w^{ch} he hath Lately Layd on the Townes Land next to y^e watering place by y^e Side of Pond Street

M^{rs} Deliverence Wakefeeld her motion for Liberty to reaire her cellar wall by adding thereto ab^t foreteen Inches on the Street. disallowed by y^e Selectmen

Mesu^{rs} Daniell Oliver & Daniel Powning are desired to gett gutters & other necessary repaires to be done at y^e School masters House.

Ordered that notice be given to the Select men of Roxbury desireing them to meet us at Roxbury Gate on Tuesday y^e 28th of Sep^t. Curr^t at two of the Clock in the afternoon to run the line between our Town & theirs.

Septemb^r 20. Whereas Thomas Chamberline hath Lately cast the earth w^{ch} he hath dugg out of his cellar, into the High way before his House in Orange Street, he being present hath liberty

granted, to lett the S^d earth lie there for the present, and is ordered by the Select men to remove the Same hereafter if the Same Shall be found hurtfull to y^e S^d High way.

Ordered that the Stop cross the Highway in Newbery Street be continued untill y^e 1st of October next, that So the new pavem^t there may be preserved.

Ordered the pavers be directed to turn a gutter next the Land of y^e Walkers in Newbery Street.

M^r Daniell Oliver, Cap^t Noyse & Cap^t Clark to gether wth M^r John Edwards are desired to measure y^e Townes part of y^e new pavem^t in Newbery Street.

[168.] The Select men haveing directed M^r James Maxwell to warn Cap^t Gyles Dyer to remove the earth which hath Lately Layd on y^e Townes Land next the watering place call^d wheelers pond, y^e S^d Maxwell now returns answ^r to y^e Select men y^t he hath given y^e S^d warning to Cap^t Dyer Dyer & he refuseth to comply there wth.

September 27th. M^r. Thomas Cushing, Cap^t. Oliver Noyes, M^r Francis Thresher & M^r Stephen Minot are by the Select men Appointed & desired to go and veiw the Blue hill Land at Brantree & consult the best way of improving the Same for the Townes advantage & make report there of to y^e Select men in order to y^e laying the Same before y^e Town at their next meeting.

James Smiths Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder disallowed by the Select men.

Lazurus Lattanire Sayes he came into this Town from N. York wth Cap^t. Debrose ab^t. two moneths Since he is warned to depart with his wife & children out of this Town unless he forth with bring Security to Save the Town from charge.

Sep^t. 28. M^r Thomas Cushing is desired to treat wth the committee for y^e Fortifications, desiring them to order the removeall of y^e Townes Stones by them Layd on y^e flatts by the neck, unto Some convenient place where they may be preserved for y^e Townes use.

This day according to a former appoyntment the Select men of Boston, All of them, did meet with Cap^t——Ruggles Lt. Benj^a. Tucker, M^r [169.] Joseph Weld, M^r. John Mayo & M^r John May Select men for the Town of Roxbury who mutually agreed in Runing y^e line & renewing y^e Bound markes between the Said Townes being described as followeth viz^t.

Begining at the mouth of a Large Creek below Boston Marsh lieing on the North westerly Side of the Salt ponds, the S^d Creek being the bounds there, w^{ch} Extends from the bay on the Northwest Side of Boston neck & runing on Severall turnings from y^e S^d mouth of the creek, as far Southerly as the Northwesterly end of a Certaine fence and ditch lieing between the Lands of Cap^t Theophilus Frary Late of Boston deceaced on the one Side & the Land of Brewer of Roxbury on the other Side, and from thence south Easterly in the line of the S^d fence w^{ch} is partly a ditch through y^e

Meadow & partly a rayl fence & row of trees in the upland extending cross the comon Road or Highway nigh the place where the Gate formerly Stood, to a heap of Stones by the fence in M^r Lambs pasture, & thence to a heap of Stones & a Stump about five rod from y^e former, and from thence on y^e Same line wth the aforesaid Rayle fence & Row of trees, extending through y^e S^d Lambs pasture as far down as the broad creek and thence continuing the course of y^e Said Creek as it runs on Severall turnings as far down as Cap^t Lambs dam where by mutuall consent was now placed a heap of Stones on the westerly Side of y^e S^d dam rangeing with the middle of y^e S^d Creek, and from thence continuing the course of S^d creek on Severall Turnings down to y^e Mouth there of runing into the bay or cove between Boston & Dorchester. [170.] The which mouth of the Said creek bears Neer about North East from y^e Knowl of Trees w^{ch} Stands in Roxbury Marsh.

Octob^r 11th. Ordered that M^r James Maxwell do procure a Warrant from one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices for the Sending of Christian Fortune out of this Town to Marblehead.

Ordered that M^r James Maxwell do give warning to Richard Sherrine Butcher that the Select men do order him forth with to remove & Lay open the the platform over the Townes Slip at the Lower end of Wood lane which he hath Inclosed and improves the Same to his own use.

Ordered that a writt of Ejectment be taken out ag^t. Seth Smith unless he Speedily remove out of that Tenement of the Townes in which he dwells.

Ordered that notifications be posted up Signifieing the Townes Dock & wharfe at Merrys point. And Winisimit Ferry are to be lett.

Octob^r 22th. Ordered that M^r Eneas Salter be employed to pave y^t Small peice of y^e High way at y^e end of Anne Street nigh the Condit, provided M^r W^m Antram according to his promise to carry on the pavement from his House to M^r Waldo^s & pave ab^t the condit.

Ordered y^t William Parkman be directed to remove y^e Incumbrance at y^e Town^s Slip at y^e end of North Street.

Ordered that Sam^l Thorn be employed to take down the fence two rod in length between Cap^t alford^s & Mad^m Shripton^s Land, for y^e Laying open of Centry Street, w^{ch} was ordered y^e 8th of Oct^r.

[171.] Novemb^r 1st. The Select men have agreed to Lett unto M^r Timothy Thornton the wharfe at Merry^s Poynt w^{ch} was Lett unto him the Last year to gether wth the Dockage for Laying of Vessells there, untill the Last day of May next he paying for the Same the Sume of fifteen pounds in money unto the Town Treasu^r, and he to keep the line of communication to y^e Battree & the way leading thereto cleer of incumbrance.

Nov^r 15. Seth Smith delivered up the Key of y^e House w^{ch} he hired of y^e Town.

Agreed to Lett unto Thomas Becket y^e House in w^{ch} Seth Smith Lately dwelt in Beacon Street at Six pounds p annum beginning y^e 1st day of Decemb^r next to be pd. every Six moneths he to be allowed 5 Shill & aⁿum for water the Key being now delivered to him.

Ordered that M^r Sam^l. Bridge be employed to Stop up Edward Bartles his gate from opening into the burying place.

Novemb^r 16. At a meeting of the Select men at the request of M^r James Barnerd (who hath Lately purchased of Edwar^d Budd a peice of Land and wharfe Abutting on y^e Town Slip at the end of North Street) to veiw and Sett forth the bounds of the S^d. Slip, all y^e S^d. Select men Except M^r Daniel oliver being present, do finde y^t according to y^e entery made by the Select men in y^e Town Booke y^e 5th of y^e 10th m^o 1671, that at the Lower end of M^r Hills wharfe as it then was y^e S^d wharfe there is four foot and halfe on y^e Townes ground & that y^e cap cell is placed about Six inches more into y^e Slip w^{ch} makes five foot [172.] And that *that* the Additionall wharfe w^{ch} M^r Budd hath placed at y^e end of y^e former Stands, at y^e Lower end there of Seven foot and eleven inches on y^e Townes grond, where y^e S^d Select men have now made a notch in y^e S^d Budds Capcell fronting to y^e Sea.

and have now Signified to M^r. Budd that they do Assert as belonging to y^e S^d Slip from y^e upper to y^e Lower end of his wharfe the breadth of the Lower end of north Street Measuring from M^r Nashs Shop & wharfe as it now Stands & that what ineroachment is there made is done on M^r Budds Side.

Nov^r 22th. Ordered that M^r. Maxwell give notice to M^r John Langdon to remove the Stop by him Lately made at Salutation Alley.

The Select men do desire and Appoint Cap^t. Thomas Barnerd, to Inspect and Enform against the breach of that the Town order for keeping Laders to each House, and to return unto the Select men the names of all Such persons, which he Shall fine not provided wth Ladders as the S^d order doth enjoyn this order past the 25th of Octob^r Last.

Nov^r. 29th. W^m Parkman being present promises to deliver possession of the Slip at y^e end of North Street wth the Timber he Layd over the Same, to the Townes use, Note that S^d Parkman did on the 30th. of Nov^r. deliver the Same into the Town Clerk in presence of John Greenough, John Roberts & ——— Baker.

[173.] Agreed that M^r. John Greenough have liberty to improve the Slip at the Lower end of North Street wth the wharfe thereto be longing, untill the first day of march next, he then paying to the Treasu^r three pounds for the three years he Occupied the Same.

Agreed that Winisimet Ferry be let to Thomas Gyles from the 27th of Aprill next for the Term of Seven years from y^e 1st of March he pay for the Same 20^{li} p Annum.

Ordered that water wayes convenient for Winisimit Ferry be made at the Townes Wharfe where the Old Battree at Merry^s point formerly Stood.

Liberty is granted to John Greenough for Such further time as the Town Shall allow to float, Lay, & hale up Timber at the Townes Slip & wharfe thereto belonging at the end of North Street he paying for the Same thirty Shillings p annum.

Ordered that the Town Clerk get out a warr^t Ag^t Rich^d Sherine & pursue the penalty of the Town order ag^t. him for incumbering the Town^s Slip at the Lower end of Wood lane.

Cap^t. Oliver Noyse is desired to appear at the Superiour Court & make answe^r in y^e behalfe of y^e Select men referring to their Notification ab^t Selling the Estate of y^e Son of Cap^t. Joseph Eldridge deceased.

Decemb^r the 6th. The Price of wheat this day Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings p Bushall.

Upon the request of Rich^d Sherine, Liberty is granted him to continue his platform over part of y^e Town Slip at y^e Lower end of Wood Lane untill the Last day of Febr^y next [174.] he promising to pay unto the Town Treasu^r at the end of S^d Term the Sume of Twenty Shillings, & to pay to M^r Maxwell 12^d for his former trouble in warning him.

And it is ordered that the S^d Sherine Shall not continue S^d Incumberance there any longer than y^e S^d Last of Febr^y on penalty of forfeiting the Sume of five Shill. p week. note that the 7th day of December the S^d Rich^d Sherrine did promise unto Joseph Prout Treasu^r to pay the Said twenty Shillings at y^e time prefixt.

Decemb^r. 13th. Ordered that A notification be posted up Signifieing that the Select men have agreed to meet wth the Proprietors of y^e out wharfes at y^e Town House, on each monday in Dec^r curr^t & Jan^y next following at four of y^e clock to Know their minds Ab^t repaireing y^e S^d Wharfes in Order to make report thereof to the Gen^l. Court, according to their order.

Voted that it is the advice of the Select men, that the Town Treasu^r, do take out writts, ag^t. Such of the Constables w^{ch} are or Shall be deficient in bringing in their Rates According to Law.

15th. Ordered that warrants be given forth to warn the Inhabitants to meet on Monday y^e 27th. curr^t At nine of y^e clock, to Consider of proposalls for Governing of y^e Town and y^e Affaires thereof in y^e Nature of a Corporation.

[175.] The Select men have this day Signed a Lease to Thoms Gyles for Winisimet Ferry.

Dec. 20. At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, In answe^r to the Petition of Cap^t. John Fairewether desireing the Select men (as the law directs to Appoint persons to Apprize A partition Wall of Brick Made by him in the year 1702 between his Warehouse and

the Land next Adjoyning where there is Since Erected a warehouse now in the Occupation of M^r John Colemand & others Scituate nigh the Swinging Bridge in Boston.

Voted that Messures Benj^a Walker, Sam^l. Durham and John Goldthwaite are nominated and desired to Attend S^d. Service.

Whereas according to former Records the Westrly end of Lyn Street from M^r. Thom^s Adkins his House to Hudsons Poynt, the Highway there was Laid out, two Rodds in breadth. Ordered that the Same breadth Shall be continued through Ferry way from Hudsons point to the Mill Stream.

Agreed to Suspend Execution Ag^t Const^a. Ezekiell Cleasby for a Forthnight from this day.

Decembr 22th. Whereas Palmer Mullings a Molatto man with his Wife belonging to the Town of Dorchester is Lately come to reside in this Town.

Ordered, That Application be made by M^r Maxwell to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace desireing a Warrant for the Sending them out of this Town to Dorchester where they do belong

[176.] Ordered that a convenient place be made in one of the little roomes between the two chambers in the Town House convenient for Lodging writeings wth paper, Quill, Inck, pen-knife with other Nessessaryes convenient to be Kept und Lock an Key there for the use, of the Select men.

Decembr 27th. Ordered, That it be recorded, that it hath been the custome of the Select men in years past to Admitt the cellar Walls Abutting on y^e Street to Set y^e Walls under ground to Stand partly in the Townes Land.

Ordered that the Committee appointed by the Town to Consider of a Charter of Incorporation be desired to meet at y^e Town-House on fryday the 31th. of Dec^r curr^t at three of the Clock in y^e afternoon.

January 3^d. The Select men do give it as their Avice to the Town Treasu^r, Not to receive the Abatements of Constables from the Assessors after their year is up, in y^t they are not impowered by Law to Act after the Same, And that the present Assessors and Constables be notified thereof.

Janua^{ry} 17th. Ordered. That warrants be given out to warn the Inhabit^{ts} to meet on monday y^e 24th of Jan^{ry} Curr^t to Advice Ab^t y^e wast lands at Brantree, & to impower persons to give a Quit claime therof, & to Lease out y^e Blue Hill Lands, & to Advise Ab^t Chimney Sweepers.

[177.] Jan^{ry} 24th M^r Joshua Gee & pteners their Petition to fill up & improve to their use the Slip at y^e Lower end of Wood Lane was disallowed by the Selectmen.

Feb^y 7^h. Upon the Motion and request of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Rumny Marsh desireing that a School for the Education of their Children may be provided According to a vote of the Inhabit^{ts} of Boston at thier meeting the 11th of March 1700.

The present Select men do therefore agree that in case M^r Thomas Cheever do undertake and Attend the Keeping Such School at his House four dayes in a weeke weekly for y^e Space of one year Ensueing, and render an acco^t unto the Select men once every Quarter of the number of Children or Schollars belonging unto y^e S^d district w^{ch} Shall duly attend the S^d School, he Shall be allowed & paid out of the Town Treasury after the Rate of Twenty pounds p Annum for his Service.

Voted. by the Select men that the Sum^e of fifteen pounds Sixteen Shillings w^{ch} the Treasu^r Lately reed for Dockage of y^e Ship whereof Cap^t Flint is master Shall be Layd out in incloseing & ffitting up Shops under the Shead at the westerly quarter of the Town House in order to bring in Rent for the Town.

And Cap^t Oliver Noyes & M^r Stephen Minot are desired to agree with a workman for the making S^d Shops.

[178.] Feb^y 7th. Ordered. That Edward Bartles do remove and take away his Shead or Hogstey from off the Townes Land between his House and y^e Almes House (unless he forth with pay an Acknowledgement to y^e Town Treasu^r for its Standing there) and that a way for a passage to his House, of five foot in breadth next to Chaffens House be continued as formerly, untill Some other convenient passag be Assigned to y^e S^d House.

Feb 21. Ordered, that Notifications be posted up Signifieing that the Select men of Boston are determned to Lett or Lease out in Severall Lotts or Tenements for Term of years, all that Tract or parcell of Land belonging or appertaineing unto the Said Town, comonly called and Known by the name of the Blue hill Lands lieing within the Township of Brantree.

And that if any person or persons are desireous to hire any part there of they are desired to Signifie their mindes there in unto Cap^t Oliver Noyes & M^r Stephen Minot or either of them at their respective Houses in Boston, who will advise them as to time & place of their meeting wth the S^d Select men in order to a farther Treaty about Terms of Agreement.

[179.] Feb^y 28th. Ordered that the Town Clerk be allowed for all Attested Coppies by him given out for the Townes use, as is usu^{ll} for pticular p^{sons}

Agreed wth Isaac Webb that he alter the Town clock now Standing being in the Old Meeting-House, and make the Same into an eight day Clock, he to find all Materialls for y^e doing thereof, and cause the Same to go well to the Satisfaction of the Select men for which he is to be paid the Sum^e of Thirteen pounds And after the Same is So done he is duly to Attend wind up and Keep clean the Same yearly, to the Select mens Satisfaction and for his S^d. Service he is to be Allowed & paid fifty two Shillings p Annum,

the S^d Select men are to bear y^e charge of Joyners worke to inclose the S^d clock.

Whereas the Select men did formerly Order M^r. Richard Proctor to repaire the Pump Standing in the Townes ground in Cornhill and he haveing Now given in his acco^t of the charge thereof, wherein it appears that there remaynes due to him for defraying the charge there of the Sum^e of Three pounds Six Shillings, Wherefore the S^d Select men Pursuant to an order or By-Law of the S^d Town bearing date the 12th day of May 1702, have Assessed the Severall persons here after named (who are [180.] are comonly Known to make use of the Said Pump for their Supply of water for their ordinary Ocations) and here by do Assess as followeth viz^t.

M ^r Robert Gutridge to pay	£ 1. 0. 0
M ^r Rich ^d Proctor to pay	£ 1. 0. 0
M ^r Gibbs ^s Tennants to pay viz ^t	
M ^r Epaphras Shrimpton	£ 0. 7. 6
Widdow Chipp	£ 0. 7. 6
Andrew Eliot	£ 0. 7. 0
Widdow Mattox	£ 0. 2. 0
Widdow Linsey	£ 0. 2. 0

3. 6. 0

And the S^d Richard Proctor is hereby directed and impowered to to Collect and receive of the afore named person the respective Sum^e as Set down in this List against each psons name, and if any of the S^d psons Shall neglect or refuse to pay their respective assessment, the Same to prosecute as the S^d Town order, and the Law in that case directs.

Ordered that the Town Clerk do Signe & give forth the afore S^d Assessment.

Whereas the Water Engines being the goods & chattells of this Town and und^r the Care and direction of the Select men thereof, who are now Enformed y^t M^r Sherriff Dyer without the Knowledg or advice of y^e S^d Select men [181.] hath appointed Edward Pell & Thomas Hunt to attend the Service of the S^d Engines.

Ordered that the S^d Pell and Hunt be dismist from y^e S^d Service, & the Select men will appoint persons there unto.

Voted. That M^r James Maxwell be Allowed the moiety or one halfe of y^e fines w^{ch} he receives for the breach of y^e Town ord^r Ab^t chimneyes blazing out, provided he prosecute (according to former order given him) all Such Transgressions of S^d order as comes to his Knowledge.

And whereas the S^d Maxwell hath now in his hand four Such fines w^{ch} he recd of Cap^t Thom^s Hutchinson, M^r. Benj^a Walker, M^r. John Colman & the wife of M^r. John Ransford, ordered that he keep one halfe thereof to himselfe & pay in the Other halfe to y^e T. Treasu^r.

Ordered that the Town Clerk Isue forth warrant to the Constables to warn a Town Meeting to Convene at the Town House on Monday the 14th of March next, at Nine of the Clock in the fore noon, to choose Selectmen and other Town officers & to Grant money to defray y^e Town charge, and to consult and Agree ab^t. any other matter or thing w^{ch} may be for the Benefit of the Town

[182.] March 28th. 1709. At a meeting of the Select men.

Whereas Mr Joshua Gee hath Lately removed his fence into the Highway at Snow Hill (So Called) between the House of William Mountford & Prince Street.

Ordered. That the S^d Mr Joshua Gee do forth with remove the S^d fence to the place where it Lately Stood Ranging from the Lower Corner of the S^d Mountfords House down to post on the beach agreeable to the breadth of the way Staked out at the Lower end.

Ordered That Highway on the Northwest^r Side of Common Street, from Melynes corner to the lower Side of the burying place at the entrance of the Trayning feeld, be paved eight foot in breadth including the pavement that now is there.

April 4th. The Select men have this Day Lett unto Mary Bithin the Easter most of the New Shoppes under the Town House at three pounds p Annum, She having paid down the first quarters rent in hand and is to pay the Succeeding rent at the beginning of each quarter.

The Select men having viewed the draw bridge nigh Mr. Olivers dock & find y^e Same to be dangerous do order the taking down the Timber worke hanging over y^e Same. the principall owners thereof having Signified their consent thereto.

[183.] And they do like wise order the Setting up a post at y^e end of S^d Bridge to prevent the passing of Carts over the Same untill due care be taken to prevent danger.

Ordered that Mr Elias Callender do forthwith cleer and Lay open the Antient water course by his House in Back Street, w^{ch} he hath Lately Stopt up.

April 11. Ordered. that Mr Henry Hill do forth^{with} remove the upright building w^{ch} he hath Lately placed over his Cellar door in the Townes Land in South Street.

The Select men do order and Assigne to each of the present constables within this Town the perticular precinct or Company where each of them are to Officiate in warning for Town meetings &c.

- N^o. 1. Consta. Nathanⁿ Goodwin
2. Jonathⁿ Williams
3. William Webster
4. John Dasset
5. Rich^d Hall
6. Nichⁿ Boon
7. David Coleson
8. Daniel Eppes

April 18. The Select men have now Lett to Eliezur Phillips of Boston Booke Seller, the two new Shops at the westerly Corner of the Town House for one year at Seven pounds p Annum from this day.

A Town meeting for choyce of 4 Representatives & 2 Over Seers

of y^e Poor &c. is appointed to be on Fryday y^e 29th. of Aprill curr^t at nine of y^e Clock in y^e fore noon.

[184.] Aprill the 25th. The Select men do agree to deferr the consideration of Petitions for Lycences to Sell Strong drink untill the Last monday in June.

The Select men do Advise the Treasu^r to allow and pay the draughts of the Assessors for the year 1708 for their Abatements of constables.

Ordered that Centry Street be continued to lie open.

At a meeting this day of Her Maj^{ties} Justices in Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace, and the Select men of the Town of Boston, Voted. That Thomas Palmer Esq^r be the Master, & the rest of the overseers of the poor be the Wardens of the Work-House (belonging to the Town of Boston) for the year ensueing.

The Select men haveing advised wth the Justices of the Town of Boston Sitting in Q^r Sessions ab^t. visiting the Severall families in the Town, in order to detect and prevent disorders, have agreed to Attend the S^d Service on Tuesday the 17th of may next, and do propose that the same be Attended in the respective wards as is hereafter named & Set Down.

No 1. Elsha Hutchinson Esq^r.
John Foster Esq^r
M^r Jonas Clark Sel. m
M^r John Ruck. over seer
M^r Nath^l Goodwin. Consta.

185. No 2. John Clark Esq^r
Joseph Wadsworth Sel. m
John Boul^t Overseer
Jon^a Williams Consta.

N^o. 3. Thomas Brattle Esq.
Edw^d Lyde Esq
Jsaiah Tay Sel. m.
Habijah Savage — over seer
Will^m Webster — consta.

No 4. Paul Dudley Esq
Samuel Lynde Esq
Rich^d Draper Sel. m.
John Dasset consta.

No 5. Jer Dummer Esq^r
Thomas Palmer Esq.
James Barnes Sel. m.
Rich^d Hall consta.

No 6. Pen Townsend Esq^r
Simion Stoddard Esq^r
William Clark Esq
Daniel Pownin Sel. m.
Grove Hirst over seer
Nich Boon Consta

N^o 7. Sam^l Sewall Esq.
John Walley Esq
Cap^t Eph^r Savage Sel. m.

Sam^l Marshall Sel. m.
 David Colson consta.
 N^o 8. Edward Bromfeild Esq.
 Cap^t Tim^o Clark Sel. m.
 William Welsteed — overseer
 Daniell Eppes — Consta.

May 2^d. Ordered that notice be given to the Surveyors of the High wayes that they are to take Speedy care about repaireing the breach made by y^e Sea and other defects of the High way on the neck Leading to Roxbury.

May 6. Ordered. That pursuant to a request from his Excell^y the Gov^r M^r James Maxwell is to Notifie the Representatives of this Town to Attend his Excell^y in Councell on y^e 10th of May cur^t upon Some Important Affaire for her Maj^{ties} Service.

[186.] The Select men do order that no Inclosure or partition be made or Sett up on the Exchange or Lower room under the Town House without their Approbation & consent. And M^r James Maxwell is for bid to Leave open & unlock^d by night the doors of the Stair cases without their order.

May 9th. M^r Joseph Wadsworth is desired to Treat wth Rob^t Thare who dwells next to Roxbury ab^t Keeping Roxbury Cattell & Swine from comeing on upon Boston Com^{on} and upon his undertakeing y^e Same to be paid not exceeding twenty Shillings for this Su^mer.

James Clemans is appointed Cow-Keeper for this Su^mer & to begin his S^d. worke on Wednesday the 11th of May cur^t & on the Same terms as was agreed wth the former Cow keeper.

May 16th. Deacon John Marrion is appointed to give Tickets to Such persons who have right to put their Cow^s on y^e Com^{on} & to receive three pence for each Tickit.

May 23th. Ordered. That whereas James Clemans is appointed to be y^e Cow keeper for the ensueing Summer, he is to provid Sufficient Assistance So as due Care be taken in the discharge of the Said Trust and he is to take care of watering the Town Bulls & Shut them up by night either in the burying places or Such other place as the Select men Shall appoint [187.] and that he Suffer no cows to go on y^e common but Such as the owner thereof Shall first produce a Ticket under the hand of Deacon John Marrion of his or her right of Com^{on}age for Sending Such Cow there, And he is to impound all Horses dry Cattell and Sheep which Shall at any time dureing the S^d Summer be found going at Large or feeding on y^e S^d com^{on}, And also from and after the eighth day of June next he Shall impound all Cows found going or feeding on the S^d. Common other then Such for which a Ticket is produced as afore said.

And the Said Cow keeper is here by impowered to demand and receive two Shillings p. head of the owner of each cow under his charge as a reward for his Service in Keeping y^e S^d Cows.

May 30th. Daniel Ela being present Sayes he belongs to Havrill & came from thence into this Town wth his wife the 28th of May Curr^t is warned to bring Surities to Save the Town from Charge by the Last monday in June next or to depart out of this Town.

Ordered that M^r James Maxwell make complaint to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices Ag^t Enoch Greenliefe of Boston Saddler for that he hath incumbered the Highway in Cornhill by Laying of Stones there, and Suffering y^e Same to Lie altho he hath by the Selectmen been warned to remove y^e Same. Praying for a warr^t &c.

[188.] Ordered. That M^r Maxwell give notice & warn Peter Sargent Esq^r to remove y^e Earth w^{ch} he hath caused to be Layd in the Highway in Malbrough Street & that M^r James Lablond remove y^e Stones & Rubbish w^{ch} he hath Lay in Trea mount Street.

And that whereas the High way in Hanover Street at y^e upper end thereof is now ab^t to be paved he is to give notice thereof to Coll^o Sam^l Checkly & the rest of the proprietors of y^e conduit there, to take care to repair their pipes runing through y^e S^d Street that So the S^d pavement be not damnified.

June 7th. Pursuant to an order of his Excel^{cy} the Gov^r & councill wth the Representatives (at their Sessions now Sitting) for the Billeting out of ninety of y^e Soldiers now in her Maj^{ties} Service upon this present expedition, within the S^d Town of Boston. The Select men do Assigne them to be Billeted at the Sever^l Houses of Publick entertainement here after named, in Such proportion as is here after Sett down ag^t each persons name viz.

Lydia Burringto Now Boyes, to billet	3
John Bull	2
Mildred Dorrell	4
Daniel Allen	4
William Endecot	2
Henry Frankling	5
Francis Holmes	5
[189.] Benjamin Johns	4
Deborah Man	4
Frances Morss	2
Stephen North	5
Thomas Phillips	5
Ann Pollord	3
Thomas Powell	5
Rich ^d Pullen	5
John Rolston	2
John Russell	2
Sarah Smith	2
Henry Sharp	3
William Skinner	5
Mary Smith	3
Sarah Turell	4
Samuel Tiley	4
John Viall	2

Elizabeth Walker	3
Thomas Webber	2

Lewise Mallet being present Sayes he came with his wife from Charlestown in to this Town ab^t a moneth Since, his by the Select men ordered to finde Security to Save the Town harmless by the Last monday in June curr^t, & in the Intrim Stands warned to depart.

Thomas Jent is by the Select men chosen Pownd Keeper for y^e year ensueing.

June 13. The Select men do desire Cap^t Timothy Clark & M^r Joseph Wadsworth to Let out unto John Wilkie a room in y^e Townes House on Fort Hill, on Such Terms as they Shall agree.

[190.] June 20. Whereas M^r Nathan^{ll} Williams dureing his present Indisposition hath imployed M^r Recompence Wadsworth in his Stead to instruct the Scholars at the Lattin School the Select men do Signifie their approbation & consent thereto.

The Select men do order that Simion Messenger be forth with (by M^r Maxwell) forbid the putting his Horse in the burying place. and do agree that the Same be not Lett to any other person for y^e putting any Horse there for y^e year ensueing.

Cap^t. Ephraim Savage, M^r Isaiah Tay & M^r Jonas Clark are desired to provide conveniencyes for the ready placing and firing a Tarr barrell on y^e Beacon.

June 23. The Select men being now about to proceed in Appor-tioning the Rates & Taxes for this year, they do Agree that dureing their being Engaged in y^e Said worke they will duly Attend the Same at the Sett times as they Shall appoint, and that each of y^m who Shall be absent or neglect to attend for the Space of half an Hour past or beyond times of meeting Such meeting Shall for every Such neglect forfeit & pay the Sume of four pence to be disposed at the direction of y^e Select men. (except any just Ex-cuse to the contrary).

June 27. The Select men haveing considered the Sixteen peti-tions of the Severall persons hereafter named for Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as retaylors & Inholder viz^t.

[191.]

Gilbert Indecot
Margaret Richardson
Jonathan Williams
Benjamin Dyer
John Rayner
Edward Mortemore
James Mounteer
Agnis Sill

who Petition to Sell as Retaylors.

Johana Stone
Samuell Mattock
John Gibbs

Richard Lyn
 Eliz^a Cowell
 John Nicholls
 Elisha Odling
 Paul Maverick

who Petition to Sell as Inholders.

Voted. that they will not proceed to farther consideration thereof, but that the S^d Petitions are by them disapproved, They being of oppinion that there is more then enough of Such lycences in y^e Town already granted.

The Select men being credibly Informed that there are Several curst & unruly doggs & bitches kept by the owners (hereafter named) within this Town and Suffered to go at Large, w^{ch} doggs have been offensive either by worrying & Seizing of Cattell, or other wise by doing damage to y^e Inhabit^s. the names of y^e owners of Such doggs &c. are as followeth viz^t.

Thomas Plats	2
Roger Patteson	1
Goold on y ^e Hill	1
Benj ^a Fitch	1
Robert Sanders	2
Joseph Rogers	1
Joseph Smith	1
Cap ^t . Cyp ^r Southiack	1
Gyles Goddard	1
Daniell Ellen	1
Jer. Fenix	1
Sam ^l Lynd Esq ^r	1

[192.] Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell give notice there of unto the Several p[']sons afore named, and like wise to warn y^m forthwith to Rid the Town of Such their unruly doggs, or otherwise they will be prosecuted according to y^e Town ord^r in that case provided.

And whereas the Select men are Enformed that y^e Hounds, kept by James Barry Hunts man, and by him Suffered to go at Large in y^e Town, have done damage to the Inhabitants in their pastures Gardens. Ordrd that Notice thereof is to be given unto the Said James Barry and that he is ordered forthwith to Shut up, or other wise to Rid the Town of Such hounds or doggs w^{ch} are by him So Kept.

July 1st. The Price of Wheat Stated by the Selmen for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread is five Shillings & Six pence.

Ordered. That Notifications are to be posted up Signifieing to y^e Inhabit^s within this Town that they bring in just and true Lists of their Ratable Polls & Estates (as the Law directs) unto the Selmen at y^e Town-House on Monday the 18th of July cur^rt at three of the Clock in the after noon.

And that the Inhabitants of R. Marsh bring in their Lists as afore S^d one the Monday following being the 25th of July Cur^t at the Same time of y^e day.

[193.] July the 8th.

Cap^t Ephraim Savage
 M^r Isaiah Tay
 M^r James Barnes
 Cap^t. Tim^o Clark
 M^r Rich^d Draper
 M^r Daniel Powning
 M^r Jonas Clark
 M^r Sam^l Marshall
 M^r Joseph Wadsworth

being the Select-men & Assessors of y^e Town of Boston for this present year Took y^e oath appointed by Law both for the Province and Town Tax^s before Isaac Addington Esq^r. J. Peace.

In order to a farther & more perticuler consideration of the Several Petitions presented to y^e Select men by Sundry persons desiring Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylers & Inholders.

Voted by the Select men, That they do reasume their Vote (relateing thereto) on the 27th of June Last past.

13. The Select men have agreed to meet on Monday the 18th. day of July curr^t. at two of the Clock in y^e after noon to consider of the Several Petitions for Lycences to Sell drinck

July 18th. John Nicholls his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is allowed by y^e Select men.

Jonathan Williams, Benj^a Dyer, Agnis Sill & Samuell Turell their Petitions for Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylers is allowed by y^e Select men.

[194.] Joana Stone, Samuell Mattock, John Gibbs, Richard Lyne, Elizabeth Cowell, Elisha Odling jun^r, Paul Maverick, Mathew Jones Jun^r, Ruth Hetchbone & Samuell Marrion their Several Petitiō for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders are disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Gilbert Indecot, John Rayner, Edw^d. Mortemore, James Moun-
 teer, John Indecot & Paul Maverick. their Severall Petitions for
 Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylers are disallowed.

At the motion of M^r John Manning the Select men have this day veiued a Brick kiln of M^r Joseph Squires w^{ch} he hath now Set in order to burn, on his Land next to Adkinson's Lane, Alies Long-lane in Boston, the which Brick Kiln they find to Stand Close to the High way, and about eighteen foot from the dwelling House of y^e S^d John Manning, the Select men do judg the burning a Kiln in that place to be a Nuisance, and dangerous of Spreading fire, do there fore for bid the S^d Joseph Squire the Setting fire on y^e S^d Kiln as it there Stands. And do order that for the future he place no Kiln for burning of Brick or lime to Stand less than Sixty foot distant from y^e S^d High way.

July 19th then ordered the Recording S^d. order.

[195.] July 21. Voted. That Messu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniel Powning & Jonas Clark or any two of y^m are desired & Impowered

to prosecute the breach of y^e Town order ag^t Such persons as keep unruly or offensive Doggs.

July 25. Dorcas Hisket widd^o her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler disallowed by y^e Select men.

George Norton his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inhold^r disallowed.

Ordered. That the T. Clerk move y^e Q^r. Sessions to Suspend the consideration of the presentm^t of the Bridg in Mackrill Lane untill next Sessions.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do retaine a Lawyer & take out a writt Ag^t Henry Dereing jun^r for damage done by him at y^e North Battree.

July 26th. The Price of wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings p bushall.

Aug 2^d. Voted. That M^r. Isaiah Tay, Cap^t Timothy Clark, M^r Jonas Clark and M^r Joseph Wadsworth are desired and Appointed to agree wth M^r John Indecot about y^e Surrender of the wharfe At the Lower end of Cross Street, in order that the High way there may be Speedily repaired.

[196.] At a meeting of M^r Isaiah Tay, Cap^t Tim^o Clark and M^r Jonas Clark who w^r appointed by the Select men, Together with M^r John Indecot & Cap^t Gilbert Bant y^e Possessors of y^e wharfe at the Lower end of Cross Street, and all of y^m. did consent and agree that the Said wharfe Should forth with return to y^e Select men on y^e behalfe of y^e Town of Boston, & the S^d John Indecot did Signe and Seal a quit claime thereof on the back Side of y^e Lease.

August 8th. The Select men Voted their Approbation of what the above^{sd} Comittee had done in their agreem^t wth M^r John Indecot.

And do order that S^d Indecots rent there of Ceace y^e 6th day of march Last

Aug 15th. Voted. That the Town Clerk in the name of the Select men do present unto his Excell^{cy} the Gov^r. And the Hon^{ble} Members of Her Maj^{ties} Council Shewing that besides the consideration of the great quantity of Provisions already taken up & improved for Supply of the Forces now raised within this Province.

It is also presumed that the expected Fleet when they Arrive here may need Larger recruits of Provision then was before, Supposed, And where as it is reported that quantities of graine and other provisions hath been Lately exported hence, and that more intended to be Sent to Forraign Markets for private advantages.

[197.] The S^d Selectmen being therefore concerned Least this Great Town and the numerous Inhabitants thereof Should faile of their Supply of necessary food. they do humbly offer the

Same to the consideration of this Board, praying that a Stop may be put to the exportation of provisions, untill their be a prospect of a Sufficient Supply for this and the Adjacent Townes.

Margaret Richarson her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor out of doors from the house in which She now dwells in the room of her Mother Monck who had Lycence before & now doth Lay down her Lycence. Consented to by the Select men. Aug. 15th.

Aug 29. Ordered that Isaac Webb^s Sallery for Looking after y^e clock at fifty two Shill. p Annum As p agreem^t page 179 Shall commence from y^e first of may Last.

Aug 30th. The Select men haveing Veiwed & consider^d the way, or Slip, at the Lower end of Fleet Street, Ordered That the Same be preserved and Continued twenty one foot in breadth between the Houseing of M^r. Josiah Wilcot on the North, & the Land or propriety of Habijah Savage on the South and that the Same breadth be continued down to Low-water marke.

The price of wheat Stated by y^e S. m. for regulateing y^e Assize of bread is five Shill. and Six pence.

[198.] Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do forthwith make Enquirey of y^e Millars at the Several Grist-mills within this Town whether they are provided wth Scales and weights as y^e Law directs, and to make report to the Select men whether they are So provided.

Voted. That M^r Winchisters bond be returned to y^e Overseers of y^e poor, who are desired to Accomodate that matter as they Shall thinck proper.

Ordered. That the posts Standing in the High way against the fence on y^e South Side of Fleet Street be removed & taken away & that M^r James Maxwell do forthwith give notice thereof unto the Owners or occupiers of the Land inclosed within the Said fence.

Septemb^r 26. Whereas the Records of Births, deaths and Marriages dureing the time in w^{ch} M^r Joseph Webb deceaced was Clerk of y^e writts, have been Since his death heitherto missing and not come to light, untill now Lately Several wast bookes thereof are found lying on file with the Records of the County of Suffolke, they being not yet digested into Alphabetically order So as to be of use.

Ordered that the present Town Clerk do procure the Same to be So digested and Carefully transcribed So as to become usefull.

Octob^r 3. Ordered. That the Town Clerk do prepare & Signe war^{ts} for Collecting y^e Town Rates w^{ch} are now to be given forth to y^e Constables.

[199.] Thomas Lee Fisherman his Petition for Lycence to

Keep a victualing house for the entertainm^t of Trancient persons wth Victuall & Lodging, a this hired House w^{ch} formerly was the Sign of y^e Turkie cock, in Fish Street, consented to by y^e Sel. men on condition that he Sell no Strong drinck there. Octo^r 17th.

Ordered that the Town Clerk do draw up in writeing, an applycation to the Justices in Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace desiring of them A rule for Apportioning the Watch Tax (& present y^e Same)

Ordered. That M^r Peter Barbour be warned, forth with to remove & carry away his earth from off the High way nigh unto y^e Town House.

Ordered That Thomas Holland be warned forthwith to remove his Timber w^{ch} lieth on the High way by his Shop in Mackrill Lane.

Whereas by order of the Select men there are posts Set up in fleet Street, to to prevent Carts damnifcying the New pavement there, Ordered that the S^d posts be continued there untill further order.

Octob^r 31. The Select men do appoint M^r John Nicholls to be y^e wharfinger of that the Townes wharfe at y^e Lower end of Cross Street and he is impowered to collect & recive wharfage for all goods or Lumb^r [200.] Landed, or lying ther as is customary at other wharfes & to attend the direction of the Law therein, and to render a just and true acco^t unto y^e Select men of the income thereof.

He to be allowed one third part thereof for his care & Service therein.

The price of wheat Stated by y^e Sel. men for regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings p bushall.

Nov^r 4th. The Select men being this day Enformed that His Excell^{cy} y^e Gov^r hath given direction to Coll. Checkly to discontinue the Millitary watch provided the Sselect men do provide a Select watch to Succeed & take place in y^e room thereof.

Voted. That twelve watch men be provided to attend S^d. watch on the Same wages & terms as was in may Last.

And accordingly have agreed with the Severall persons being present viz^t.

James Thornbery & Excecis Connant to Serve as Overseers, at forty-five Shill. p m^o.

John Gaud, James Clemans, John Arnald, James Perry, James Moseman, Nath^l Pulman, John Grant, Michael Hamelton, to Serve as watchmen at forty Shillings p moneth, also William Phelps and Gilbert Cole to Serve as watchmen at the South Battree as formerly untill further order at forty Shillings p m^o.

And every of Said watch men are to attend y^e S^d Service on Saterday y^e fifth day of Nemb^r cur^t at night and So onward every Night untill further ord^r.

[201.] Nov. 7th. The Select men do grant liberty to M^r Joshua Gee to take & cary away his Shop from off the Town Slip

at the Lower end of Wood Lane provided it be done by y^e 10th of Nov^r Curr^t.

Ordered that coals be provided for y^e three Severall Watch Houses & that the Treasur^r make paym^t for the Same.

Ordered the the comitteee appointed by the Town to order a Meeting House to be built at Rumny Marsh be Supply^d with money out of the Treasury to y^e value, of fifty pounds towards provideing materialls for to effect y^e Same.

Upon a Motion of Cap^t. Oliver Noyes and others of the Committee appointed by the Town to endeavour an accomodation wth the Brantree Gentlemen in order to put an Issue to the controverisie about y^e Blue Hills & other wast Lands within that Township. They Signifieing that the S^d Brantree Gentlⁿ in order to prevent future contests, do desire that the line may be run between the Blue hill Lands as delineated & Set forth in the plat, and the other wast Lands Adjacent before a Settlem^t is concluded.

Voted. That the Select men will proceed to nominate & appoint a Committee to run the line & renew the Bound marks between the aforesaid Blue hill Lands & all other Lands bordering upon the Same.

Voted. That Cap^t Timothy Clark, Cap^t Oliver Noyes, M^r Richard Draper and M^r Joseph Wadsworth be of the S^d Committee.

And the S^d Committee are desired to procure the Assistance of Major Thaxter [202.] or Some other Artist to Assist in y^e Said worke, and to go about & accomplish the Same as Soon as may be.

And to give notice to Coll^o Quinsey & others of the comitteee for the Brantree Gentlemen, & Such others as Shall be needfull, desiring them to be present & joyn in the S^d worke.

Ordered. That notice be given to M^r Enoch Greenleife, that the Select men do require him forth with to remove & cary away the Stones, brick & earth w^{ch} he hath Layd in Corn hill & in Water Street.

Ordered. That M^r. James Lablond be notified that the Select men do require him forth with to remove & carry away earth and other Rubish with which he hath incumbered the H. way in Treamount Street.

Ordered. That M^r John Staniford be notified that the Select men do require him forth with to remove & Cary away y^e earth wth which he hath incumbered the High way in Treamount Street.

Nov^r 21. Voted. That the Select men Severally in each part of the Town do make enquiry & inspect Such Chimneyes as they Shall Suspect or be enformed to be defective or dangerous for want of Sweeping or otherwise, and to make report thereof to y^e Select men at their next meeting or meetings.

[203.] Decembr^r 5th. At a meeting of the Select men this day,

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do give forth warrants directed to the Several Constables requireing them to warn the Inhabittants to meet on Monday the 19th of Dec^r curr^t at two of the clock in the

after noon to chuse a Committee to Audit the Acco^{ts} of the Committee appointed in the year 1706 for the management of Building & repairing y^e wharves & Fortificatiō.

And to audit the Acco^{ts} of the Co^mitte appointed in the year 1709 to manage the repaires of y^e Plattforms &c. at the South Battree.

And also a Committee to Audit y^e Treasurers acco^{ts} for this present year 1709.

And to consider about Such proposalls as may then be offered about carrying out of wharves at the Lower ends of Fleet Street & King Street.

And also to direct about provideing Some meet person to Succeed as a School master in the room of M^r Nath^l Williams who hath signified unto y^e Select men his desire that Such person be provided, for as much as he findes it prejudiciall to his health to continue in y^e S^d Service.

And to advise & agree ab^t any other matter w^{ch} Shall be thought proper for the benefit of this Town.

Liberty is granted to M^r Will^m Payn to Set his Celler doors of his House at y^e uper end of Queen Street So as to Stand four inches in y^e Highway at Queen Street durenceing y^e Town^s pleasure.

[204.] Cap^t Edward Martyn^s Petition for Lycence to Erect a building wth Timber on his Land Nigh the North Meeting House disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do cause Notifications to be posted up in Several parts of y^e Town Signifieing that the wharffs & Dockag belonging to the Town att Merryes point are to be lett.

And that if any person or p^sons are desireous to Hire the Same They may Treat with the Select men at any of their Meetings on the Last monday of each Moneth.

Cap^t Jonas Clark & M^r Joseph Wadsworth are desired & appointed to take care ab^t Spreading y^e Stones and doing what is at present needful for securing y^e Wharffe at Merrys Point, And to agree wth Some meet person to Collect and receive wharfeage & Dockage there untill the same be otherwise disposed of.

Cap^t Ephraim Savage, M^r Isaiah Tay, M^r Rich^d Draper & M^r Dan^l Powning are desired to prosecute a Complaint to some of Her Maj^{ties} Justices ag^t Such of y^e men belonging to Her Maj^{ties} Ship the Reserve who did Lately offer Abuse to Seveal of the watch-men.

[205.] Ordered. That notice be given to M^r William Antram that the Sel. men do require him to remove & take away the Steps w^{ch} he hath lately place in the way by his House next the Dock.

At a meeting of the Select men Dec^r 12th.

At the motion & request of William Parkman jun^r the Select men do lett unto him a peice or Strip of Land belonging to the North Battrey, w^{ch} he hath Lately taken in and Inclosed in addition to the Easterly Side of his dwelling House, w^{ch} peice or Strip of Land is Seven foot and halfe in length rangeing wth his S^d house, eighteen inches wide at the Northerly end & two foot &

halfe wide at the Southerly end there of, the w^{ch} Land he is to enjoy dureing the Townes pleasure, he paying for y^e Same one Shilling p annum dureing his enjoying thereof, reed. one years rent in hand Dec^r 30th.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r 26th 1709. Robert Huzzey being present Sayes he belongs to Narraganset & that he came from thence into this Town about two moneth Past, the S^d Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town, or to find Surtyes to Save y^e Town from charge by his being here (within eight dayes.)

[206.] Dec^r 26th. Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do forth-with warn Margaret Barton Alies M^{rs} Peggey to depart out of this Town unto the place whereto She belongs, She being a person of Ill-fame belonging to Salem or Some other Town at y^e Eastward.

Ordered. That Information be given to the Grand jury that M^r Enoch Greenlief hath Lately Erected contrary to Law a Timb^r building on his Land over Ag^t the House of Widd^o Stoddard at Corn hill in Boston.

And M^{esrs} Nicholas Boon, Thomas Thornton & John Nicholson are proposed as Witnesses.

Ordered. That Information be given to y^e Grand jury that M^r John Campbell hath Lately Erected contrary to Law a Timb^r building on his Land butting on Pudding-Lane in Boston.

And M^r Peter Butler, Jabez Negus & Jn^o Nicholson are proposed as Witnesses

Ordered. That W^m. Phelps be continued as a Centenall at y^e South Battree till y^e 2^d. Jan^{ry}.

Elisha Audly jun^r his Petition for Lycence to Sell drinck as an Inholder or to keep a Victualling House are both disallowed by y^e Sel. men. Dec^r. 26.

At a meeting of the Select men the 2^d. Jan^{ry}.

Mary Harrison Widd^o being present Sayes She came Passenger from Engl^d in y^e Johnson Galley & Arrived here in Nov^r Last. The Sel. men do warn her to depart out of this Town unless She find Security wth in eight dayes.

[207.] Ordered. That a Lanthorn be provided for the North Watch House.

Ordered. That William Phelps be discharged from his Attendance as a ward at the South Batrey.

The Price of Wheat Stated by y^e Selmen for regulating y^e Assize of bread is Six Shillings & Six pence p bushall.

Ordered. That Application be made to the Justices in this Town desircing them to assign a day, when they wth the Sel. mⁿ & overseers of y^e Poor will vissit the famelyes in y^e Several parts of this Town in order to prevent & Suppress disorders.

At a meeting of y^e Select men the 9th. day of Jan^{ry} 1709.

Samuel Holt being present Sayes y^t he is a Gardener by Trade or occupation & that he belongs to Philedelphia, and y^t he with his wife came from thence into this Town ab^t two moneths Since.

The Select men do now warn him to depart out of this Town, wth his wife unless he find & produce Security to Save the Town from Charge by thier being here, at or before y^e Last monday in Feb^{ry} next, or y^e Last Monday in March next.

Pursuant to a Vote of y^e Inhabitants of this Town at their meeting y^e 19th of Dec^r Last relateing to a motion then made by M^r. Benj^a Walker.

[208.] The Select men do agree that on condition that y^e S^d. M^r Walker do demollish the Porch adjoining to that his House w^{ch} he Lately purchaced of M^r John Leveret & Leave out y^e Land on which the S^d Porch now Stands to y^e Street and rebuild y^e S^d House with Brick, then in Leiw thereof the Sel. m. will allow him twelve inches of y^e bredth of Queen Street at the Lower corner of his S^d House, and So to run to a point at the Lower or northeast^{ly} corner of his Brick Shops now Standin at y^e uper end of his Land.

The breadth of y^e Lower end of Queen-Street from y^e South east corner of M^r Dereings House to y^e North east corner of y^e S^d M^r Walkers being now Thirty three feet wide, and from thence fifty five foot upwards in Queen Street from M^r Walkers to M^r Dereings fence y^e Highway is there Twenty nine feet wide, So that when a foot of y^e breadth is aded to M^r Walkers at y^e Lower corner the breadth of y^e S^d Street there will then be Thirty two feet, and from y^e Said corner runing on a Straite line to a point fifty-five foot upward, the High way will Still coninue there the Same in breadth twenty nine feet.

Whereas proposalls w^r made by Cap^t Oliver Noyes and Some other Gentlemen unto y^e Inhabitants of this Town at their Publekk meeting on y^e 19th of Dec^r Last. [209.] Ab^t runing out a wharfe at the Lower end of King Street in Boston, the which matter being by y^e Inhabit^{ts} then referred to y^e consideration of y^e present Select men.

Ordered. That notifications be posted up Signifieing that the Said Sel. men have appointed to meet at y^e Town House one each ensueing Monday within this present moneth Jan^{ry} at three of the Clock in y^e after noon to hear and consider the proposalls of y^e Said Gentlemen, or of any other persons who Shall desire to be concerned therein.

M^r James Barnes is desired and appointed to advise wth Some Gent Learned in y^e Law, ab^t Some Expedent to Save y^e Town from charges on Jane Buck a passenger brought into this Town by Edw^d Toterdale, and to pursue what shall be thought proper to effect y^e Same.

Rob^t Huzzey continuueing Still in this Town without give Security, notwithstanding his being warned to depart. Ordered that his name be returned to y^e Q^r. Sessions as y^e Law directs p. 26 pray- ing their Advice.

Jan. 16. Ordered. That notice be given to ———. Selbey that y^e Select men do require him forth with to remove y^e Ineroachm^t w^{ch} he hath Lately made on King Street.

[210.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 23th.

Sarah y^e Wife of Cap^t. Nath^l Holmes her Petition to Sell Strong drinke as a retaylor at her present dwelling House at y^e South end of y^e Town is allowed by y^e Selectmen.

Daniel Ela wth his wife Still continuëing in this Town & neglecting to give Security to Save the Town from Charge.

Ordered. That his name be returned to y^e court of Gen^l Sessions as the Law directs.

Thomas Trot belonging to Dorchester who came from thence into this Town Some time in or ab^t y^e Moneth of July Last, & being listed in Her Maj^{ties} Service as one of y^e Montrosses, haveing brought his wife & children into this Town who are likely to be come a Town Charge, & M^r James Maxwel by order of y^e Sel. men haveing warned y^m in y^e moneth of Octo^r Last & at Several times Since to depart out of y^e Town.

Ordered that his name be returned to y^e Court of Gen^l Sessions of y^e Peace as the Law directs praying their Advice.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Feb^{ry} 7th. 1709

Voted. That Cap^t Timothy Clark, M^r Rich^d. Draper & M^r Joseph Wadsworth be a committee on the behalfe of this Town to run y^e Line between the blue Hill Land & Brantree land begining at the North East^{ly} corner of the [211.] Said Blue hill Land, & from thence continuëing a Straight line South easterly as farr as y^e brook or River, So as to take in the Ceader Swamp there to belong to y^e S^d Blue Hill Land according to an agreement Lately made by the parties on both Sides concerned, and a priet Line there of made on y^e plat of y^e S^d Blue Hill Land now Lyeing wth y^e Records of y^e Town of Boston, and to make Sufficient Bound markes on y^e S^d Line.

Voted. That M^r Thomas Cheever be continued a School master at Rumny-marsh for y^e year ensueing on y^e Same terms as was for y^e Last year.

Whereas by an entery made in y^e Town Booke the 5th. 8^{mo}. 1652 Serg^t Rob^t Turner was Obliged to pay two Shill. & Six pence p anⁿⁱ for part of his House Standing over y^e High way (now Corn hill) and whereas Cap^t James Pitts who hath purchaced that House (being the House in w^{ch} M^r Francis Holmes Lately dwelt) and upon his rebuilding y^e Said House hath removed y^e S^d Incumbrënce Some time in y^e year 1708.

The Select men do now order that the S^d rent be discontinued.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Feb^{ry} 10th. [1709.]

Ordered. That y^e T. Clerk draw up & present an adress to the Gen^l. Assembly at their present Sessions, Signifiëing the Sence they have of the Complaint of y^e Inhabitants of the Scarcity of Graine, & that great quantites of grain hath been already Shipt of from the Province to Foraign parts, [212.] And the Scarcity Still continuëing in Some parts of Europe, and observeing y^e frouns of Divine Providence in the disasters hapening to Several Vessells bound heither w^{ch} Supplyes, and finding upon Enquirey into the State of this Town y^t in the Bakers hands & at y^e mills there is not

above fifteen hundred bushalls of wheat now in Stock whereas by computation there is usually ground in and for this Town ab^t Seventy thousand bushall of Graine in on year, They therefore pray that the matter may be considered and the Exportation of Graine out of this Province may be prohibited, and that Sutable encouragement for the importation there of may be given.

The price of Wheat Stated by the Select men for regulating y^e Assize of Bread is Seven Shill p bushall.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Febr^y 13.

Voted. That the Shead on the South^{ly} Quarter of y^e Town House from y^e middle door as far down as y^e Cellar door be made into Shops, in order to Augment the Town Rents.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Febr^y 15. Ordered. That it be now recorded that the Breadth of the upper end of Hanover Street from M^{rs} Gardeners Corner post as it now Stands, over to M^{rs} Morss^s House is Twenty-one foot & three Inches [213.] the measure thereof being taken the 4th day of Febr^y curr^t, And the S^d M^{rs} Morss hath agreed to Add unto the breadth of y^e Said Street one foot of the whole length of her Land w^{ch} She will Leave out when She rebuilds her S^d House w^{ch} She is now going ab^t to do, So that y^e upper end of y^e S^d Street will then be twenty two feet and three inches wide.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Febr^y y^e 20th.

Ordered that the Town Clerk give out his war^{ts} to y^e Constables, to warn the Inhabitants to meet at the Town House on Monday y^e 13th of March next at nine of y^e clock in y^e forenoon, to Elect and depute Select-men, over-seers of y^e poor, Constables & other Town officers (as the Law directs) to Serve for y^e year ensuing, and to agree upon the granting Such Sum^e or Sum^{es} of money as Shall be judged needfull for the reliefe of y^e Poor and the defraying of all other necessary charges arriseing within & for this Town.

And to agree and conclude upon any other matter or thing which Shall be thought needfull to promote the benefit and welfare thereof. M^r C. Mather to be desired to be present.

Voted. that Three pounds be allowed out of y^e Treasury to wards the Charge of Sinking deeper, the Well Standing in y^e Towns H. way behind y^e old meeting House, provided that the Neighbors there do effect the Same and defray y^e rest of y^e Charge.

[214.] Febr^y 27th. Whereas pursuant to a Vote of y^e Sel. men the 5th of Decemb^r Last, M^r Jonas Clark & M^r Joseph Wadsworth have agreed wth William Parkman jun^r to Collect & receive for the wharffage & Dockage at Merrys point.

The Select men do now allow there of & do appoint him y^e S^d William Parkman to be y^e wharffinger untill further order.

Ordered. That Notice be given to M^r John Greenough that the Select men do require him forth with to remove and carry away the Timb^r, planck and other incumbrance w^{ch} he hath Layd on y^e Town^s Slip at y^e Lower end of North Street.

At a meeting of the Select men the 7th day of March 1709/10 they haveing veiwed y^e Town Slip at y^e Lower end of Wood Lane and do declare as followeth viz^t.

From the uper corner of M^r Timothy Wadsworths Brick House down ward toward the Sea at the end of wood-lane upon a line bevelling unto a Post of M^r—— Upshalls wharfe it is fifty three foot ten inches and from thence unto an old post y^t was the corner post of S^d upshalls wharfe, it measures Seventy Six foot & four Inches, & So upon a Straight Line to y^e Lower end of John Mountforts wharfe it measures ab^t two hundred foot, where S^d line comes on S^d Mountforts capsell eighteen inches. [215.] The whole of that Side is three hundred and thirty foot & odd inches, and the S^d Slip at y^e Street Measures Sixteen foot, and from y^e Post at the Lower end of M^r Upshalls wharfe as it was formerly it measures Sixteen foot & halfe over S^d Slip unto an old post of M^r Gee^s wharfe w^{ch} is four Inches within the under pining of Joshua Gee^s House, and at the Lower end of Said Gee^s Wharfe as it now is, it comes on y^e Capsell Eighteen inches, and the buildings of the S^d Gee Stand over S^d Gee^s line in the Townes Land in Severall places.

At a meeting of the Sel. m March y^e 20th.

Voted. That Richard Hancock be Admited a watch man in the room of John Gaud deceaced.

March 24th. At a meeting of Mess^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Tim^o Clark, Daniel Powning, Jonas Clark, Sam^l Marshall & Joseph Wadsworth, together wth John Clark Esq, Cap^t Thomas Fitch & Cap^t. Oliver Noyse who being mett as a Comittee to Treat & agree Ab^t the Dock or wharfe, on the one part. And Eliakim Hutchinson Esq^r on the other part.

It is mutually agreed that the S^d Eliak^m Hutchinson Surrender to y^e Town his Lease of and Intrest in that the wharfe & Dock formerly called Bendalls Dock for the remayning term of years. includeing Joseph Rogers his Lease, Excepting & reserveing that part there of where his ware house now Stands w^{ch} the Town by deed hath granted to him forever, [216.] Excepting also and reserveing to himselfe (dureing y^e S^d. remaining Term of years) that peice of wharfe on which now Standeth a building of his which formerly was his Crane House.

And the Select men for and on behalfe of the Town of Boston of consideratiō there of Shall pay unto y^e S^d Hutchinson the Sumē in Fourteen pounds p annum untill the end of S^d Term, w^{ch} is reputed will Expire Anno 1726.

At the Same meeting of y^e Afores^d Committee, they do unanimously agree & declare that it is their Opinion y^t the aforementioned peice of wharfe on w^{ch} now Standeth a building w^{ch} formerly was S^d. Hutchinsons Crane House is part of the wharfe contained in y^e S^d Lease to Bendall & comp^a & ought to return to y^e Town at y^e Expiration of y^e S^d Lease.

At a meetin of y^e Sel. men March 27, 1710.

Samuel Mattock^s Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder is disallowed.

The Price of Wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shillings and Six pence p bushall.

[217.] Aprill. The Justices of this Town have agreed to joyn wth the Sel. mⁿ. and overseers of y^e Poor to visset the familyes in y^e Sever^{ll} wards on Tuesday y^e 11th of Aprill curr^t at 9 of y^e clock in y^e forenoon.

N^o 1. Elisha Hutchinson Esq.

John Foster Esq.

M^r Jonas Clark Sel. m.

M^r John Ruck overseer

No. 2. John Clark Esq

M^r Jos. Wadsworth

M^r John Boul^t Cap^t Martyn

Jos Prout

No. 3. Thom^s Brattle Esq.

Edw^d Lyde Esq.

M^r Isaiah Tay

Cap^t Habijah Savage.

No. 4. Paul Dudley Esq.

Sam^l Lynd Esq.

Add Davenport Esq.

M^r Charles Chauncey.

No. 5. Je^r Dummer Esq

Thom^s Palmer Esq

Mr James Barnes

No 6. Pen Townsend Esq

Simion Stoddard Esq

William Clark Esq^r — Since deceaced

M^r Daniel Powning

M^r Grove Hirst.

No 7. Sam^l Sewall Esq

John Walley Esq

Cap^t Eph^r Savage

M^r Sam^l Marshall

No. 8. Edw^d Bromfeeld Esq.

Cap^t Tim^o Clark

M^r Will^m Welstead

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men 10th Apr^l 1710.

Liberty is granted to M^r Benj^a Walker to fram the Timber worke of his Brick House (w^{ch} his now ab^t to build) between the two wayes in King Street, nigh unto y^e writeing Schoole-House.

[218.] April 10th. The Select men have Lett unto M^r Jabish Negus, that the Shop on y^e South Side of y^e Town House between y^e Shops of Elizur Phillips & the Shop of Mary Bithin at three pounds p annum to commence the 17th of Aprill curr^t.

Aprill 17th. Thomas Jackson his Petition for Lycence to Sell

Strong drinck as a Retaylor from his House in Back Street is allowed by y^e Select men.

George Ripley is chosen to Serve as Cow-Keeper for the year ensuing, and on the Same terms as was by the Select men ordered the 12th of Aprill 1708. See more 24th Apr^l.

Agreed wth Zach^{ry} Triscot, that he is to make a Substantiall fast Bridg of twelve foot wide over the Creek in Mackrell-lane, and to finde all Stuff both of Timber and Iron-worke, & to make Sufficient Rayles on each Side of the Same to the Satisfaction of the Select men and to be allowed for the Same the Sume of twelve pounds

M^r Joseph Wadsworth & M^r Sam^l Marshall are desired & appointed, to give Such necessary directions to the Nurses w^{ch} attend the man Sick of the Smal Pox at y^e House on Fort-Hill, and to direct the two watch men at y^e Sconce to Attend there So as to Endeavour to prevent y^e Spreading infection in y^e Town.

[219.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aprill 22th, M^r Joseph Wadsworth & M^r Sam^l Marshall are further desired, to direct the nurses on Fort-Hill who attended the man who died there of the Small Pox, and order them to Shift & aire their Cloaths, & if they thinck proper, to procure Some garments for them at the Town charge, & to use the most proper means to prevent y^e Spreading Infection in y^e Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aprill 24th.

Deacon John Marion is appointed to give give Tickets to Such persons who have right to put their cows on y^e Comon & to receive 3^d. for each Ticket.

Ordered. That George Ripley Cowkeeper have the Same orders & power as was by y^e Sel. men ordered to James Clemans y^e 23th of May 1709, and his to give notices to persons who keep Cows in the Town, to procure Tickets from Deacon Jn^o Maryon or they may Expect to have their Cows impounded.

Ordered. That notice be given to M^r William Keen & M^r Barrat Dyer that y^e Select men do require them forthwith to remove and take away the fence w^{ch} they have Lately Set upon the Townes ground in Peirses Ally in Boston.

Voted. that the Line for the carying out the Wharfe at the Lower end of King street, Shall run agreeable to y^e midle of the Street ag^t the Lower end of y^e Late Coll Shriptions dwelling House and the Lower end of M^r Fanuels brick ware house.

[220.] Ordered That Compl^t be made to y^e Gen^l Sessions of the Peace now Sitting Ag^t Enoch Greenlief for makeing a Smith Shop in his buildings Over ag^t Old M^{rs} Stoddards House in Boston the S^d Smith Shop being apprehended to be dangerous of firing the S^d. House, w^{ch} puts the Neighbourhood in fear.

The Select men have agreed wth Thom^s Trot that he is to be the Wharfinger of y^e Town dock formerly occupied by Eliakim Hutchinson Esq^r from y^e 25th. of March Last for on year for eighteen pounds, as it now is.

And if the Select men Shall mend the wharfe & clear the Dock, So as to make better improvement thereof, then Consideration must be had ab^t augmenting y^e Rent, and the S^d Wharfinger is to Keep a just & true acco^t of the income of y^e Same, and render the Same to y^e Select men in order to their being rightly Informed there of.

Cap^t Eph^r Savage and M^r Joseph Wadsworth are desired wth Cap^t Noyse to bespeak writings to be drawn Ab^t the Town grant of y^e flats before King-Street.

At a meeting of y^e Select men the 26th of Aprill.

Voted. Liberty to M^r. Nathan^{ll} Henchman to break up the Street for Laying his draine provided he lay his S^d. draine wth brick or Stone as the Law directs.

[221.] May 1st. At a meeting of the Select men. The Petitions of John Allen, and Hannah Ings each for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as Inholders w^r disallowed. J^{no} Allens Petiōn being revived, was disallowed y^e 22th of May.

John Wilson^s Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retailor disallowed.

Thomas Jent is appointed Pound keeper for the year ensueing, and also he is appointed and impowered to impound Horses, Cattell or Sheep w^{ch} he Shall find to tresspass on y^e co^mon, or going there contrary to y^e Town order.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk in the name of the Select men do draw up and present a Petition to his Exc^y the Gov^r & Councell Shewing.

That y^e S^d Sel. men are Apprehencive of y^e uneasieness of y^e Inhabit^{ts} of this Town wth respect to y^e Scarcity of Provisions.

Considering the great quantities of Graine w^{ch} are ab^t to be Shipped off from hence into Forraigne parts. And an Imbargo laid in Severall plantations from whence wee use to have our Supplies. And that Sever^{ll} of the Adjacent Townes who were wont to Supply us, do now expect their Supply from hence. And being this day thereto requested by Several considerable persons.

They therefore pray that y^e Same may be taken into consideration, And that a Stop be put to the Exportation of Graine, untill a better prospect of a Sufficient Supply for the Inhabit^{ts}.

[222.] Ordered That y^e Town Clerk give out warr^{ts} for a Town Meeting on Monday y^e 15th of May cur^t at Nine of y^e Clock in y^e fore noon, then and there to Chuse
four Representatives

One Select man in y^e room of M^r Draper & fill up y^e numb^r of Clerks of y^e Market, Tything men or other officers who refuse to Serve. to advise ab^t y^e Laying out y^e money reed for y^e Wast Land at Brantree. And also to advise about Selling the Blue hill Lands. and that Tickets be printed, and y^e Bells order^d to ring.

At a meeting of the Select men May y^e 8th.

William Wilson being present Sayes he came with his wife from England and arrived in this Town y^e first of Apr^{ll} Last, the Select

men do now warn him to depart out of this Town unless he find Suretyes to Save the Town from Charge by y^e 24th of May cur^t.

Liberty is granted to M^r Nathan^{ll} Oliver to digg up the High way in Water Street for the repaireing or New Laying his water pipes there.

Ordered that notice be given to James Williams that the Select men do forbid him to demand any more for his ffee's for digging graves then what y^e Sel. men did formerly order.

[223.] Jethro Wheeler Late of Rowley being present Sayes he came from thence with his family into this Town ab^t the middle of Aprill Last, the Sel. men have now warned him to depart out of this Town unless he bring Suretyes to Indemnifie y^e Town by y^e 24th of May Cur^t.

Ordered. That complant be made to one or more of her Maj^{ties} Justices Agt—a negro woman formerly at M^{rs} Willards, She being reputed to be a Serv^t to a gentleman at Jamaica, and now dwells in this Town at her own hand, and is Said to Live disorderly entertaining Negroes.

Ordered. that the T. Clerk do prepare Lists in ord to apportioning y^e Watch Tax.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men May 9th. they being met to gether wth y^e overseers of y^e poor, to advise according to y^e Town vote.

At a meeting y^e Sel. men, May y^e 15th.

Ordered. That warning be given to M^r. Rich^d Sherrine Butcher, That he forbear the Killing of any cattell at his Slauter-house abutting on the Town Slip at the Lower end of Wood Lane.

And that the Select-men do require him forth with to remove and carry away from out of the S^d Slip a that filth & Garbage w^{ch} hath Issued or been thrown out of y^e Said Slaughter House, it appearing to be very Noysom and Offensive to y^e Inhabitants

[224.] Cap^t Ephraim Savage and Cap^t Timothy Clark are appointed on behalfe of the Select men to give directions to Cap^t Noyse and Comp^a Ab^t the manner of continueing a Co^mon Shore at the Lower end of King Street So as may best answ^r the accomodation of the Neighbourhood there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May y^e 22th.

In order that y^e Town may be enabled the better to require the owners of the Salt ponds to make, & Keep the High way their in good repaire. Ordered that the counter part of their Lease be recorded in y^e County Records.

Voted. That M^r Hugh Floyd be desired to amend y^e Bridg at Rumny Marsh.

Liberty is granted to M^r John Colman to Set up posts on the uper end of Hanover Street, So as to Stop Carts from anoying the pavement w^{ch} the S^d Colman and p^teners are now carryeing on there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men May 29th.

Voted. That M^r Isaiah Tay, M^r Daniel Powning & Cap^t Edw^d Martyn be a Comittee to See after the cleering y^e Town Dock and repaireing y^e wharfe.

Voted. That M^r. Rich^d Hunewel have liberty of digging up the High way in North Street for the placing of his & Hannah Waters her drains in to y^e maine draine there.

[225.] June 2^d. At a meeting of y^e Select men.

Voted that Cap^t Tim^o Clark, M^r Joseph Wadsworth and M^r Sam^l Marshall be a comittee to agree wth worke men, and to prosecute the paving on y^e neck agreeable to y^e votes of y^e Town, at their two Last meeting.

Voted. that the present Representatives for this Town be desired to ask y^e Opinion of y^e Gen^l Court Relateing to an Act for Keeping watches in Townes.

That in any Town where the members of counceel & Justices of y^e Peace within Such Town, to gether with the Select men there of Shall agree upon a Select watch (dureing y^e time wⁿ a Millitary watch Shall not be Ordered) and the Inhabitants agreeing to Support y^e Charge thereof.

Whether it be y^e Intent & meaning of y^e Said Act, That the Justices in court of Gen^l Sessions of y^e Peace, In their directing & ordering the Rule for Apportioning and Leveying Such Summe upon the Inhabitants of Such Town, that they are also impowered to Exempt all Such persons from beareing a Share in the Said Charge, w^{ch} are by Law exempt from personall duty in Millitary and Constables watches.

June 6th. Cap^t Rich^d Harrise^s Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

[226.] Liberty is granted to Thomas Bell to break & digg up the II. way in North Street, for the Laying his Celler draine into y^e Mayn draine there provided he Attend the directions of the Law & Town orders in that case made and provided.

At a meeting of the Sel. men June y^e 12.

Upon Application of the present Clerks of y^e Market to y^e Sel. men for their direction ab^t the disposall of Such Bread as they Shall Seize in the Execution of their office.

Voted. That the S^d Clerks do apply y^m selves to y^e Over seers of y^e Poor for their advice & direction therein.

Voted. That the present Representatives for this Town, be desired to move to the Gen^l Assembly now Sitting, for the passing an act to Enable any Towne (when the Inhabit^s Shall agree to Rayse Such Summe as they Shal thinck needfull for y^e purchaceing & laying in a Stock of Provisions for y^e use of S^d Town) to apportiō & Levey y^e Same on y^e Inhabitants as for other Town Rates.

Voted. That y^e S^d Representatives are desired also to move for the makeing a Law to prohibit the distilling of Mollasses.

Voted. the Sinking a well not exceeding twenty foot deep at y^e

Townes Tenement in Beacon Street. And that M^r Daniell Powning M^r Jonas Clark & Cap^t Edw^d Martyn be a Comittee to Imploy persons to Effect y^e S^d Well.

[227.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men June 19th.

William Hill & John Wilson their Sever^{ll} Petitions for Lyce to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylor w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men June 26th.

Sarah Robe, Rich^d Harrise & John Indecot their Several Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylors w^r disallowed by the Sel. men.

John Nash, and Sam^{ll} Mattock their Several Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Voted. that the Select-men on behalfe of y^e Towne do agree to purchace three feet in depth of the breadth of John Flaggs Land to be added to the breadth of Hanover Street, and they do nominate Cap^t Tim^o Clark to be one of y^e Apprizers there of to joyn wth Such person as y^e S^d Flaggs Shall chuse.

Voted. That John Wilkie and Mathew Collings be Pound Keepers to-gether wth Thomas Jent who was before Chosen to that Service for y^e year ensueing, and they are impowered to impound Horses, Cattell, or Sheep w^{ch} they Shall find to Trespass on y^e Comon, or going ther contrary to y^e Town order.

The Price of wheat Stated by y^e Sel. ⁱⁱⁱ for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shill. p bushall.

[228.] June 26th. The Select men at the motion & desire of M^r. Tim^o Thornton, do now agree to Lett unto him the Townes wharfe & Dockage at Maryes Poynt, for one year ensueing, he paying for the Same unto the Town Treasurer the Sum^e of eighteen pounds in money, and to keep the line of comunication and a Cart way Leading thereto free from any Incumberence and also reserveing unto the Town room for makeing and improveing water-ways on the Westerly Side of the S^d. wharffe, and also reserveing liberty to mudd Such parts of the wharfe as Shall be needfull, and the S^d Thornton is to repaire and make good where he hath or Shall cut or take down of y^e wharfe for the better Lanching of any Ship or Vessell.

Cap^t Eph^r Savage is desired to provide what Lead and other neccessaryes is wanting for the better fixing of y^e waites of y^e T. Clock in y^e Old meeting House.

Agreed. That Michael Hamelton and John Grant do proceed in digging y^e well in the Townes Land Nigh the Almes-House and they are to be paid three pounds for y^e first twenty foot, four Shillings and Six pence p foot for the next ten foot, and five Shillings and Six pence p foot for y^e next ten foot.

[229.] The wife of Andrew Patteson who is Said to dwell at the House of M^r John Souther & that She belongs to Meadford & came from thence into this Town on or ab^t the 10th of March Last.

Ordered that M^r Maxwell Equire concerning her, and warn her forthwith to depart out of this Town, to the place where She belongs.

Ordered. That Sam^l Stebbens Bucher who wth his family is Lately come into this Town, be by M^r Maxwell warned to come to y^e Sel. men at their next meeting or to depart out of y^e Town.

Cap^t. Eph^r Savage, M^r Isaiah Tay, Cap^t Tim^o Clark, & M^r Sam^l Marshall are desired to Veiw and give directions Ab^t Secureing the New Bridg in Mackrill Lane.

M^r Joseph Wadsworth, M^r Jonas Clarke & Cap^t Edw^d Martyn are desired veiw y^e wharfe below the condit at the Millbridg and mak report to y^e Sel. men what they Shall think proper to be done there.

Ordered. That M^r Maxwell give notice to Cap^t John Ballentine to amend & reparaire the Bridg over the Creek in Ann Street.

[230.] July 3^d. At a meeting of y^e Select men.

Elisha Odling jun^r his Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a In-holder or as a Retaylor is disallowed by y^e S^d Sel. men.

Voted. That Michael Hamelton & John Grant do proceed to Sink y^e Well nigh the Almes House to fifty foot and that they be allowed for y^e fifth ten foot Six Shill. & Six pence p foot.

Voted. That M^r Isaiah Tay be joyned wth y^e Committee formerly Appointed to direct ab^t a Comon Shore at y^e Lower end of King Street.

Voted. that M^r John Floyd be desired to veiw the Severall High wayes at Rumny Marsh. and make report to the Sel. men of what he Shall think needfull to be done ab repairing thereof and what may be needfull to be expended in each part thereof for this present year.

At a meeting of the Sel. men July 7th.

Voted. that M^r Daniel Powning Take an acco^t of the Select mens Attendance in Apportioning the Taxes for this year.

Voted. That the Committee appointed June 2^d. to manage y^e Paveing on y^e neck be also deseired to take care of mending other parts of the High way there as they Shall judg needfull.

[231.] At a meeting of the Sel. men July y^e 10th.

Voted. That the Sel. men will proceed to take a List of the Inhabitants on Wednesday y^e 12th. curr^t. in order to apportioning y^e Taxes.

Voted. that Michael Hamelton & John Grant do proceed to Sink y^e well they are Ab^t to fifty five foot, & to be allowed for y^e Last five foot Seven Shill. & Six pence p. foot.

James Gallaway being present Sayes he came from Stratford wth M^r John Lathrop Sen^r the 15th of June Last, & that he hath dwelt there ab^t three year. the Sel-men do warn him to depart the Town unless he bring Security to Save y^e Town from Charge by he being here within one moneth ensuing.

At a meeting of y^e Select men July 14.

Voted. That the Well diggers do proceed to Sink the well at a Tenement of y^e Townes Nigh the Almes House to 60 foot deep.

Voted. That the committee formerly appointed to direct ab^t a Common Shore at the Lower end of King Street be directed to order a Cestern to be made in y^e Dock next y^e Street to be in depth one foot below the Lowest Cellar draine there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men July 17th.

Voted a grant to Cap^t Ephraim Savage of the Grass in the Old burying place for this Sumer he paying for the Same the Sume of fifteen Shillings.

p^d by his acco^t page 291.

[232.] Voted. That Cap^t Ephraim Savage is desired to to imploy Some meet person to repaire the fence of the Old burying place & to make y^e Same next the High way (where it is nee full) on foot Higher then now it is.

Voted. That the Town Clerke do by Posting give notice to the Inhabitants within this Town, to bring in true & perfect Lists of their Polls & Estates to the Select men or Assessors at the Town House on Monday the 31 day of July Currant at three of y^e clock in y^e after noon.

And to notifie the Inhabitants of R. Marsh to bring in their Lists on y^e Monday following being y^e 7th of Aug at 3 o Clock.

Voted. That the Town Clerk by a Letter to y^e Consta of Rumny Marsh desire him to notifie y^e Inhabitants there to bring or Send in true and perfect Lists of their Polls & Estates in writeing under their hands to the Sel. men at the time afore said, and the Select men will allow him reasonable recompence for that his Service, and to bring also a List of all the male Polls within S^d District.

Voted. That the Select men as Assessors will meet on Monday the 24th of July curr^t then to proceed ab^t apportioning the Taxes.

[233.] The Select men being now agreed to proceed in apportioning the Rates and Taxes for this present year.

Voted. That dureing the time of their being Ingaged in the S^d worke, they will duly Attend the Same at Such Set times as they Shall appoint and that each of them who^l Shall be Absent or neglect to Attend Such meeting for the Space of halfe an hour past or beyond Such time appointed for meeting as afore said, Shall for every Such neglect forfeit & pay the Sume of Six pence as a fine, to be disposed of at the direction of the Select men except any just excuse or reason to the contrary and So Adjudged by y^e Sel. men.

Voted. That Application be made to the G^t & Gen^l Assembly, praying them to pass an Act ag^t Shooting at Markes or at Pigionis or any other game within the Town of Boston.

At a meeting of the Select men the 19th. July.

Voted. That Michall Hamelton & John Grant do proceed further to Sink the well where they are now at worke untill Monday next.

The Select men haveing now lyeing before them a List of the names of the persons in this Town, that had Lycence granted

them the year Last past, to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders, and as Retaylers, being Lately Transmitted to them by Addington Davenport Esq^r. [234.] Clerk of the Court of Gen^l Sessions of y^e Peace for the county of Suffolke.

The Said Select men haveing the Same under the consideration, to gether wth y^e Late act & a Parragraph therein for reclaiming the over great number of Lycenced Houses.

Voted. That the Said Select men pursuant to y^e S^d Act, Do Except to the renewal of Lycences to the Several persons here after named viz^t.

Sarah Hunt
Margaret Johnson
Mary w Right
Benjamin Johns
Mary Smith
Phillip Bongardon
Frances Gouge
James Lablond
Isaac Gambarton
Henry Hill
Rachel Winsor

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men July 25th.

The Sel. men being Still upon the considerā. of the List of persons Lycenced y^e Last year and the Law unto w^{ch} the Same doth refferr.

Voted they to further *Object ag^t*. and except to y^e renewal of Lycences to y^e following persons, viz^t.

Stephen North
Samuel Tyley
Henry Franklin
Henry Sharp
Eliz^a Walker
John Brick
Ann More
Mary Hunting

[235.]

Samuel Mattock his Petition for Lycence to Sell drinck as an Inholder Approved by the Select men.

James Smith
Ruth Hetchbone
Grace Rankin
David Gwin
Grigory Sugers
Thomas Marable
Cap^t Sam^l Mould

their Several Petitions for Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as Inholders are disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

John Indecot & Johanna Stone their Petitions for Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylers allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Mary Mansell
 Joseph Hillier
 Richard Hancock
 Henry Frankling
 Gilbert Indecot
 William Hill

their Several Petitions for
 Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylors were disallowed by
 y^e Sel. me.

Rebecca Philpot her Petition for Lycence to Keep a Victualling
 House where She now dwells was allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Elisha Odling his Petition for Lycence to Keep a Victualling
 House disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

[236.] Voted. That M^r Joseph Wadsworth & Comp^a the
 Proprietors of the dreine or Comon-Shore in Prince Street have
 liberty to digg or break up the Highway, from the Lower end of
 their dreine Nigh M^r Gee^s corner, down as far as the mill pond for
 the continueing their dreine or Comon Shore their.

The Assessors Oath was by Sam^l Lynde Esq^r one of her Maj^{ties}
 Justices, Administred to all the Nine Present Select men of this
 Town for their Apportioning the Province and Town Tax for this
 year as the Law directs.

At a meeting of the Select men July 27.

Henry Frankling^s Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as
 a Retayler at His house In Cornhill Approved by y^e S^d. Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men July 28th.

Joseph Hillier his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as
 a Retayler at his House in Corn hill is Approved by y^e S^d. Sel.
 men.

At a meeting of the Select men July 31.

Deborah Man her Petition for Lycence to Sell drinck only as a
 Retayler. Approved by the Sel. men.

[237.] Voted. That it be represented to y^e Q^r. Sessions that
 the Select men being Informed that Ann Pollard, Mary Hands &
 William Thomas are intended to Lay down their Lycences to Sell
 drinck, therefore have not taken them und^r their Consideratiō.

Oliver Atwood his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder at his
 house at Ferry-way is approved by y^e Sel. men.

William Skinner Intending to Lay down his Lycence as an
 Inholder asks Lycence to Sell drinck as a Retayler at his House at
 the North end of Fish street is disallowed by the Sel. m.

James Smith is againe disallowed to Sell drinck.

Cap^t Tim^o Clark and M^r Joseph Wadsworth do Signifie to the
 Sel. men, that M^{rs} Priscilla Gardener did this day in the hearing
 of M^r John Colman Promise them that in case the Town or any
 perticuler person Shall defray the charge of paveing the Highway

against her Land at the uper end of Hanover Street, She will repay the Same by the next Spring or Sooner.

At a meeting of the Sel. $\overline{m}$. August y^e 1st.

The Question being Stated whether the Sel. $\overline{m}$, will make any Addition to y^e to the return by y^m given in to the Court of Gen^{ll} Sessions of y^e Peace the 31th of July Last. Voted in y^e Affirmative.

Voted. That they will not assigne perticular reasons ag^t the name of each person Excepted to.

[238.] Voted. that the Sel. men do with draw their Exceptions to the renewall of Lycences to James Lablond, Henry Hill, John Breck, Phillip Bongardon, Isaac Gambarton and Ann Moor.

Voted. That it be added to the return given in to the Q^r. Sessions the 31 of July Last in words following viz^t. (that appearing to y^m by Information, not to be qualified according to Law, as being deficient in Some one of the three objections or reasons mention^d in that Parragraph of y^e S^d Act.)

M^r Daniel Powning declares his dissent ag^t refusing to give perticular reasons ag^t each persons name.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aug 4th.

Granted to M^r Isaiah Tay 3^u w^{ch} he paid for a boat Load of Stones towards Stoning y^e well.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aug^t y^e 7th.

The S^d Sel. $\overline{m}$ haveing now under further consideration their Exceptions to y^e renewall of Lycences to Several persons by them made and given in to y^e Court of Gen^{ll} Sessions of the Peace the 31 of July Last past, they do now by their Several Votes Agree to withdraw their Exception to the psons hereafter named viz^t.

Benj^a Johns
Stephen North
Samuel Tyley
Margaret Johnson
Sarah Hunt.

[239.] Joseph Hillier his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler at his House in Cornhill Allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Mary Smiths Petition to y^e Sel. men to with-draw their Exception to her Lycence being renewed, disallowed.

Henry Sharp^s Petition to the Sel. men to withdraw their Exceptions to his Lycence being renewed, disallow^d. & his Petition to Sell as a Retayler not allowed.

The Select men do agree to Appoint a Town meeting on Monday the 14th of Aug. cur^t at Nine of y^e Clock in y^e fore noon to consider of, agree and determine on, what they Shall think proper and Expedient Relating to a motion or request of the Hon^{ble} Coll. Francis Nicholson, together with y^e Minist^{rs}, Church wardens and others of the Church of England in Boston, desiring a grant of

Land in y^e old burying place of fifteen foot wide on the North Side of y^e Church, for y^e Enlargement thereof on that Side, and ten foot in breadth on y^e Easterly end there of as more fully is Set forth by y^m in writeing.

Thomas Marable & Ruth Hetchbone^s Petitions for Lycence to Sell drinck as Inholders are againe disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

[240.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aug 14th.

Ordered. that payment be made to M^r Jn^o Colmen the Sume ordered y^e 29 of May Last for as much as he hath now finished the pavem^t in Hanover street.

At a meeting of the Select men of the Town of Boston the 15th of Aug.

Pursuant to the Law of this Province Intituled an Act for Regulating of Free Negrose &c.

The Said Select men do order & Require the Free negros of this Town here after named, each one of them to give their Attendance, faithfully & dilligently to worke on Repaireing and Cleansing the High wayes of this Town at Such time & place as the Selectmen, or Such person or persons whom they Shall appoint to direct and Order the Same, for the Space of So many dayes as is hereafter Sett down against each of their names respectively viz.

	dayes
Tom Cowell	8
Dick Budd	5
Adam Saffin	4
Mingo Procter	8
Georg y ^t went w th Cap ^t Green	4
Coffee Hutchinson	6
Papaw Dick	8
Robin Keats	8
Tom Moseman	4
Ned Hubbert	4
Samson Indian	2
Mingo Walker	6
Mingo Quinsie	8
Jo Jollow	8
[241.] Grandy Eliot	8
Rich ^d Borman	4
Bastian Waite	8
Sambo Monck	8
Dick Dudley	8
Great John	6
Tom at y ^e North	8
Dick Ramshed	8
Rich ^d Patience Saylor	8
Mingo Winthrop	6
a fellow from Charlestown	8
Peter Quaco	4
Phillip Hutchinson	6
Humphry Phipps	2

	dayes
Grandy Perkins	6
Tom Rumny Marsh	6
Sabastin Levensworth	8
Charles Meneno	8
Samson	6

And the Said Select men do hereby appoint and Impower Consta Eneas Salter to give necessary warning & directions to y^e Said Negroes, ab^t the time, place & manner of their performing the S^d Service, and (if need be) to make complaint to one or more of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace against any of them, who Shall Neglect or refuse to attend and perform the S^d Service, in ord^r to recover of Such of them who are delinquent, the penalty of the Law in that case provided, and the S^d M^r Salter is directed to render an Acco^t of his doings and of the worke w^{ch} Shall be So done by y^e S^d Negroes to y^e s^d Sel. m̄.

[242.] At a Meeting of the Sel. men Aug 16.

Henry Sharp and Mary Wright their Severall Petitions to y^e Sel. m̄ for their with drawing their Exceptions to y^e renewal of their Lycences, disapproved by y^e Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄ Aug. 21.

Mary Dafforns Petition for Lycence to Sel Strong drinck as a Retayler is Allowed by the S^d. Sel. men.

Granted to Joseph Prout and the rest of the Neighborhood who have dependance on draining their Cellars through wood lane to dig up the High way there for the newmakeing a Maine draine or Comon Shore there, provided they make the Same according to the directions in y^e Law and also Endeavour to Accomplish the Same wth Expdition So as to Obstruct the Said way as Little as may be.

M^r W^m. Titcome his Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder disallowed by y^e Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 28th of Aug.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t James Pitts to digg up in the H. way in Middle Street, for y^e Laying a draine of his into y^e Comon Shore in Prince Street, provided he attend the directions in y^e Law & Town order relateing thereunto, & to expedit S^d work So as not to Lett y^e Same lie open any Longer then is necessary.

[243.] Liberty is granted to Cap^t Thomas Richards to digg up the H. way in Ship Street, for the Repaireing his Cellar draine there, Provided he duly Attend the directions in the Law, and Town Orders relating to the digging or breaking up of High wayes or Streets, And also that with all convenient Speed, he cause the Same to be Amended & finished, So as that the way be Obstructed as little as possible may be.

Agreed to imploy M^r W^m Manley to pave a way of Ten foot wide extending from three foot to the South-ward of the gate of the burying place next the Comon, Northerly as far as the pave-

ment before Madam Clarks Land, and to add to the breadth of y^e S^d Clarks pavement to make it ten foot wide, So far as that and y^e new worke will agree, the Said Manly to find & provide all work man Ship & Stuff and to be allowed and paid for the Same after the rate of one Shilling and ten pence p yard.

Robert Huzzey is by y^e Select men againe warned to depart out of this Town.

[244.] Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do notifie M^r Thomas Banister that the Select men do require him forth with to remove and carry away the earth which he hath Lately caused to be Layd in Winter Street where with the Same is incumbered, And that he forbear to Lay any earth or Rubbish in any of the High wayes of the Town contrary to the Town order.

At a meeting of the Select men Sep^r 4th.

Ordered that notice be given to M^r John Oliver and others of the Neighbourhood there, who have of Late Layd Timber or plank as a foot bridg over the Slip at the Lower end of Wood Lane, where by boats have been Obstructed from comeing up there. That the Sel. men do require him & and them forth with to remove Such incumbrance, and that they forbear to Lay any more Such there.

Voted. That the S^d. Select men are of Opinion y^t the Co^mon Shore at the Lower end of King Street be caryed out & Layd with plank as far out as the Circular Line.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄ Sept^r 11th.

Liberty is granted to Deā^c. John Marryon to lay earth to rayse the H. way on the South Side of Su^mer-Street in order to make a [245.] comodious foot way on y^e front of the Land there belonging to y^e first Church in Boston.

M^r William Titcome his petition to Sell drink as an Inholder being revived, is againe disallowed by the Sel. men.

Ordered to be here recorded as followeth viz^t.

upon the 29th of August Last, The S^d Select men upon a Seacond Gen^l Survey of King street, in order to run out y^e Middle line, for Setting the new wharfe to Low watter marke, Lately granted by y^e Town to Cap^t Oliver Noyse & Comp^a, have agreed and Voted, that the Centre of the Street from the Lower part of M^r Fanuells brick-House to M^r Apthorps Brick-house, be one station, and the Same distance from y^e Said Fanuels House to S^d centre be Sett off from the North Corner of Doct^r Cooks Lower Brick ware house, be the other Station, which two Stations to be the Middle Line, and So to continue to Low water marke according to the Town Grant.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Sept^r 15,

Liberty is granted to M^r Thomas Banister and Comp^a, to digg in the High way in Summer Street, for the Lying a draine or Co^mon Shore there, Provided they Lay the S^d draine wth Brick or Stone as [246.] the law directs, and that they Lay the Same not less then five foot deep under the Surface of the ground where they

digg in y^e S^d Street and also that they effect the S^d work with Speed, So as to Obstruck the way as little as may be.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Sept^r 18th.

M^r Henry Sharp haveing againe renewed his request to y^e Sel. men to with draw their Exception ag^t the renewall of his Lycence. Voted in y^e Negative.

Voted. That Cap^t James Pitts & Cap^t. Edw^d Martine have Liberty to plant Trees on y^e High way eight foot distt from their dwellin Houses nigh the North meeting House.

Voted that M^r Maxwell give notice to Elisha Cook Esq^r to remove & carry away the earth and Trash w^{ch} he hath caused to be layd on y^e H. way before a Tenem^t of his in Corn Hill.

Voted that Simion Stoddard Esq^r be warned to remove & carry away the Timber of his w^{ch} he hath caused to be Layd in Cornhill nigh M^r Boons Shop.

Voted. That notice be given to M^r Benj^a Davise or any others who have Timbr^r lying on y^e H. way nigh y^e Dock, that y^e Sel. men do require them to remove and cary away y^e Same.

[247.] Voted. That Cap^t Tim^o Clark & M^r Joseph Wadsworth be desired to go to R. Marsh & veiw the H. wayes there, and imploy Some meet person or persons to repaire Such of y^e S^d wayes as they shall thinck needfull.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Sept. 20th.

Ordered that the Select watch be againe revived, and that the Several watch men do begin to enter upon y^t Service his Night.

Voted. that John Hooper be admitted a watchman in y^e Absence of John Grant.

Sept^r 25th. Voted. That M^r Sam^l, Bridg be employed in making a conveniency to draw water at the Townes well nigh the Almes House, and that Joseph Prout be desired to to inspect and direct ab^t a Speedy effecting y^e Same.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄ Octo^r 3^d. John Curtice is Admitted upon Tryall to be a watch man at the South Battree in y^e room of Gibert Cole deceased.

Thomas Marble^s Petition to Sell drinck as an Inholder is againe disallowed.

[248.] The Select m̄ being Informed that John Wilkie hath violated the trust comitted to him in takeing a horse out of another mans pasture & impounding y^e Same.

Voted that Cap^t. Tim^o Clarke be desired to Prosecute y^e S^d Wilke for his So doing.

Edw^d. Tillet being present Sayes he came from Engl^d in the Mast fleet, and that he came into this Town wth his wife and two children ab^t Six weeks Since, he proposes that M^r Callender will be Security for him. The Select men Signifie their willingness to Admit him an Inhabit^t upon M^r Callender^s giving 50^{ti} bond.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo^r 10th.

Thomas Marble his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at his House nigh Coll^o. Paige^s at Rumny Marsh is approved by y^e Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo. 18.

Voted. That the Town Clerk do Sign and give out warr^s to the Constables for their Collecting & paying in the Town & Watch Taxes.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄ the 23th of Octob^r.

Ordered, That Notice be given to Jn^o Morton that the Sel. men do require him to deliver to them the Key by w^{ch} he Opens y^e watchhouse door.

[249.] James Mosman is appointed Overseer of y^e Watch at the North in y^e room of M^r James Thornbery who Lays down his place.

James Clemans is appointed a Wath. m̄ at the South in y^e room of James Mosman.

Liberty is granted to M^r Sam^l Marshall and the Neighbourhood there, to dig up the High way at the Lower end of Milk Street, for the New-Laying their Cellar draines Provided it be done with all Convenient Speed So as to obstruct the way as Little as may be.

Liberty is granted to John Harwood to dig in the High way in Price Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Comon Shore there, provided he Lay his S^d draine with Stone or brick as the Law directs, and make good the way where he Shall So dig.

Whereas the Town of Boston is presented to to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace, for Insufficieny of y^e High way against the Salt Ponds, in the Road leading to Roxbury. And whereas the Proprietors of the S^d Salt ponds are by covenant Obliged to Maintaine a Sufficient Highway there, of not less then three Rods in breadth, and the Select men of S^d Town being Sencible that y^e S^d way is deficiient as to breadth.

[250.] Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do give notice thereof, to Elisha Cook Esq^r and the Other Gentlemen who are y^e reputed proprietors of of y^e S^d Salt ponds. And that the Select men do desire y^m to be present at the S^d Court in Boston. On the last Monday in Octob^r curr^t (being the time unto w^{ch} they are Adjourned) to make answere relateing there unto. and to Save the S^d Town from being at any Charge or damage by reason of y^e S^d defect.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Octo^r 27.

Voted. That Capt. James Pitts have liberty to Set Posts in the High way before his New Buildings in Corn hill, at Such distance as the Select men Shall appoint for the Security of his Cellar doors, and the conveniency of passengers, and So to continue dureing the Approbation and Allowance of the Select men for the

time being, (on condition that he pave the foot way between his House and the S^d posts). And the like liberty is reserved for Cap^t Savage and others the neighbours over against the Same,

The Select men upon further perusall of the Towns grant for running out of King street to Low water marke do find [251.] that upon their Seacord Survey for runing out the Same, and the Stations then Recorded falls a little to much to the north ward according to the aforesaid grant for runing Said Street Streight, the Select men have there fore Made a New Survey, and have now ordered that the Middle line of Said Street be twenty three foot eight inches northerly from the Lower part or north corner of Doct^r Elisha Cooks Lower brick warehouse, and the uper Station for the Middle line of Said Street to be forty foot Southerly from the uper corner of the Brick House of John Usher Esq^r where now is the Secretary^s Office, w^{ch} distance falls on the crown of the pavement, and So to run on a Streight Line, from the upper to the Lower Station, and So to continue Streight out to the extent of the Townes grant for y^e Same

At a Meeting of y^e Sel. men Octob^r 30th.

Voted. That Complaint be made to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace Now Sitting ag^t M^r Thom^s Bannister & Comp^a who had Liberty from y^e Select men on y^e 15th of Sept^r Last to digg up the High way in Summer Street for Laying a draine or Co^mon Shore there. Provided they Lay y^e S^d Draine wth brick or Stone as the Law directs & y^t they Lay y^e Same not less [252.] then five foot deep yet contrary therto they are Laying the Same considerably Short of that depth. So that the Same cannot be of use to draine y^e Cellars w^{ch} are or Shall be in that Street, and So y^e Intent of y^e Law, evaded praying y^e Advice of y^e Court &c.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Octo^r 31.

Mary Smith haveing been formerly by the Sel. mⁿ been Excepted ag^t as being an Inholder, Now by her Petition pray that Liberty may be granted her to Sell by retayle the drinck She hath now by her. Consented to by y^e Sel. men.

Mercy Tay Widd^o of J^{er} Tay deceaced her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder. Approved by y^e Sel. men.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Nov^r 6th.

Voted. That y^e Projection of an Act in addition to an act directing y^e Admission of Town Inhabitants (now agreed to by the Sel. men) be Transcribed and delivered to the Representitives of this Town in order to getting y^e Same Enacted.

[253.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Nov^r 13.

Mary y^e wife of John Stanley being present Sayes that her husband was an Inhabitant at Scituate, and with her did remove from thence in Aprill Last an continued Some time at Attleborough, & that She came from thence into this Town ab^t Eleven weeks past & that her S^d husband is now in her Maj^{ties} Service at Annapolis

Royall. The S^d Select men do now warn her to depart out of this Town to the place where She belongs.

Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do give notice to M^r Benjamin Walker, that y^e S^d Sel. men do require him forthwith to remove and ca^ry away the Earth Timb^r and Rubbish w^{ch} he hath Layd in y^e H. way before his New building in Corn hill & in Queen Street.

Liberty is granted to John Roberts jun^r to digg up the H. way in Lyn Street for the Laying his Sellar draine there, he makeing the S^d way good againe as it was.

Whereas the Sel. men are Informed that there is a dangerous place in y^e H way next y^e Salt ponds where Sundry persons have been miss led in y^e night and gone into S^d ponds.

Voted that M^r Jos. Wadsworth be desired to imploy Some meet person to Set posts, or otherwise to prevent y^t Danger.

[254.] Voted. That Notifications be posted Signifieing to Such who are willing to undertake the Sweeping y^e Chimneys in this Town that they are desired to meet wth the Select men who have agreed to meet at y^e Town-House, on Severall Mondayes following, at five of the Clock in the after noon, with whom they may then and their agree upon Terms.

Voted. That Cap^t Elisha Bennet be desired to do what is needfull in mending the H. wayes at Rumny Marsh.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t Eph^r Savage to Set posts in y^e H. way before his House in Corn hill, at Such distance from his S^d house as y^e Sel. men Shall appoint.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m Nov^r 20th.

The Sel. m being Solicitous to avoyd the penalty Imposed by y^e Q^r Sessions in case the H. way next y^e Salt ponds be not forth^{wth} repaired, they have appointed to meet on y^e 24th cur^t at 5 of y^e Clock in y^e evening. And do desire El. Cook Esq. Elisha Hutchinson Esq & John Foster Esq as parties therein concerned & obliged, then to meet wth y^m to advise ab^t the Same.

[255.] Ordered that M^r William Manley do proceed to make an Addition to the old pavement from M^r Malynes corner South-erly towards the Comon, makeing it to be of y^e Same breadth wth the new pave^{mt} w^{ch} he hath Lately made next the burying place.

Liberty is granted to Robert Seers to dig in the High way in Charter Street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine there. provided he Lay the Same with Stone or brick as the Law directs, and that the Same be done wth Speed So as not to Obstruct the way more then is absolutely needfull.

Ordered. that notice be given to M^r ——— the present Tennant in Mrs ——— Middlecots House that the Sel. men do require him forth with to remove & cary away y^e earth w^{ch} he hath caused to be Layd in y^e H. way before y^e S^d House.

At a Meeting of the Sel. men Nov^r 24.

Compl^t being made by John Buchanan & Sam^{ll} Grice that in their

Opinion the Northerly chimney of the House of Tim^o Prout Esq. deceaced now in the Tenure of Susana Clench & her Sub Tenant is defective & dangerous of takeing & Spreading fire. Ordered that Cap^t Joseph Wadsworth & Cap^t Edward Martin wth two Masons be desired to Survey the Same & make report thereof to y^e Sel. m̄.

[256.] Nov^r 27, Ordered. That The T. Clerk give in to the Gov^r & Councell the acco^t of Expences in ord^r to prevent y^e Spreading of Infection wⁿ in Aprill Last Rob^t Cogswell was Sick & dyed of y^e Small pox. praying that the Said Expences may be repayd to y^e Town.

Peter Denman Silversmith being present Sayes he came from Engl^d into this Town wth Cap^t Wentworth in May Last, the Sel. m̄ do warn him to depart y^e Town unless he find Surtie to y^e value of forty pounds, by the Last monday in Dec^r next.

Ordered that M^r James Maxwell do give notice to the Several persons here after named. That the Sel. m̄ do require each of them forth with to remove and cary away the earth & Rubish wth they have Incumbered the H. wayes.

Mes^{rs} John Campball^s Earth &c in Pudding Lane.

Jos. Dowdings Earth &c in Corn hill.

D^r. Boylstons Earth &c. in Dock Square.

Nath Wades Earth nigh y^e Conduit by y^e Dock.

Coll. Thom^s Savage^s earth in Union Street.

Cap^t James Pitts^s Earth in Middle Street.

Grandy Perkins being Sick is abated his Six dayes work at y^e H. wayes.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r 4th.

Benj^a Bramley Joyner being present Sayes he came wth his wife from Engl^d into this Town w^t Cap^t Wentworth [257.] Ab^t Six moneths Since, he desires to Inhabit in this Town. The Select men do direct that he bring Surtyes to Save y^e Town from charge by y^e Last monday in Dec^r Curr^t.

Ordered that M^r Sam^l Marshall be desired to veiw, and do what is needfull for repaireing the Bridg by M^r Olivers Brew House in Water-Street.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r 5th.

Liberty is granted to Coll^o Thomas Savage & M^r Benj^a Fitch to Set up posts before their Houses in Dock Square four foot & halfe distant from their Cellar doors as they now are. Provided they make and maintaine a pavem^t of flat Stone between their Houses & the S^d posts.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r 11th.

Liberty is granted to M^r Ab^r Frances to digg open the High way in Union Street for the Letting his Sellar draine into the Comon Shore there provided he Attend the directions in y^e Law therein, & forthth to make good where he So diggs.

Complaint being made to y^e S^d Sel. men that L^t. Coll^o. Thom^s

Savage hath lately dug up y^e High way in Union Street neer his New building there, for y^e Laying a draine wth out the Approbation & Consent of y^e Sel. men as the Law directs.

Ordered that he y^e S^d Coll^o. Savage be prosecuted by y^e Town Treasu^r for his So doing in order to recover of him y^e penalty of y^e Law.

[258.] Complaint being made to y^e S^d Sel. men that William Webster hath lately dug up y^e Highway, between Summer Street & Winter Street, for the Laying a draine from y^e Cellar of y^e House, now in y^e Tenure of Coll^o. Veach, in to y^e Co^mon Shore there without the approbation & Consent of y^e Sel. men as y^e Law directs.

Ordered that he y^e S^d Webster be prosecuted by the Town Treasu^r for his So doing, in ord^r to recov^r of him y^e penalty of y^e Law.

Ordered that y^e Severall watch men be paid wⁿ their Moneth Expires, the overseer Signifieing y^t each watch man has p^rform^d his duty.

Ordered that M^r James Maxwell do warn Widd^o Ranger to depart out of this Town. (It appearing that She belongs to y^e Town of Wrentham & that She came from thence into this Town in the Latter end of November Last) and that at present She keeps at y^e House of Soloman Townsend.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r 25th.

M^r William Payn haveing represented unto the S^d Select men, That there hath difference Arisen between him and Enoch Greenlief ab^t the manner and quality of a Brick wall, lately carryed up between [259.] their Severall buildings abutting on Corn hill in Boston, and of their respective proportions & value of the charge thereof. Desiring them (as the Law directs) to Appoint meet persons to value the Same.

In answere unto his S^d request the S^d Select men have nominated and chosen Maj^r Thomas Fitch, M^r Richard Draper and M^r Nathaniel Goodwin, to veiw and value the Said wall according to the true intent & meaning of the Law in that case made and provided.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 1st.

Voted. That the Sel. men do advise the Treasu^r to Suspend the prosecution of the Sute he hath commenced Ag^t Sam^l Duchan untill March meeting.

The wife of John Beach haveing Moved to hire the House formerly Let to Seth Smith.

Ordered that the Town Clerk may Let the Same to her at 6^{lb} p^anum. She giveing good Security for paym^t of y^e rent.

Voted that the watch men be forbid going abt to beg money or New years gifts of y^e Inhabitants.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 2^d.

Ordered. That Representation & Compl^t. be made to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of [260.] the Peace now Sitting ag^t Elisha Cook

Esq^r & Elisha Cook jun^r, for that contrary to the Law, page 105, made in the Tenth year of King William. That So it is that at the Low^r end of King Street in Boston, on y^e South Side of the S^d Street, a wooden building or Shop, an fence, has been Lately Erected by Elisha Cook Esq^r or Elisha Cook jun^r w^{ch} ineroaches very much upon and lessens the breadth of y^e S^d Street by Sevrall feet.

At a meeting of the Select men, Jan^{ry} y^e 8th.

Voted. that the Select men do Accept of the co^mon Shore lately made at the Lower end of King Street by y^e Grantees of the Flats there, as agreeable to their covenant.

Whereas upon the 24th of November Last complaint was mad to y^e Select men of a dangerous or defective Chimnye in the norerly end of y^e House now in the Tenure of Susanna Clench, & her Sub Tennant, Abraham Pullen, over against the House of John Buchanan, Abutting on Wood Lane, in Boston, the S^d Select men haveing then Ordered the Same to be Inspected & Veiwed, & the persons who So veiwed y^e Same viz^t. Sam^l Bickner & Eben^r Clough haveing now made return under their hands, That in their Opinion the S^d Stack [261.] of chimnyes, are defective & very bad and that their ought not to be any fire Kept there untill they are made Sufficient.

Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell do forth wth warn and give notice to the S^d Susana Clench & Abraham Pullen that the Sel. men do require them and either of them to forbear to make or Keep Fire in any of y^e S^d Stack of Chimnyes, untill the Same Shall be Repaired & made Sufficient to y^e Satisfaction of y^e S^d Sel. men, on penalty of forfeiting of Twenty Shillings for every Such offence.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 15th.

Samuell Polley being present Sayes y^t he belongs to Meadford & that he came from thence wth his family into this Town on or Ab^t the Last day of Dec^r Last. The S^d. Selectmen by ther present Moderator M^r Isaiah Tay, do now warn him to depart wth his family out of this Town.

Voted. that y^e S^d Select men do refuse to Admit y^e S^d Sam^l Polly as an Inhabit^t of this Town.

Voted. That Application be made to y^e Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace Praying that Judgment may be entered up Ag^t Enoch Greenlef according to y^e Verdict of y^e jury, in as much as he neglect to conform his building according to the Terms unto w^{ch} he was Obliged.

[262.] Cap^t John Rayner^s Petition to Sell Strong drinck as a Retayler is approved by y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 15th at his House in Ship Street where M^r W^m Thom^s Lately dwelt.

At a meeting of the Sel. mⁿ Jan^{ry} 16.

The S^d Sel. men haveing this day veiwed the the Draw bridg

in Anne Street do by their Vote Signifie that it is their Opinion that y^e S^d Bridg is in many respects defective & dangerous.

Voted. That M^r Isaiah Tay, Cap^t Tim^o Clark, M^r Joseph Wadsworth, and Cap^t Edward Martyn, be a Comittee to Imploy and direct Some meet persons to Secure and fasten down y^e Said Draw bridg in order to prevent present danger.

Voted. That notice be given to Cap^t. Jn^o Ballentine, that if he Sees cause he may by Wednesday y^e 17th cur^t at night, Spike down the Southerly end of S^d bridg So as to prevent its being drawn up, and Also Sufficiently Shore up the Northerly end thereof So as to prevent present danger otherwise the Sel. men will forth with cause y^e Same to be So Secured.

[263.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^y 29th.

Voted. that Application be made to y^e Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace now Sitting Praying them that the drawing part or Timb^r over head of the draw-bridge may be taken down, in as much as they apprehend the Same to be defective and dangerous, and y^t if any person Should Loose their life or Limb there by that in Such case the Town by Law is answerable for the damages, and not the persons who recive benefit by the Same as a draw-bridge.

The Select men do now agree to joyn wth y^e Justices and Overseers of the Poor to visset y^e families in y^e Sevrall Wards of this Town on Wednesday the Seventh of Feb^y next, at nine of y^e Clock in y^e forenoon each of y^e S^d Gentlemen now Serveing to attend the Same wards as was appointed in Aprill Last, & that Cap Edward Martyn do Attend in N^o 2 in the room of M^r John Bould deceacd.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Feb^y 5th.

The price of wheat Stated this day for regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shill. and Six pence.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Feb^r 12.

Ordered. That Cap^t Eph^r Savage do warn Mary Bissells out of y^e Shop She Hires.

The T. Clerk is advise to Lodg on file the orders ab^t Chimny Sweepers, & not as yet to record y^e Same.

[264.] At a meeting of y^e Select men Feb^y 19.

Liberty is granted to M^r Tim^o Thornton to dig in the High way for repaireing a Celler draine belonging to a Tenement of his in Charter Street. Provided he do effect the Same wth Speed, make good the H. way & Lay y^e S^d dreine wth brick or Stone.

Liberty is granted to Sam^l Burnell jun^r to dig in the H. way in Prince Street for repaireing his Celler draine Provided y^t he effect the Same wth Speed, & Lay S^d dreine wth Brick or Stone & make good y^e way w^{ch} he Shall So digg.

M^r Joseph Maryon haveing presented y^e Town wth an Orna-mentall direction for King Street; The Select men do vote him their Thanks for y^e Same.

Pursuant to a Vote of y^e Sel. men 26th June Last, Cap^t Tim^o

Clark & M^r Gyles Goddard haveing Valued John Flaggs Land Layd to Hanover Street & his charges at forty Shillings ordered that payment there of be made by y^e Treasu^r.

Abram Clark is admitted to be a watch mⁿ. in the room of W^m. Phelps deceased & to begin the 20th cur^t.

Voted. That M^r Thom^s Cheever be continued as School Master at R. marsh as formerly.

[265.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Feb^ry 23th.

Voted. That the Sel. men will proceed to post up Reputed drunkards & comon Tiplers as the Law directs.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Feb^ry 26th.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do Issue forth warr^{ts} to the Constables to warn the Inhabitants to meet in a Publick Town meeting at the Town House on the 12th day of March next at nine of the Clock in the fore noon, to Choose Sel. mⁿ and other Town officers as the Law directs, and to grant money needfull for the necessary Charges of y^e Town for the ensueing year. and to advise & agree Ab^t any other matters.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 28th Feb^ry.

Voted. That it is the Oppinion of y^e Sel. men that care be taken to revive an Inspection of y^e breach of y^e Town order respect in funerals.

And that Exercise Conant & Ezekiel Cleasby be employed to Inspect y^e Same.

And also that Ezekiel Cleasby be employed to inspect y^e breach of y^e other Town orders.

Voted. that Anthony Greenhill, Rob^t. Scribener, Phillip Dillorock, & Jon^a Allen be posted as Tipplers.

Voted to continue the consideration of y^t matter untill next Monday at 4 of y^e Clok.

[266.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 5th. Anno 1710, 11.

Patience Favor being present Sayes y^t She hath dwelt at Road Island for y^e Space of twelve moneths Last past, & that She came from thence into this Town the Last week, and that her husb^d is now at Long Island where She formerly dwelt. The Select men do now warn her to depart out of this Town.

Voted. That John Vickers be posted up among y^e Tipplers.

Ordered. That M^r Benj^a Colman be desired to be present to pray at y^e opening of the Town meeting y^e 12th. of March Cur^t.

At a meeting of the Sel. men March 6th.

Voted. that Thomas Adkins, Zach^ry Johnson, Doct^r James Peneman, & Rob^t Brown be Posted up as Tipplers.

Voted. That that Paragraph in y^e Law relating to the Posting up of Tipplers together wth the form now agreed to by y^e Sel. men for the Posting up of Tipplers, &c.

March 10. Voted that y^e memoriall now drawn up moving for

a Regulation of y^e methodes of Teaching Lattin be presented to y^e Town meeting.

[267.] March 19th. At a meeting of Addington Davenport Esq^r, Mes^{rs} Jaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, D^r Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth & Edw^d Hutchinson Sel. men for y^e Town of Boston.

Pursuant to a Notification recd from y^e Sel. men of Charlestown dated y^e 9th of Mar. cur^t and the directions of y^e Law.

The Said Select men have nominated and chosen Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver, D^r Oliver Noyes & Edward Hutchinson, Thomas Prat & Jonathan Eustice or any two of them, to joyn wth the Gentlemen appointed by y^e Select men of Charles town in runing the line, and renewing the Bound Markes between their Town and ours, they haveing agreed to meet (in ord^r to attend y^e S^d worke) at Daniel Whittemores at the head of South River, on the Last Tuesday of March cur^t at eight of the clock in the morning.

All the persons above named did accordingly meet at the Time & place abovesaid & together with the Gentlemen appointed by the Select men of Charlestown did Run the line and renew the bound markes between Boston & Charlestown, as may appear more at Large by their return in writeing lying of file.

[268.] The Sel. men have nominated & chosen Addington Davenport Esq^r, Mesu^{rs} Thomas Cushing, D^r. Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, John Floyd, Will^m Hasie, Elisha Tuttle, Sam^l Breeden, Thom^s Berry, Edward Tuttle jun^r. Abram^m Hasie & Jonathan Townsend, or any two or more of them, for and on behalfe of the Town of Boston, to joyn wth those Gent^m who are or Shall be appoynted to attend the runing of the lines & renewing the Bound markes between our Town and ether of y^e Townes of Malden, Lyn, or Reading, on Wednesday the 18th. of Aprill next. And that those who are to run the Line next Malden do meet at the House of M^r Will^m Ireland at eight of the clock in y^e morning.

And those who are to run the line next Lyn do meet at the House of Thom^s Marble at nine of the Clock in y^e morning.

And those who shall joyn in runing y^e line next to Reading, do meet at the Three county heap of Stones at two of the Clock in y^e after noon of y^e S^d 18th of Aprill.

And in case the wether on that day happens to be wett & apparently unsutable for y^e [269.] performance of the Said worke, then in that case it is proposed that the Same be Attended on the wednesday next following.

And that the Town Clerk do by Letters give notice there of to y^e Select men of the aforesaid three Townes respectively. And like wise to Notifie the constable of Rumny marsh to give notice to those of the afore said persons within his district that they are desired to attend y^e S^d worke.

Pursuant to the foregoing appointment the Respective lines between Boston and Lyn, And between Boston and Malden were upon the S^d Eighteenth of Aprill Run and the bound marks renewed,

as is recorded more at Large in the great Book of Records page 330 to 333.

[270.] March 19th. The Select men have agreed that Rob^t Serevener, Phillip Dillorock, Jonathan Allen, John Vickers, Doc^r James Peneman, Robert Brown, & Rich^d Brown be posted up as Tipplers.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men March 23th.

Ordered. That four Notifications be posted up in 4 Several place, to give Publick notice that the Blue hill Lands at Brantry are to be Sold by y^e present Sel. men.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 26, 1711.

Voted. That Cap^t John Ballentine and the rest of the persons Obligated to Maintaine y^e Bridg Over the Creek in Ann Street be notified to make the Same a Sufficient Fast Bridg according to the Vote of the Town the 13th of March Cur^t. And they do order that they Attend the directions of the Sel. men. how the Same Shall be made.

At the Same time M^r James Maxwell was Sent to Cap^t Ballentine wth a copie of S^d order, & directed to tell him that if he See cause he might come & Speak wth the Sel. men then Sitting, and he bro^t answe^r that Cap^t Ballentine Said he had [271.] nothing then to Say to y^e Sel. men and y^t he would make the Bridg as it Should be.

Voted. That in consideration of the Intrest and Security of y^s Town and the Inhabit^{ts} thereof. The Select men do not think it proper to accept of any other, then a Sufficient Fast Bridg over the creek in Ann Street, and that Cap^t John Ballentine be notified thereof.

Voted. That part of y^e money granted by the Town at their Last meeting for Paveing be layd out in continueing the pavement at the Southerly end of Middle Street as far as the mill bridg provided the neighbours Ingage to do their parts.

Ordered. That notice be given to the Sel. men of Roxbury desireing them to meet at the House of Sam^l Meers nigh Roxbury Gate on Tuesday the Third day of Aprill next at four of y^e Clock in the after noon, where the Sel. men of Boston or two or more of them have agreed to meet at y^e S^d time to joyn wth them in Runing the line & Renewing the Bound marks between our Town & theirs as y^e Law directs.

It is Since Agreed to Suspend the runing of y^e S^d line untill Some time y^e Summer.

[272.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men April 2^d.

William Greek being present Sayes y^t he dwelt at New York ab^t two years & that he came wth his Wife & Child from thence into this Town in August Last, and that he was Inlisted und^r Coll^o Veech, and being Sick at Annopolis Royall he was dismiss^t from S^d Service & came from thence into this Town this Spring. the

Sel. men do warn him to depart out of this Town wth his family, or find Suretys by y^e Last Monday in this M^o.

Richard Peirse a Negro man being present Sayes he belongs to Cambridge & came from thence wth his Wife Some time in August Last, the Sel. men do warn him to depart unless he give Security by y^e Last Monday in this M^o.

Agreed to Lett unto Jeremiah Belknap a Shop extending from y^e door way to the Sol^y corner of y^e Town House w^{ch} is to be Erected there, for the Term of Seven years to Comence the first of June next, and for the first years rent he is to be at y^e charge of building y^e S^d Shop, & to pay ten pounds p annum quarterly for y^e next 6 years, he to maintaine & deliver up y^e Same in Good repaire.

[273.] Apr^{ll} 2^d. Liberty is granted to Moses Peirse to dig up the H. way for the Laying his celler draine into the co^mon Shore Nigh the House of M^r Jonathⁿ Mountfort, provided he effect the Same wth Speed & Lay y^e S^d draine wth Brick or Stone, & make good y^e S^d way agine.

Voted. That M^r Ezekiel Cleasby be employed to Prosecute any Such as hath or Shall Transgress any of y^e penall Orders & By-Laws of this Town, and he is to be allowed what Shall be thought reasonable as a Recompence for his Service therein.

Ordered. That notice be given to the Bell-Ringers that they are ordered that in Toling of Bells for Funeralls, where a third Bell is desired, the Same Shall begin at the Expiration of just on hour after the begining of the Toll of the Seacond Bell, and they are directed to notifie the Same to Such as Shall bespeak the Tolling of Bells for any Funerall.

Ordered. that the Town Clerk give Publick notice there of by Posting up notifications thereof in Severall places in this Town.

[274.] The Select men have agreed that in case that in case the Neighbourhood at their Own charge do effect the Pavem^t of Nine foot in the breadth on each Side of y^e way. Then the Sel. men wth the money granted by y^e Town at y^r Last meeting (for paveing) will defray the charge of paveing y^e Townes part viz^t.

In Milk Street from M^r Marshalls corner upwards as far as M^{rs} Adkinsons Gate.

In Middle Street & North Street from the House of D^r Cotton Mather to y^e end Love Street.

In Hanover Street from y^e pavem^t by M^r Will^m Harrise^s House to M^{rs} Hare^s corner.

Voted. That Addington Davenport Esq^r be desired in y^e name of y^e Sel. men to move y^e Q^r. Sessions in relation to y^e presentments of y^e H. wayes.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aprill the 9th.

William Sutton^s Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder at the House where M^{rs} Ann Pollord formerly Kept a Publick House of Inn nigh y^e Co^mon in Boston Consented to by y^e Sel. men.

[275.] Ordered. that the High way at the enterance into Corn Market over Against the Sun Tavern Shall be preferred twenty eight foot in breadth. agreed on y^e 16th of Aprill.

Voted. That M^r Ezekiel Cleasby do make Application to one or more of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace desiring of y^m a war^t for the Sending of Sam^l Polley out of this Town to y^e place where he belongs.

Voted. That Notifications be posted Signifying as followeth viz^t.

That the Select men (pursuant to a vote of the Inhabitants of this Town) haveing Layd out a High way, continueng of King Street upon a direct line as far down as Low water marke. If there fore any person or persons there be, who Lay claime to that part of the out wharfes or Flats through which the S^d way is Layd out, they are desired to treat with the S^d Select men who have agreed to meet at the Town House on each monday in Aprill cur^t and May next following at five of the clock in the after noon in order to treat wth them about the Same.

Voted. That Peter Odlin be the Cow-Keeper for the year ensuing.

[276.] Voted. That M^r Ezekiel Cleasby do apply to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices for a war^t to remove Sarah Boyce out of this Town to the place where She belongs.

She being in a helpless condition, big wth child & belonging to Scituate, and brought from thence into this Town by Charles Turner of Scituate, on or ab^t the 27th of March Last, and M^r James Maxwell Sayes he warned her on the 28th day of the Same to depart out of this Town. The S^d. M^r Cleasby is also directed to make enquiry after y^e S^d Turner in order to his being Cited before Some of Her Maj^{ties} Justices to answer for his So Obtruding her upon this Town.

Voted. That Addington Davenport Esq^r. & M^r Jsaiah Tay be desired to imploy and direct a workman to Enlarge y^e Office belonging to this Town where the country records are kept, in order to Secure to y^e Town Some Rent for the Same.

At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 16th of Aprill.

Voted. That Peter Odlin the present Cow-keeper do attend the Same Rules & instructions as was given to George Riply y^e 12th Aprill 1708.

the S^d Odling hath Since refused to Serve.

[277.] Voted. That notice be given to Doct^r Lancelot Lake. That the Sel. men do require him to take down and carry away, that Porch of his w^{ch} Stands on the Townes Land Nigh the Mill-Bridge, by the 23th. of Aprill cur^t, or they will make complaint there of in a course of Law.

Liberty is granted to M^r John Pool to make a Toomb in the Old burying place there where his Relations are buried.

The price of wheat Stated by the Sel. men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is five Shill. and Six pence, and the Same is So

to be posted to gether wth the Assize as in the Law is Stated for that price.

Voted. That it is the Opinion of the Select men, that the Treasu^r do attend the direction in the Law relating to the time of Enforceing the constables to pay in y^e Town Rates.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aprill 23th.

The S^d Sel. men On the one part, and Manasah Tucker and John Wadsworth of Milton of the other part have now agreed viz^t.

That the Said Sel. men do Sell unto the S^d Manasah Tucker and Jn^o Wadsworth and [278.] their Associates all that the Tract or parcell of Land belonging to y^e Inhabit^s of Boston comonly called & Known by the name of the Blue hill Land lieing within the Town ship of Brantree.

In consideration whereof the S^d Manaseh Tucker & John Wadsworth for y^m Selves & Associates do agree to pay for the Same the Sume of fifeen hundred pounds in money viz^t. two hundred pounds thereof in hand, two hundred pounds p annum for y^e five years next following, and three hundred pounds more in full there of at the expiration of Six years next from this time, the S^d money to be paid as it then passeth when it becomes due.

Ordered. That notice be given to M^r Sam^l Phillips to remove his Ladder from y^e Shops on y^e South Side of y^e Town House.

Ordered. that John Staniford do forth with remove y^t Earth of his y^t Incumbers the H. way before his new House.

The Sel. men have Lett to Jabish Negus the Shop w^{ch} Mary Bissells had at three pounds p annum begun the 17th aprill Curr^t.

Cautiounary Letters w^r Sent to Zach^{ry} Johnson, Anthony Greenhill, Thom^s Adkins W^m. Colmer, And^r Willit, Sam^l Pearse, John Maning, Mark Pilkinton, Jn^o. Wilkie & John Morton.

[279.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aprill 30th.

Voted. That John Wilkie & Mathew Collings be the Pounders for the year ensueing. And they & each of them are impowered to impound all Horses, Cattell or Sheep w^{ch} they Shall find to Trespass on y^e co^mon or going there contrary to the Town order.

Voted. That Sam^l Polley & Sarah Boyce be returned to y^e Court of Q^r. Sessions as y^e Law directs.

Whereas Rob^t Young Labourer wth his family are Lately come into this Town & desire to Inhabit here. Voted that in case M^r W^m Paine become bound in forty pound bond to Save y^e Town from charge they are admitted.

Voted. That M^r Henry Dering be desired to provide the Severall materialls agreed to by y^e Select men for the Extinguishing of fire, all Except Tubbs & buckets w^{ch} the Sel. men will take care ab^t.

Ordered. That y^e Certificate from y^e Sel. men of Cambridg that Rich^d Price a Free negro to belongs to them, and desire that he may be permitted to continue here in Boston and y^t they are ready to afford him Sutable reliefe as there may be ocasion, that y^e S^d Certificate be lodged on file in y^e T. Clerks office.

[280.] May 30th. Ordered. That George Ripley (if he be able to undertake y^e Same) be the Cow keeper for y^e year ensuing. he Since appears unable to Serve.

Ordered. That eighteen more of of y^e papers ab^t y^e Tiplers be posted.

Liberty is granted to M^r Joseph Wadsworth to Set uposts in Middle Street to prevent Carts coming to annoy the pavement w^{ch} is now makeing & to be made there.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk give out warr^{ts} for a Town Meeting to convene on Wednesday the Ninth day of May next at nine of y^e Clock before noon to chuse four Representatives & one Constable, and to advise Ab^t Secureing y^e neck, improving the Townes wharfe & Dock at Merryes Point, & ab^t Selling the Townes wharfe & Dock at Merryes Point, & ab^t Selling the Townes Land at Muddy River.

The Select men do agree that in case M^r James Lablond, and the rest of y^t Neighborhood do defray y^e charge of paveing nine foot on each Side of y^e way, the S^d Sel. men will allow not exceeding thirty Six pounds for y^e Townes part of Ninety yards in length of y^e H. way from S^d M^r Lablonds House to wards the Old burying place.

[281.] At a meeting of y^e Select men May 3^d.

The Treasu^r is advised to make up wth Elisha Cook Esq^r, Scureing to y^e Town y^e Rent at full twenty Shill p Annum ever Since the 25th of March 1687. and if need be to allow all y^t the S^d Cook hath Charged in his acco^t formerly by him given in & lieing upon File w^{ch} bring the Ballance due from him to the Sume of £7. 14. 4^d.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t Thomas Hutchinson to digg up the H. way in Middle Street for the repairing his draine there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men May y^e 7th.

Voted. that Abra^m Ruee be the cowkeeper for y^e year ensuing under y^e Same Rules & power as was given to George Riply y^e 12th Aprill 1708.

Ordered. That the Rev^d Benj^a Wadsworth be desired to begin wth prayer at the Opening of y^e Town Meeting the 9th of May Cur^t.

Ordered. That M^r James Maxwell notifie the Bell Ringers to Ring for y^e Town meeting at eight & at nine of y^e Clock in y^e morning on y^e nineth of may Cur^t.

Ordered. That a cautionary Letter be Sent to W^m Payn Smith.

[282.] The Select men haveing veiued y^e H. ways at Cambridg Street and Orrange Street have Ordered that y^e Remarks by them made there be here Recorded viz^t.

From the Northwest corner of Sam^l Thorns House, over to Cap^t W^m Aldens Land 21 foot.

From the North west corner of Elisha Story^s Land to y^e S^d Aldens Land 20 foot Ten inches.

From the West^y corner of Justice Lyndes pasture next M^r Midlecots pasture 21 foot, 7 inches.

From the Westly corner of M^r Isaiah Tay^s Barn over to y^e Rayles 28 foot.

From y^e S^d Tayes Small Gate ab^t y^e middle of his pasture y^e breadth of y^e S^d Way there 35 foot.

From the West Corner of M^r Minots pasture adjoining to M^r Guttridges 25 foot.

From the West^{ly} corner of M^r Buttolphs Barn (at y^e Lower-end of y^e Way) to y^e Land of M^r Jer. Allen 28 foot.

The Townes Slip or enterance of y^e Old Road on y^e Easterly Side of Orrange Street:

From y^e and^r pining of y^e House in w^{ch} — Kneeland dwells to y^e House formerly Peter Welcomes is 31 foot.

And from 20 foot lower down from y^e Street 30 feet nine inches & So upon a Straight Line to y^e corn^{er} of y^e S^d Welcoms Wharfe.

✓ [283.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May y^e 14th.

The Select men have agreed to Lay out Land in addition to the Southerly Side of Milk Street viz^t.

Of M^{rs} Armitages Land. From the Range of y^e corner of M^{rs} Olivers garden, to two foot three inches within the fence now Standing between the S^d Armitages & M^r Balstons Land as it now is.

Of M^r Balstons Land. Two foot & three inches at the Westerly corner on a Straite line in breadth to four foot three inches within his Land, at the Easterly corner.

Of M^r Sam^l Marshalls Land. Four foot three inches of the Westerly corner & So upon a line to two foot three inches at the Easterly corner, the whol bredth of his Land being forty two foot in Front.

The breadth of Milk Street as it is now Enlarged is as followeth viz^t.

From the Land of Cap^t Nathan^l Williams to y^e Land of M^r Jon^{ath} Balston deceaced Eighteen feet.

From the corner of Mackrill Lane over to M^r Marshalls Land twenty one feet Seven inches.

From the South East Corner of M^r. Halwels Shop cross y^e Street, twenty two feet Seven inches.

The Breadth of Oliver Street is as follows viz^t.

At the uper end thereof Eighteen feet.

Over ag^t the uper end of M^r Dan^l Olivers Land, Ninteen feet.

At the Lower end of y^e S^d Olivers Land Eighteen feet ten inches.

[284.] At the Lower end of M^r Noyse^s House, Ninteen feet Ten inches.

At the Lower corner of y^e S^d Noys^s Land, not belonging to y^e S^d House, Ninteen feet Six inches.

And from thence upon a Straight line, to the Lower end of the S^d Street, where it doth measure in Breadth twenty two feet & Seven inches.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do cause Notifications to be posted for the Sale of the Townes Land at Muddy River.

And also for y^e disposall of Lands on y^e Neck Signifieing that

the Sel. men have agreed to meet at the Town-House on each Monday in May cur^t & June next at four of y^e Clock in y^e afternoon to Treat wth Such as Shall offer to Buy or be concerned therein.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 21th of May.

The Select men have ageed wth William Munford and have Lett unto him the use and improvem^t of a Strip of y^e Townes ground lieing in y^e Front of M^r Thomsons Land Nigh y^e Town House, for the Laying his Stones there dureing y^e Townes pleasure, not exceeding four foot in breadth at the Lower end & thence bevilling up to nothing at y^e uper end, for w^{ch} he is to pay ten Shilling p annum beginning from y^e 1st of June next.

[285.] Voted. That Application be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices praying a warr^t to Send John Orms out of this Town to Newbery the place to w^{ch} he belongs, he came from thence into this Town Some time in or ab^t March Last, & was by M^r Cleasby warned Some time in the moneth of Aprill Last to depart out of this Town, but Still continues here with out any allowance or consent of y^e S^d Sel. men.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May 25th.

The Sel. men have agreed now to proceed to the consideration of Constabls abatem^{ts}.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May 28th.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Thom^s Cushing, Joseph Wadsworth, & Edward Hutchinson, be a comittee to order an direct ab^t makeing a conveyance for the wast water at the Lower end of King Street.

At a meeting of the Select men May y^e 29th.

Voted an agreement to the following Articles und^r y^e consideration the 20th of May curr^t viz^t, That

Whereas that part of Trea mount Street Lying before the Lands of Cap^t. Cyprian Southack and M^r John Staniford is be come very inconvenient for carts passing thro' the Same and dangerous for Children by reason [286.] of the Steepness thereof, and also very much Incomodes the Street below the Hill, by the Dirt washing down, thereby rendering the passage through it difficult. It is therefore mutually agreed between the S^d Select men of the one part, and the S^d Cyprian Southack and John Staniford on the other part, in manner following.

That is to Say the S^d Select men for and under the considerations hereafter mentioned, Have agreed to continue Trea-mount Street upon the Hill aforesaid, the S^d way at the corner of M^r Belknaps old House nearist Cap^t Southacks Land to be eighteen feet wide, and to continue that breadth upon a Northerly line, untill it come even with the South post of his Middle Gate, and from thence the S^d way to continue on a Northerly Line, untill it come even with the North corner of the s^d. Stanifords Land where it is

to be twenty feet wide. And the s^d. Selectmen do further agree that from the above-mentioned Corner of Belknaps House, untill it comes even wth the South Post in the Gate afore said they will cause to be made a good Substantial Stone wall at the charge of the S^d Town, and maintaine the Same, And do also agree [287.] not to Erect any Building to y^e Northward thereof where by to hinder y^e Prospect from the S^d Southacks & Stanifords Lands; And further do consent that the S^d Southack & Staniford may make a way down into y^e Street below the Hill, provided it be against the line that divides their Lands, and that the Same be made Secure by Rayles on each Side, and do not Straighten the S^d Street, In consideration whereof the S^d Southack and Staniford do promise & agree to make and maintaine a good Substantial Stone wall to begin even with the North corner of the S^d Stanifords House, and So to run on a Southerly Lyne untill it come even with the South post afore mentioned in Cap^t Southacks middle Gate where the Townes wall is to joyn it. And the Said Southack and Staniford are to make & alwayes maintaine and Secure their part of the S^d wall So as Shall be to the Satisfaction of the Select men for the time being.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men June 4th.

Whereas y^e Undertakers of y^e Out wharfe at y^e end of King Street have left unbuilt a Strip of flats on y^e line from y^e corner of D^r Cooks Brick ware house downwards, The Sel. men conclude y^e S^d Strip of Flats belong to y^e Town & is part of y^e Street & order it to be So recorded.

[288.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men June y^e 5th.

Voted. That the Treasur^r be directed to Lett out upon Intrest one hundred & twenty pounds of y^e money reed. for y^e blue hill Lands, to John Williams of Roxbury for one year ensuing Isaac Will^{ms} & Stephen Williams being bound wth him for pay^{mt}.

At a meeting of y^e Select men June y^e 11th.

Voted. That Mesur^{rs} Thomas Cushing, Joseph Wadsworth, & Edward Hutchinson be a comittee to Measure & Set out the Extent of the Circular Line, where it falls upon the New Wharfe at y^e end of King Street, according to y^e Town vote & the plan thereof.

And to give directions where a passage for Boats Shall be left open.

Peter Rubine upon warning given him & being now present Sayes y^t he is by Trade a Mason & that haveing been Subject to fitts & now weak in his hands, & that he belongs to Philadelphia and came Lately from thence to Road Island, & that from thence he came by Land into this Towne Ab^t a moneth Since. The Select men do now warn him to depart out of this Town.

Whereas Obadiah Read and Samuell Hood have presented to y^e Select men an acco^t of y^e charge they have been at in makeing wth Stone [289.] co^mon Shore at the Lower end of Prince Street in Boston, amounting to the Sume of fifty four pounds five Shill-

ings and Six pence, wth the names of Such persons who receive benefit by haveing their Cellars drained thereby. Praying the S^d Sel. men to judg and award each particular persons Proportion thereof as the Law directs, in order to their being enabled to demand and receive the Same.

Accordingly the Select men have Considered thereof, and do award each person here after named, to pay as their proportions thereof, unto the S^d. Ob. Read & Samuel Hood, the Respective Sūmes as is here Sett down against each of their names viz^t.

Dea ^c . John Barnerd	0.	6.	6
Widd ^o Farnum & daug ^t .	0,	6.	6
Jonathan Farnum	0.	9.	6
Ephraim Hunt	0.	19.	0
John Harwood	1.	0.	0
James Pecker	1.	8.	0
M ^{rs} Wadling	1.	9.	0
Obadiah Read for two Cellars	3.	5.	0
Widd ^o Joles	2.	2.	0
[290.] Deacon John Atwood	1.	1.	6
Joseph Wadsworth	2.	3.	0
Cap ^t James Pitts for two Cellars	4.	6.	0
Daniel Wear	2.	3.	0
Samuel Burnel	2.	3.	0
Joseph Perram	2.	3.	0
Benj ^a Bream for a Cellar of his	2.	3.	0
Rich ^d Bill for a Cellar of his	2.	3.	0
Mercy Richardson	2.	3.	0
Je ^r . Condey	2.	3.	0
John Tuttle	2.	3.	0
David Norton	1.	1.	6
John Charnock	2.	3.	0
James Berry	2.	3.	0
William Brown	2.	3.	0
James Grant	2.	3.	0
M ^{rs} Whitwell	2.	3.	0
Widd ^o Sherrine	2.	3.	0
Jos. Prout as Guardian to y ^t where Beers dwells	2.	3.	0
Samuell Hood	2.	3.	0
Sume totall	54.	5.	6

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver & Joseph Wadsworth be a Comittee to Repaire the Townes Wharfe at y^e end of Dock Square by a Small addition thereto at y^e Northerly end, and direct ab^t cleering y^e Towne^s part of y^t Dock & Excite y^e neighbours to do the Same on their parts.

[291.] Voted. That no person Shall or may hereafter throw or cast any Dirt or Trash into y^e Town Dock nigh Dock Square nor Shall any Cooper water hoops there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men June y^e 18th.

Where as the Support of the Free Schools of this Town hath been, and Still is, at y^e Cost & charge of the Inhabitants of y^e Said Town and the Select men being informed of Several Instances, of Children Sent to y^e S^d Schools, whose parents, or others who of Right ought to defray the Charge of their Education, do belong to other Townes or Precincts.

Where fore they y^e S^d Select men do direct the S^d School masters to demand & receive of the persons Sending any Such children the accustomed recompence for their Schooling, and to Return unto y^e Select men a List of their names, once (at y^e Least) every year.

Voted. that Cap^t Ephr^m Savages acco^t of eight Shill by him Expended on fence &c. at y^e Old burying place be accepted in Leiw of y^e grass let to him y^e 17th July 1710 page 231.

Ordered. That M^{rs} Taylor who came Lately from Cambridge, & is now at M^{rs} Arnalls House be warned to appear before y^e Sel. men.

[292.] Whereas Cap^t Gilbert Bant hath presented to y^e Sel. men a Subscription of Sundry p^{rs}ons to the value of ab^t fifty pounds w^{ch} they offer to give towards widening the mill Bridge.

Voted. That M^r Isaiah Tay & M^r Joseph Wadsworth be a Committee to agree with workmen & forward the doing thereof.

Pursuant to the Law of this Province Intitull'd An Act for Regulating of Free Negro^s &c.

The S^d Sel. men do order and Require the Free Negroes of this Town hereafter named each one of them to give their Attendance, faithfully & dilligently to worke on cleansing & Repaireing the High wayes and other Services of this Towne, at Such time & place as the Select men, or Such person or persons whom they Shall imploy therein Shall direct and order, for the Space of So many dayes as is here after Set down against each of their names respectively viz^t. for this present year.

	dayes
[293.] Robin Kates	8
Adam Saffin	3
Mingo Proctor	8
Coffee Hutchinson	4
Papaw Dick	8
Grandy Eliot	8
—— Chambers	8
Peter Quaquo	4
Phillip Hutchinson	6
Dick Dudley	6
Tom Rumny Marsh	8
Charles Meneno	8
Samson Negro	4
Butcher Russell	6
Thomas Mosman	4
Ned Hubbard	4
Mingo Walker	6
Mingo Quinsie	8

Joseph Jolla	8
Ephraim Boyser	4
Richard Borman	8
Boston Waite	8
Sambo Monck	8
Great John	8
Sebastin Levensworth	8
Dick Patience	8
Mingo Winthrop	8
Thomas Cowell	8

Mercy Tay, Mary Dafforn, Robert Orrainge; and Daniel Epes their Severall Petitions to Sel Strong drinck as Retaylors are allowed by y^e Sel. men, and they are to be recomended to y^e Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace, as persons of Sober conversation Sutabley qualified & provided for the Exercise of Such an Im-
ployment.

[294.] Ordered. That y^e unpaved peice of H. way before the House of W^m Cole deceaced be paved at y^e charge of y^e Town and also y^e Townes part of y^e way before y^e House of M^r John Nicholls in case he pave his part w^{ch} was ordered y^e 4th curr^t.

SELECTMEN'S RECORDS, BOOK SECOND, 1711.

[The Second Book of the Selectmen's Records begins here, with the following list of Inhabitants. — W. H. W.]

1711

NEW INHABITANTS ADMITTED BY THE SEL[ECT]-MEN.

Oct^r 18. Ephr^m Weeler, — John Bennet being his Bondsman.

Feb. 28. Rob^t. Bayley, — Oliver Noyes & Sam^l. Belknap. Security.

John Brand, — Oliver Noyes & Sam^l. Belknap, Security.

Mar. 21. Rebeca Fowl, — Ez^l. Needham & Jabez Fox, Securityes.

1712

June 12. William Little, — Mr. Josiah Willard being Security.

July 8, Daniel Stevens, — Edw^d Weaver & Amb^{rs} Vincent, Surity.

July 21. John Wass, — Benj^a Johns & Jon^a Wardel, Security.

Henry Whitten, — Thom^a Selby being his Security.

1713

Apr^l 21, Edw^d George, Heel maker, Late of Charles T. admitted by y^e Sel. men.

Aprill 28. Gorge Brownel, — Rob^t Howard & Habijah Savage, being Security

May 5th. John Young — Phillip Britton & Phillip Pendexter, being Suretyes.

July 14, Thomas Loyd, — Edw^d Weaver & John Cotta, being Security.

Robert Rudgate, John Wallise, — Addington Davenport, Cap^t. Cyprian Southack, Suretyes.

1714

May 6, Nahum Ward — Sam^l Bill, Eben^r. Tolman, Suretyes.

Nov^r. 10. James Pitson, — Thom^a Palmer Esq^r. John George, Suretyes.

Feb^r 21, Edward Sowerbut and wife, — Mathew Nazro, Jacob Peirse, being Suretyes.

1715

Nov^r 2. William Patten — Francis Thresher, Hu^m Richards.

April 19. Prudence Swan — Paul Dudley Esq^r. Jon^a Wardell,
Suretyes.

May 13. Charles Pym — W^m. Man & W^m. Randoll, Suretyes.

June 23. Robert Dobney — Cap^t John Alden being his surety.

Octo^r 12. Elias Bridgen — Mary Hough & Abigail Jarvise,
Suretyes.

Octo^r 13, John Shippen, — Thom^s Selbey & Thom^s Phillips,
Suretyes.

Octo^r 13. Stephen Perks — Thom^s Selbey & Thom^s Phillips,
Suretyes.

Octo^r 27. George Maul, — M^r David Stoddard being surety.

Dec^r. 7. Martyn Hopkins, — George Whitehorn & Peter Butler,
Suretyes.

SELECTMEN'S RECORDS, BOOK SECOND — 1711.

[1.] At a meeting of the Select men, June 20th.

The Sel. men have this day Signed a Lease to M^r Jer. Belknap for the Shop at the South corner of the Town House for 7 year from 1st June Cur^t.

Also they have Signed a Lease to Mesu^rs Rich^d. Proctor and John Cookson of the liberty and benefit of Sweeping Chimnyes for 7 years.

Ordered, That the Town Clerk prepar Notificā to be Posted, Relating to Chimny Sweepers.

At a meeting of the Select men, June 25th.

John Stephens, Cooper, Eben^r Lowle, Priscilla Jackson, their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylors.

And Nicholas Cock to Sell Strong Beer and Bottle^d Ale in his House are allowed by the Sel. men, and to be recommended to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace as persons of Sober conversation, Sutably qualified & provided for the Exercise of Such an employ^mt.

The Price of wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assise of Bread is five Shillings & Six pence p bushel.

Liberty in granted to John Buchanan to dig in wood Lane for y^e new making a Co^mmon Shore of Stone provided he Speedyly mak y^e way good againe.

[2.] At a meeting of the Sel. men July 2nd.

Ordered. That notice be given to John Brewer that the Select men do require him forthwith to remove & ca^ry away the Earth and Rubbish w^{ch} he hath Layd in Cross Street.

Ordered. That notifications be posted Signifieing that a Tenement of y^e Towns in Beacon Street is to be lett.

Ordered. That M^{rs}. ——— Taylor who belongs to cambridge & came thence into this Town be warned to depart.

Ordered to Post notificā for Letting y^e New Shops on y^e North Side of y^e Town House.

Ordered. That Cap^t. Elisha Bennet be desired to take care of w^t is at present needfull to be done in repaire of y^e H. wayes on y^e Road, at Rumny Marsh, and to Veiw & make report to y^e Sel. men of w^t he Shall think further needfull to be done therein.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 9th of July.

Ordered. That his Excel^{cy}s order for y^e Bringing in Provisions for Supply of y^e Camp at Noddles Iseland be posted up at Wini-simit.

James Smith & Elisha Odling their Petitions to Sell drinck or to Keep victualling Houses, disallowed.

[3.] Ordered. That the Treasu^r do lett unto Mesu^{rs} John Mico & Thomas Leechmere Eighty pounds of the Appropriated Bills of Credit at Six p cent for one year, takeing their bond for pay^{mt}.

Ordered. That notificā be posted, forbiding all persons to Cast or Lay Dirt or Trash at y^e Lower end of King Street.

Liberty is granted to Sam^l. Hill to digg in the High way in Wings Lane, for Repaireing the Co^mon-Shore there. Provided he therein Attend the direction of Mesu^{rs} Isaiiah Tay and Thomas Cushing, who are desired to inspect and give Necessary directions ab^t the manner of doing the Same.

Ordered. That Nicholas Salsbury who belongs to Charles town & came Lately into this Town to dwell. be notified to appear before the Sel. men wth Security or to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Aug 1st.

Eliz^a Lyn^s Petition to Sell drinck as a Retaylor and Elisha Odling to Sell as an Inholder or to Victualler are both disallowed.

John Rayner & Ezekiel Carvath their Petitions to Sell drink as Retaylors are both allowed.

[4.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug. y^e 2^d.

Ordered. That y^e Town Clerk do forthwith war^{ts} for a Town meeting to convene on Fryday the 3^d of Aug cur^t at 3 of y^e Clock after noon to advise & agree ab^t a fortification on y^e neck, or any other place w^{ch} Shall be thought needfull, and to grant money to Effect the Same.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug. y^e 6.

The Price of wheat Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Six Shill p. bushall.

Mary Wright & James Smith their Sever^{al} Petitions to Sell drink as Inhold^{rs} disallowed.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug. 9th.

The Sel. men having formerly Layd out a Strip of M^r. Sam^l Marshalls Land next to Milk Street for Enlargem^t of the H. way there, but can't agree wth S^d. Marshall Ab^t. the Damage & value there of, Ordered, That the Town Clerk Lay the matter in writeing before the Court of Gen^l. Sessions. pray-

ing that the S^d. Strip of Land may be veiwed and Valued as y^e Law directs.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug 13th.

Edward Wildey & And^r Mansfeeld the Sever^{ll} Petitions to Sell drinck as Retaylers. Approved.

James Meers^s Petition to Sell drinck an an Inholder at his House in cornhill approved.

[5.] At a meeting of y^e Select men, Aug. 20th.

The Several Petitions of Fortune Reddock, Martha Gwin to Sell drinck as Retaylers are approved by y^e Sel. men.

Voted. The Sel. mens Consent, That Thomas Phillips his Lycence to Sell drinck as a Retaylor be renewed for y^e year ensuing.

Sarah Phelps at her House nigh Olivers Dock & Will^m Wormwall at y^e House where Lydia Burrington dwelt, their Severall Petitions to Sell drinck as Inholders are allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Sam^l. Tyley^s Petition that his Lycence may be renewed as an Inholder upon his removeall from the Salutation to M^r. Dereings House in Merchants Row is allow^d by y^e Sel. men.

Elisha Odling jun^r his Petition to Keep a Comon Victualling House at his House at y^e north end of the Draw-Bridg, is approved by the Sel. men, Provided he Sell no wine, Rum or other Strong drinck.

Hannah Earl her Petition to have her Lycence as an Inholder renewed is disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

Mary Wright and Gilbert Indecot their Severall Petitions for Lycence to Sell drinck as Retaylers, are disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

The Town Clerk is directed to take out a war^t from the Clerk of y^e Peace, for an Apprizem^t of y^e Strip of Land of M^r Sam^l Marshalls for y^e Enlargem^t of Milk Street.

[6.] Voted. That it is the opinion of the Select men, that the forty eight hours notice mentioned in the order or Bylaw Ab^t Chimny Sweepers, is to be under stood Exclusive of Lordsdayes, or any other dayes wherein Servile labour is forbiden.

And that the number of Storeys in each House be reconed according to the number of windows one above another in the Front, excepting the windows in Cock-lofts.

Liberty is granted to Edward Proctor to digg up the H. way across Fish-street for the Laying his Cellar draine there, provided he lay it with brick or Stone as the Law directs. And also to break up and New Lay the pavem^t in y^e Street before his House for the better accomodation of Passengers.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 23^d of August.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk make Application in writeing, to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace at their Adjournm^t to y^e Last Monday cur^t, Praying them to Order the Rule for Apportioning & leveying the Three hundred pounds granted by the Town at their meeting in March Last, for the Support of y^e Watch.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug. 24th.

Voted. that the Town Clerk do forthwith give [7.] out warr^{ts} for a Town Meeting to Convene on Monday the 27th of August cur^t at eight of the Clock in the morning, to hear & advise upon what the Com̄tee (a pointed at y^e Last Meeting) Shall offer to their consideration relating to makeing a line of defence on y^e neck, whether to purchase Land for that end, or to pursue any other proposall w^{ch} they Shall offer, and accordingly to agree upon what Shall be thought needfull relating thereto.

At a meeting of y^e Select men, Aug. 27th.

Liberty is granted unto Rob^t. Cock to dig in the High way in Prince Street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine into y^e Comon Shore there, provided he Lay y^e Same wth Brick or Stone & make good y^e S^d way wth Speed.

Voted. That y^e Sel. men do with draw their Objections Ag^t. Hannah Earls Lycence being Renewed as an Inholder. And Benj^a Dyers being a Retayler.

Sam^l Green^s Petition for Lycence to Sell drink as an Inholder, disallowed.

Faith Waldo^s Petition for Lycence to Sell drink as a Retaylor, Approved by y^e Sel. m̄.

Liberty is granted to Coll^o Sam^l Checkly to digg up y^e H. way in Ann Street for the Repaireing the Conduit pipes there.

[8.] Voted. That Addington Davenport Esq^r. & Cap^t. Oliver Noyes be a Com̄tee to Effect the makeing a wall at Treamount Street nigh unto Cap^t. Southiacks. And to Treat wth persons ab^t building a house there.

Ordered. That y^e Town Clerk draw a Petition and present to the Q^r. S^{ss}ions, praying y^m to order an apprizem^t of that part of the out wharves where the end of King Street is to Range that So the owner or owners thereof when they appear may be paid for y^e Same

Aug. 31. The Sel. men in Consideration of the great demands from abroad of Graine and y^t there is but little bread corn now in y^e Town being of Opinion that now is a time wherein is like to be a Scarcity. They do agree to Adress his Ex^{cy} the Gov^r & Council, pursuant to y^e vote of y^e Town this day.

At a meeting of y^e Select men, Sept^r 3^d.

Whereas the Mill Bridg is now ab^t to be made wider, and that So the High way there may be more Comodius for y^e Inhab^{its}.

Ordered. That the Conduit at the South^y corner of y^e S^d Bridg be made Levell wth y^e Street. And that Cap^t. John Ballentine & others who claime Propriety in the S^d Conduit, be notified thereof.

[9.] Ordered. That the Town Clerk do Send notice to the Select men of Roxbury Signifieing that they are desired by them selves or Such others whom they Shall appoint, to meet at the House of M^r Sam^l Meers, Nigh Roxbury gate on Tuesday the 11th

of Septemb^r cur^t at three of the Clock in the after noon, where the Select men of Boston or any two of them will meet & joyn wth the S^d. Roxbury Gent^m. in Runing the line and Renewing the bound marks between y^e S^d. Town and theirs according to the direction of the Law.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r 8th.

Ordered. That M^r. W^m. Manley is directed to Sett posts a cross Hanover Street, ag^t. the House of M^{rs}. Thatcher, So as to prevent Horse or Cart damnifieng the New pavement there, and So to continue untill further order.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 10th. of Sept^r.

Ordered. That M^r Eneas Salter be directed to Sett up posts across Treamount Street So as to prevent Horse or Carts from damnifieng the new pavement there, and y^e S^d. posts So to continue untill further order.

Liberty is granted to Edward Wade to digg up the H. way at y^e end of wings Lane, for the repaireing his Cellar draine there wth Timber to Keep out y^e Salt water, Provided he attend y^e directions of M^r. Tay therein.

[10.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r. 17th.

Eliz^a Lowle Wid^o. her Petition for Lycence to Sel drinck as a Retaylor in y^e room of her Late husb^d Eben^r Lowle deceaced.

Allow^d by y^e Sel. m.

Liberty is granted to Jonathⁿ Waldo to dig in y^e High way before his House at y^e end of Wings Lane for the makeing thite his Celar draine there.

Voted. That any one of the Sel. men as there Shall be Ocation, are impowered to warn and require the free negros to Attend the Service of y^e Town in performing Service according as they are Assessed.

Voted. an agreemen^t to Vissit y^e families of this Town According to former usage on Tuesday the 21th. cur^t, 25th cur^t. viz^t.

No. 1. Eliasha Hutchinson, Esq^r.

Cap^t. Tho. Hutchinson
Mesu^{rs}. Jos. Wadsworth
John Ruck.

No. 2. John Clark, Esq^r.

M^r. Edw^d Hutchinson
Joseph Prout
Cap^t. Edw^d. Martyn

No. 3. Thom^s Brattle Esq^r

Edw^d. Lyde Esq^r
M^r. Isaiah Tay
Cap^t. Habijah Savage

No. 4. Simion Stoddard Esq^r

Paul Dudley Esq^r.
Sam^l Lynde Esq^r.
M^r. Thom^s Cushing
M^r. Tim^o Lindall

- No. 5. Jer. Dummer Esq
Thom^s. Palmer Esq^r.
Cap^t. Oliver Noyes
M^r. Ezekiel Lewise
- No. 6. Pen Townsend Esq.
M^r. Elisha Cook, jun^r.
Majo^r Thom^s Fitch
M^r. Grove Hirst
- [11.] No. 7. Sam^l. Sewall Esq.
John Wally Esq.
M^r. Dan^l. Oliver
M^r. Sam^l. Marshall.
- No. 8. Edw^d. Bromfield, Esq.
Addington Davenport, Esq.
M^r. Will^m. Welsteed.

Whereas And^r. Belcher Esq^r., Comissary Gen^l doth move unto y^e Select men, for the use of the Townes Houseing on Fort-hill for the entertainm^t of y^e Sick w^{ch} may hapen to return from in the Expedition.

Voted. A consent of y^e Sel. men provided y^e S^d. Houseing be not damnified or prejudised thereby.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Sept^r. 24th.

Ordered. That Cap^t. Rich^d. Fyfield & M^r. Robt. Calefe do remove the posts they have Set up in Pond street, two foot neerer to their own Lands.

Ordered. That Joseph Squire do remove and take away the fence which he hath Set up in Long lane.

Ordered. That Notifications be againe Posted up, for Sale of Land at Muddy River.

Ordered. That Notifications be posted up Signifieing y^t Deere Iseland is to be Lett.

Mesur^{rs}. Tim^o Clark
John Maryon
Sam^l. Johnson
Joshua Winsor
W^m Griggs
Gyles Fyfield
Sam^l. Plumer
Jno. Oliver
Joseph Gallop
John Wilson &
Jos. Belknap,

are nominated to be veiwers of Cord wood.

[12.] Ordered. That Such of y^e Town orders or By-Laws, as are not yet in Print, be forth with Printed So as to be annexed to y^e former.

John Buchanan haveing presented to y^e S^d. Select men an acco^t. of his disburst^{mts}. in new makeing a comon Shore of Stone in Wood Lane in Boston wth the Allowance and consent of y^e S^d. Sel. men, extending from the North Easterly corner of y^e dwelling House of M^{rs}. Mary Edwards, as far upwards as y^e S^d. Bu-

canans Cellar draine, measuring in the whole One hundred and Sixty feet, amounting to twenty-three pounds, w^{ch} acco^t bears date in August Last, being distinguished as followeth viz^t.

From y ^e S ^d . corner to y ^e S ^d . Edwards ^s draine of her Brick ware house Cellar 109 feet at 2/10½ p foot	£ 15.	13.	4½
From thence to M ^{rs} . Leasonbee & Grices, draine 18 feet	2.	11.	9
From thence to John Bucanas 33 feet	4.	14.	10
	23.	0.	0

The names of y^e persons with their Respective Houses w^{ch} are benefitted by their Cellars being drained by and through the Said co^mon Shore and their proportions to the S^d. Charge, according to the Rules prescribed in the Law are as followeth, viz^t.

[13.] Mary Edwards 1/15 part of	£ 15. 13. 4½	£ 1. 01. 0
Sam ^l Grice 1/14 part of	£ 17. 04. 7	£ 1. 4. 8
Marcy Leasonbee 1/14 part of ditto		£ 1. 4. 8
Jn ^o Bucanan 1/12 part of	£ 19. 9. 9	£ 1. 12. 6
Jn ^o Prout, Alias Susan ^a Clench 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Deborah Prout 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Joseph Prout 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Will ^m . Robie 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Nicho ^l . Cock 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
W ^m Coles Succesor 1/12 of ditto.		£ 1. 12. 6
Hanna Henly ^a Sucessors 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Mathew Jones 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Peter Leech 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Francis Pumery 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
Wid ^o Goold 1/12 of ditto		£ 1. 12. 6
	23.	0. 0

and the S^d. John Bucanan haveing Petioned the S^d. Select men to judg and award thereon as the Law directs.

Voted. That y^e S^d. Select men do allow & approve y^e S^d. Acco^t. and of the Several proportions of the Charge there of as above Set forth and distinguished, and do adjudg y^t. the Same be accordingly paid, by the S^d. persons respectively.

Joseph Prout haveing presented an acco^t. to the Sel. men of four pounds & four Shill. by him expended on twenty Seven foot of Co^mon Shore at the end of wood lane from the Lower Side of Fish Street downwards into the Slip, made wth Stone, by y^e Approbation of y^e Sel. men, & done in June & July 1710, [14.] with the names of the persons whose respective Houses are equally benefitted by their Cgllars, being drained by and through the same, with his Petition to the Select men to judg and award thereon as the Law directs.

Voted. That the S^d. Select men do allow & approve the S^d. acco^t. And do Adjudg that the S^d. Sume £ 4. 4. 0. be born and paid in Equall Shares by and between

Mary Edwards, for 2 Cellars	0. 10. 6
Sam ^l . Grice	0. 5. 3
Mercy Leasonbee	0. 5. 3
John Bucanan	0. 5. 3
John Prout	0. 5. 3
Joseph Prout	0. 5. 3
Deborah Prout	0. 5. 3
W ^m . Robie	0. 5. 3
Nich ^l Cock	0. 5. 3
W ^m . Coles, Successors	0. 5. 3
Hanna Henlyes, Successors	0. 5. 3
Mathew Jones	0. 5. 3
Peter Leech	0. 5. 3
Francis Pumery	0. 5. 3
Experience Goold	0. 5. 3
	4. 4. 0

Joseph Prout haveing presented an acco^t to the Select men of four pounds by him Expended in New makein a Co^mon Shore of Stone (wth the Allowance of y^e Sel. men) extending from John Bucanan^s draine [15.] upwards towards Nicholas Cocks House Twenty feet in length, viz^t.

From John Bucanans draine upward to John Prouts 6 feet at 4/

1. 4. 0

From thence upward 14 feet at 4/

2. 16. 0

4. 2. 0

wth the names of the persons whose Houses are benefited by their cellars being drained by and through the Same, and their proportions to y^e S^d Charge, and y^e rules prescribed in y^e Law are as followeth viz^t.

John Prout 1/11 pt. of 24/	£ 0. 2. 2.
Jos. Prout 1/10 p ^t of 3. 17. 10 ^d .	£ 0. 7. 9.
Deb. Prout ditto	£ 0. 7. 9.
W ^m . Robie ditto	£ 0. 7. 9.
Nich ^l Cock, ditto	£ 0. 7. 9.
W ^m . Coles Successors ditto	£ 0. 7. 9.
Hanna Henlyes, Successors	£ 0. 7. 9.
Mathew Jones	£ 0. 7. 9.
Peter Leech	£ 0. 7. 9.
Francis Pumery	£ 0. 7. 9.
Experience Goold	£ 0. 7. 9.
	3. 19. 8.

wth his Petition to y^e Sel. men to judg & award thereon as y^e Law directs.

Voted. That the S^d. Select men do Allow & Approve the S^d acco^t and the Several proportions of y^e Charge thereof as above Set forth, and do Adj^{dg} that the Same be accordingly paid by y^e S^d. persons respectively.

[16.] Sept. 26. At a meeting of the Select men.

Liberty is granted to Isaac Adington Esq^r, to the children of Cap^t. Nath^l Green deceased and to M^r John Colman, to break ground in to Old burying place to make three Tombs viz^t. one for each family.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t. Oliver Noyes & to M^{rs} Rebecca Adams to break ground in the burying place next the Co^mon, for the makeing each of them a Toomb.

Ordered. At a meeting of y^e Selectmen Oct^{or} 1st.

Ordered. That the persons Employed in y^e Select watch in June last, do againe begin & take place from Thursday y^e 27th. of Sept^r. Last.

At a meeting of y^e Sel men, Octo^r 8

Robert Downing is admitted a Watch man at y^e South Battree in y^e room of Abr^m. Clark.

Nicholas Boon & Several others who w^r. burnt out at y^e Late fire haveing petitioned to build or bring Timb^r buildings for Shops to Stand for the present on Some of y^e Lands where the Houses were demollished, the Sel. men not out of disregaard to their calamitous circumstances, but for other reasons respecting the good & benefit of y^e Town, they do disallow their S^d. Petitions.

[17.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo^r. 15th. M^r. Edw^d. Hutchinson is desired to take care of the Townes Lead Saved out of y^e Ruines & get the Same made into bullets for a Town Stock.

Voted the consent of y^e Select men y^t. the eighty pounds of Appropriated Bills of Credit now in y^e Treasury be improved for Carrying on the Fortification on the neck untill March next & then to be returned.

Whereas the Sel. men did on the 3^d of Octo^{br} Cur^t order Job Ingram to ring y^e Bell at M^r Colmans at nine, five & eleven of y^e Clock. It is now ordered M^{rs} Williams wth the Leave of M^r. Pemberton^s Church do ring that bell at nine at night & five in the morning.

Ordered. That So many of the persons as nominated the 24th. of Sept^r. Last to be Veiwers of Cord wood who Shall Accept thereof are now chosen to y^t Service.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo^r. 22^d.

Mary Willard Widd^o, & Sarah Holmes Widd^o their respective Petitions for Lycence to Sell drinck as Inholders w^r approved by y^e Sel. men.

M^r Thom^s Cushing is desired to Lett out y^e Townes House where Sims & Morto dwelt.

[18.] Liberty is granted to Cap^t Oliver Noyes and his parteners in y^e New Settlements on y^e Neck to Sett up posts before their Lands in Orrange Street to Stand four foot dist^t. from their respective Lands.

Agreed that in case M^r Obadiah Reed do pay into y^e Treasury five Shillings, it Shall be Accepted in full for the incumberance w^{ch} he or his Tennant Cap^t. Robinson for Severall years past hath

made by Laying Timber &c. on part of y^e two rodd Highway before his Land, between Adkins^s & Hudson^s point in Lyn Street.

Liberty is granted to Elisha Cook, Esq^r. to Sett a Row of Posts before his brick ware-Houses at y^e Lower end of King Street, the lower post to stand eight foot dist^t from y^e Lower corner of his ware house, & the uper posts ab^t eleven foot dist^t. from S^d. ware-houses.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do present to y^e Gen^l. Court a petition ab^t rebuilding y^e Town House and a Petition praying y^m to discharge y^e Town of makeing pay^{mt} for 16 bar^{lls} & $\frac{1}{2}$ of powder belonging to y^e Province w^{ch} was expended in blowing up of Houses.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo^r 29th.

Voted. That the Assessors be desired to agree on as reasonable terms as they can with one or more of the present Constables [19.] to collect the Lists of Rates w^{ch} Should have been collected by Consta. Moor who is removed & gone out of this Town.

According to an Agreem^t made by M^r Thom^s Cushing the Sel. men do admit Rob^t. Price as a Tennant in y^e House where Sims & Morto. dwelt, he paying Six pounds p. annum Rent comenceing y^e 24th. of Octo^{br}. Cur^t.

At a meeting of the Select men Nov^r. 5th.

Ordered. That notice be given to all Butchers within this Town, who have hooks hanging in any of the Streets, that the Select men do require them forth with to remove and take away the Same, in ord^r to prevent danger to the Inhabit^{ts}.

By order of the Select men Notice was given by the Town Clerk to Simion Stoddard Esq^r., that he is by y^m desired to put the buildings and fence on Deere Iseland in Repaire According to Lease.

Ordered. That notice be given to all persons who have carryed out or Layd any Earth, dirt or Rubbish in any of y^e Streets and the Same continueing there to the offence or annoyance of the Inhabit^{ts} or any of them. That the Select men do require every of them forth with to remove and carry away the Same.

Voted. That in case y^e Town be Nonsuited in Dr. Cooks Case, M^r. Attorney be desired to renew y^e Suit.

[20.] Voted. That Cap^t Oliver Noyes be desired to cause to be repaired the Townes wharfe by Dock Square, And to Carry out the Peer, not exceeding ten foot further on the South^{ly} corner & feeten foot on y^e North^{ly} Corner.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do cause notifications to be posted up Signifieing that y^e Townes Wharfe by Dock Square is to be lett.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Nov^r. 12th.

The Select men have Lett unto Joseph Butt all Deere Iseland wth the Houseing an Fences thereon from the first day of March Next for and dureing the Term of Seven years from thence Next

ensueing. The S^d. Select men to put the Houseing in Repaire. The S^d. Joseph Butt to pay the yearly Rent of twenty eight pound at the Expiration of each year & to pay y^e whole Publick Rates & Taxes, and to deliver the Same in the like Tenantable repaire at y^e end of y^e Term, and Nath^l Butt of Dorchester binds himselfe as Surety for pay^{mt} of y^e Rent.

Ordered. That warn^{ts} be given out for a Town meeting at the Rev^d. Mr. Colmans Meeting House on Fryday the 16th. Cur^t at Nine of y^e Clock before noon, to Chuse one constable in the room of [21.] Sam^l Moor was before chosen to that Servise & is Since that gone out of y^e Town. To advise ab^t Erecting a New Town House, and Ab^t Selling a Tenem^t in School Street & Laying out the produce of that and of the Muddy River Land in Erecting a building nigh Cap^t. Southiaks House.

At a meeting of S. m, Nov^r. 19.

Ordered. That Notice be given to the Sel. men of Cambridg. that Rich^d Peirse a Free negro belonging to their Town and at their request was Suffered to continue here, is now Ill & disabled in his Limbs & likely to be a Town charge, they are there fore desired to take the care of him & Afford him Sutable reliefe.

Complaint, being made to the Sel. men that a chimny in the Occupation of Jonathan Allen is defective & dangerous, Ordered. That Messu^{rs} Nath^l. Goodwin, Benj^a Goodwin & James Pecker or any two of them be desired to Veiw & Survey the S^d. chimny, and in case the Same appear to them defective & dangerous Keeping fire there, that then and in that case he be warned to forbear Keeping fire therein untill the Same be Sufficiently Secured to the Satisfaction of the Sel. men on penalty of his paying the fine provided in y^e Law.

The Price of Wheat now Set is 6 Shill. p. Bushel.

[22.] Agreed that M^r Rich^d Proctor may Improve as a Shop the room w^{ch} of Late was y^e Watch-House he paying for y^e Same 3lb. p. annum. See p. 25.

Voted. That M^r Edward Hutchinson be desired to take into his custody the goods Saved at the Late fire of w^{ch} no owner doth yet appear, in order that the right owners may have them when it is Known who they are.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Nov^r 26th.

Voted. That Mess^{rs} Cushing & Hutchinson be desired to treat wth M^r Attorney, ab^t Reviveing a Suit Ag^t. Dr. Cook &c. relating to the Incroachm^t at the Lower end of King Street.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Dec^r. 3^d.

Liberty is granted to M^r. Joseph Billings and M^r. Charles Morrisse to digg in the Highway in Hanover Street for repaireing their Cellar draines there provided they therein Attend the direction of the Law.

At a motion made by M^r. Thomas Gyles Ferry man, Liberty is granted to him to joyn wth M^r. Watts in Setting up a third boat

to ply between Boston & Winisimet, So as that he as Lessee to the Town, retaine y^e one halfe of y^e whole benefitt of that Ferry durence the term of his Lease.

[23.] Voted. That the Gentle men who Represent this Town in Gen^l Assembly be desired to move in y^e S^d Court for a Settlement of the flats lying before this Town, according to a Plan thereof formerly taken by y^e Sel. men. And that the plan together with a copie of the Select mens return be delivered to Some one of them.

At a meeting of Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend, Jeremiah Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield, Thom^s Palmer, Sam^l. Lynd, & Addington Davenport Esquires Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolke, together with the Select men of y^e Town of Boston on y^e 14th of Novemb^r. 1711

Voted. that the High way in Corn-hill Shall run on the westerly Side there of upon a Straight line from the Southerly corner of Mr. Benj^a Walkers House to a Stake now Standing on the Southerly Side of Cap^t Ephraim Savage^s land being forty Seven foot & halfe distant from the South westerly Corner of Cap^t Pitts his house, and from thence to a Stake now Standing ab^t. nine foot Southward of the North^y part of the Land of Simion Stoddard Esq^r. being forty Seven foot & halfe dist^t from the Southwest^y corner of M^r Will^m. Payns New Brick house, and from thence upon a Straight line Ranging wth the North Easterly corner of M^r. Sam^l Haugh^s House.

[24.] Voted. That the Line of y^e High way in Corn hill Shall run Straight from y^e Corner of Cap^t. Tim^o Clarks Tenement to y^e So. westerly corner of M^r. Sam^l Greenlief^s buildings

Voted. That M^{rs}. Gibbs^s Corner where M^r. Christo^r Kilby Lately dwelt Shall be Set back three foot Easterly within the Inside of her Cellar Wall, and that three foot eight inches to y^e Northward of that is the place where the corner is now to be and from thence the line of y^e Street is to run Straight to the corner of M^r. Will^m Mans Brick house, the Breadth of the High way from S^d. M^{rs} Gibbs^s Corner as Now Stated, over to y^e Land where M^r. Gibboons House formerly was is forty two feet, and from thence the line of y^e Street is to run directly to y^e corner of M^r Derings Land. and on y^e Easterly Side of y^e Way the line is to run Straite from M^{rs} Gibbs^s corner as now Stated to the brick wall or front of M^r. Henry Gibbs^s Land.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices within the Town of Boston, and the Select men of the S^d. Town the 10th. of Decemb^r 1710

being present the Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop Esq^r, Elisha Cook, Samuell Sewall, Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend, Je^r Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield, Thom^s Brattle, Paul Dudley, John Clark, Sam^l Lynd, Esq^r. Justices of y^e Peace.

Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth & Edward Hutchinson Select men.

[25.] Voted. That Thomas Brattle Esq^r, M^r. Isaiah Tay, M^{rs} Eliz^a Maccarty & M^{rs} Eliz^a Powning Shall be taken into con-

sideration in order to Satisfaction for their Houses w^{ch} were Blown up in order to Stop the progress of the fire w^{ch} hapened in this Town y^e 2^d. of Octob^r Last.

Voted. an adjournm^t of this meeting of the Justices & Sel. men untill Thursday the 20th. of Dec^r. cur^t at 4 of y^e Clock afernoon at the House of M^r. Benj^a. Johns.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Dec^r. 10th.

Signed a Lease to Joseph Butt for Deere Island Lett to him for Seven years ensueing from the first day of March next.

Voted. That M^r. Joseph Wadsworth, M^r. Edw^d. Hutchinson & Joseph Prout be desired to Inquire into y^e quantaty & condition of y^e Powder in the North Meeting House, and put the Same into a Condition fitt for Service.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Dec^r. 17th.

Upon a Motion of the first Church in Boston, for the use of the Lattin School House for Church meetings after five of y^e clock, as they Shall have Ocation during their present want of a Meeting House, Consented to by y^e Sel. men.

The Sel. men have now agreed wth M^r. Rich^d. Proctor to let the Shop w^{ch} was y^e watch House at three pounds ten Shill. p. Annum from y^e 1st. of Dec^r. cur^t.

[26.] Voted. That Addington Davenport Esq^r. be desired to treat wth Such Gent^m who are concerned ab^t procureing place in M^r. Colmans Meeting-House to Lodg Some powder there for blowing up of Houses in Case of Fire and the like is desired of M^r Dan^l. Oliver at M^r Pembertons Meeting House.

Decemb^r. 20th. At a meeting of the Justices and Select men of the Town of Boston, being then present.

Samuel Sewall, Isaac Addington, Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend, Je^r Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield, Thom^s Brattle, Paul Dudley, John Clark, Sam^l Lynd, Thom^s Palmer, & Addington Davenport Esq^{rs}. Justices of the Peace.

And Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Addington Davenport Esq^r. & Edward Hutchinson, Select men.

Voted. That James Meers, Martha Gwin, Sarah Dynly & Rich^d Proctor Shall come under consideration for Some Allowance for their Houses being blown up.

In answe^r to the Petitions of the Several persons hereafter named praying Recompence for their Several & respective Houses w^{ch} w^r blown up in Order to Stop the progress of the Late Fire w^{ch} hapened on the 2^d of October Last, the w^{ch} being considered & the circumstances of each debated. The S^d Justices & Select men by the major part of each did vote as followeth viz^t.

[27.] Voted. That Thom^s Brattle Esq^r. be allowed the Sum^e of Thirty pounds.

Voted. That Isaiah Tay be allowed the Sum^e of Thirty-five pounds.

Voted. That Eliz^a Maccarty be allowed the Sum^e of Sixty pounds.

Voted. That Eliz^a Powning be allowed the Sum^e of Thirty-five pounds.

Voted. That James Meers be allowed the Sum^e of Twenty five pounds.

Voted. That Martha Gwin be allowed the Sum^e of Twenty five pounds.

Voted. That Sarah Dinely be Allowe the Sum^e of Ten pounds.

Voted. That Richard Proctor be Allowed the Sum^e of Ten pounds.

Whereas it is now Objected that at the meeting of the Justices and Select men the the 14th. of November Last, there did not then appear a Sufficient Number of the Justices as the Law directs in y^e Laying out, and Stating the Streets and wayes then under their Consideration.

Wherefore the Justices & Select men at this meeting have taken that matter into their consideration, and by y^e major part of y^e S^d Justices & Select men have now Voted as followeth viz^t.

Voted. That the line then Stated & Laid out on the westerly Side of Cornhill, From the [28.] corner of M^r Benjamin Walkers House, to the Corner of M^r Haughs House according as it Stands Recorded in this Booke page 23, be & is now agreed unto and Confirmed.

Voted. The line then agreed unto from the corner of Cap^t. Tim^o Clark^s Tenant Greenlief^e as recorded page 24 be and is now agreed unto and is confirmed.

Voted That the line then agreed unto from M^{rs} Gibbs^s Corner where M^r. Kilby Lately dwelt, to M^r. Henry Gibbs^s Land as Recorded p. 22, be and is disapproved and declared Null & voyd.

Voted. That the line of the High way on ye Westerly Side of corn-hill Shall run Straight from M^r. Derings corner to Brattle Street parrallel with the line on the Easterly Side of the Said way as it then was before the Late desolation by fire, Thom^s. Brattle Esq^r. (as he hath proposed) giving out of his own Land an Alley of five or Six feet in breadth to Lead into Brattle Street.

At a meeting of y^e Select men Dec^r. 24.

Voted. That D^r. Zabdiel Bylston have liberty to Sett his Shop windows to Stand Sixteen inches into the Townes High way at y^e House where he now dwells in Dock Square, he paying for the Same, Six pence p. annum, and the Same to continue only duren^t the pleasure of the Select men & their Successors.

At a meeting y^e Sel. men, the 31th of Dec^r.

Voted. by the S^d. Sel. men That upon the [29.] Hon^{ble} Samuell Sewall Esq^r. his Executing a Deed agreed for, For Enlargeing the North burying place, they will pass an Order to the Town Treasurer for the Sum^e of fifty pounds remayning due to him for the purchase thereof, to be paid at or before the ninth day of May next ensuing, pursuant to a Vote of the Inhabit^{ts} of this Town the ninth day of May Last past.

Voted. That the Treasu^r be desired to Signifie to the Several Constables that it is Expected of them to Collect and bring

in their Rates in due time, and that it is their opinion that no abatements ought to be allowed y^m for Such as they Shall neglect to bring in within the time limited in the Law for their making their payments to y^e Treasu^r.

Ordered. y^t the price of wheat be posted at 6. 6^d p. bushell.

Voted. an agreement. That the Circular line as it Crosses the cap-cell of the South side of y^e New wharfe at the Lower end of King Street, is ab^t one hundred twenty three feet distant from a Certain place in King Street Sixteen foot Northerly of the Nor^y part of Doct^r. Cooks lower Brick ware house, and the Said place is in a Range with the Easterly end of y^e S^d. Ware-House, the w^{ch} ware-house is the Lowermost building on Doct^r Cooks wharfe, except a cooper^s, Shop that Stands below that, which is built wth Brick.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Jan^{ry} 7th.

Complaint being made y^t the Chimnys of M^{rs} Nancy^s Tenements are defective Voted that M^r. Thomas Cushing be desired to get y^m Surveyed.

[30.] Jan^{ry} 14th. At a meeting of y^e Sel. men.

Mesu^{rs} Wadsworth, Hutchinson & Prout are desired to consider & make Report relating to Cap^t Edward Martynes Motion for planting Trees on the Towns ground before his & Cap^t. Pitt^s Houses.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 21.

Voted. That three groce of pailles Sutable to be used in case of the breaking out of Fire, be provided at the Townes Charge, and that M^r. Daniell Oliver & Cap^t. Oliver Noyes be desired to procure the Same.

Voted. That M^r. Thom^s Cushing be desired to Signifie to Cap^t. John Ballentine & others who claim a Right in the Draw-bridge, That the Town is presented for the deficiency of y^e S^d. Bridg, & the Justices in Court of Gen^l Sessions will hear and consider thereof on Monday next.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 28th.

Ordered That James Peirson be the Overseer of the persons Listed to Attend the Water Engines and that they & every of the persons in y^e Said List are required to Attend their duty therein and to Observe & Attend the order & directions of the S^d. James Peirson in the mannagem^t of the S^d Engines.

Ordered. That ——— Horsman y^e Coach maker who came Lately into this Town be warned to depart with his family out of this Town.

[31.] At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices, and the Select men of the Town of Boston y^e 1st day of Feb^{ry} being present.

The Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop Esq. Sam^l. Sewal, Isaac Addington, Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend, Je^r. Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield Thom^s Brattle, Jn^o. Clark, Sam^l. Lynd, & Thom^s Palmer, Esq^{rs}. Justices of y^e Peace.

Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thom^s Cushing, Joseph Wadsworth, Oliver Noyes, Addington Davenport Esq^r. & Edward Hutchinson Select men.

Upon the consideration of the Petition of M^r. Joseph Hilliar being now read.

Voted. by the Major part of y^e S^d. Justices and Select men. That they will Reconsider their vote of the 20th. of Decemb^r Last, Relating to the Enlargem^t of the High way at the Northerly end of Cornhill.

Voted. by the S^d. Select men that the line of the High way on y^e West Side Shall Run Straight from M^r. Derings corner to forty-foot directly opposite to the North westerly corner of M^{rs} Gibbs her land as it now is, and from thence to a point five foot westerly of the North east corner of the Cellar wall of the Lat dwelling House of M^r Joseph Hillier, and the Alley of five foot wide to go from thence into Brattle Street, And that M^{rs} Gibbs^s Corner be taken of from five feet on each Side. Non concurred by y^e Justices.

Voted. That Cap^t. Jn^o. Ballentine, Cap^t. Timothy Clark, Cap^t. Edw^d. Winslow, Cap^t Edw^d. Martyn, M^r. Stephⁿ. Minot, M^r. Sam^l. Greenwood, M^r. John Greenough, M^r. Jon^a Pollard, M^r. Thom Lee & M^r. W^m. Lowder be y^e Fire-wards for & within this Town.

This meeting is adjourned to monday next at three of y^e Clock, after noon.

[32.] At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices and the Select men of y^e Town of Boston, holden by Adjournm^t. the 4th day of Feb^{ry} 1711

being present,

The Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop Esq^r. Samuell Sewall, Isaac Addington, Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend. Je^r Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield, Thomas Brattle, S^r. Charles Hobbie, John Clark, Sam^l. Lynd, Paul Dudley, & Thom^s Palmer Esq^{rs} Justices of the Peace within y^e S^d. Town.

Isaiah Tay, Daniell Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Addington Davenport Esq^r. and Edward Hutchinson Select men.

Voted. by the Major part of y^e Said Justices & Select men. That the High way at the North^{ly} end of Cornhill on the westerly Side thereof be widened as far as a certaine place or point five feet farther westerly on the divideing line between y^e Lands of M^r. Joseph Hillier & M^r. John Kilby and the line of the S^d. High way to run Straite from thence to the North East corner of M^{rs}. Sanders^s Land, And from the Aforesaid place or point on the S^d. dividing line, to five feet westerly within the North East corner of the Cellar wall of the Late House of the S^d. Hilliar, or to the wall of the Cellar now in controversie between Thom^s Brattle Esq^r. and y^e S^d Hillier, And that So much of M^{rs} Gibbs^s Land on the Easterly Side of y^e S^d. Street, be taken off and Added to the High way as to make the Same full forty foot wide at y^e narrowist place.

[33.] Voted. by the Said Justices and Select men, That M^r.

Francis Holmes be allowed Eight pounds in consideration of a House of his in King street being pulled Town in order to put a Stop to y^e Fire on y^e 2^d. of Octo^r. Last.

Voted. by the Select men that they are of Opinion that it is necessary that an Alley be made to pass from y^e North end of Corn hill into Brattle Street.

Voted. by y^e Sel. men, That an Alley of five feet in breadth be made & left open for the use of the Town, from the westerly Side of the North end of Corn hill as it is now agreed upon & Stated, abutting on the Celler wall now in controversy, and So through the Land of Thom^s Brattle Esq^r. into Brattle Street.

Joseph Horseman is warned by y^e Sel. men to depart with his family out of this Town wthin fourteen dayes next ensuing.

M^r. Joseph Wadsworth is desired to Prosecute Jon^s. Allen for his Breach of y^e Town order, in that he hath Kept fire in a defective Chimny after warning was given him to forbear So to do.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices within the Town of Boston, and the Select men of the Same, the 11 day of Feb^{ry} 1711/12 being present.

The Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop, Elisha Cook, Samuel Sewall, Isaac Addington [34.] Elisha Hutchinson, Pen Townsend, Je^r. Dummer, Edw^d. Bromfield, Paul Dudley, John Clark, Sam^l. Lynde, S^r. Charles Hobbie Esq^{rs}. Justices of the Peace, &

Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thom^s Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Addington Davenport Esq^r. & Edward Hutchinson Selectmen.

Whereas Thomas Brattle Esq^r. & M^r. Joseph Hilliar being present did declare That it is agreed between the S^d Brattle & Hillier that the Easterly Side of the Alley Voted by the Select men the 4th of Feb^{ry} cur^t, Shall run Sixteen foot distant from the westermost Side of M^{rs} Maccartyes Land Adjoyning to the S^d. Brattles, So far as the Cellar in Controversy Extends, and thence through the Land of the S^d. Brattle into Brattle Street.

Voted. by the Majo^r part of the S^d. Justices & Select men an Acceptance of the S^d. Agreem^t. in Liew of what was proposed in the afore S^d. Vote of the Sel. men.

Voted. That the north westerly corner of Coll. Pages Land be So far taken into the High way in Cornhill as that y^e Said way on that Side run Streight, ranging wth the Front of M^r. James Pitts^s House as it is now Staked out at the S^d. corner.

Voted. That the Line of the Highway on the north Side of Coll^o. Paige^s Land, Shall run from the Inside of the Cellar wall at the uper corner [35.] on a Streight line as far down from thence as a Sett off of two foot, northerly from the North east corner of M^r. Sam^l. Phillips^s Land.

Voted. That in case M^r. Sam^l. Phillips (as he hath proposed) do remove his fence at the Northerly corner of his Land, and leave out of his Land ab^t three foot & a halfe there, to be added to Pudden Lane, and continue the line of the High way on that Side, from thence upon a Streight line to a point as far as the Southermost part of his mothers Land. That then So much of the westerly

side of M^r. Thompsons Land be taken off as to make Pudden Lane or the passage between his Land and M^r Phillips^s House, twelve foot wide, and So on a Streight line into King Street.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Feb^r. 11th.

Thom^s Thornton^s request for liberty to build wth. Timbr a Bake House on the Rear or back side of the Land formerly belonging to M^r Antho Stoddard, deceaced is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Whereas his Exc^{cy} the Gov^r hath proposed to provide for the Service of this Town Som feild carriages and hath proposed to the Sel. men to provide a House to Lodg them in. Voted that Thanks be returned to his Excell^{cy} for what hath proposed.

Voted. That Major Fitch be desired to cause to be built a convenient Shead for y^e S^d. carryages in the Co^mon nigh to M^r Cowells Land, and that Cap^t. Noyes do propose y^e Same to Major Fitch.

[36.] Voted. That a convenient number of Trees be provided to plant on the sides of each burying place where it Shall be thought proper, and that M^r. Dan^l. Oliver Speak to M^r. Oliver Wiswall to provide y^e Same.

Voted. The Town Treasur^r do pay unto the Sel. men or Treasur^r of Brooklyn their proportion (according to y^e Town Vote) of the two hundred pounds for w^{ch} the Lands there was Lately Sold.

Feb^r 18 At a meeting of y^e Sel. men.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk give out war^{ts} to the Constables to warn ye Inhabit^{ts} to meet at y^e Rev^d M^r. Colmans Meeting House on monday the tenth of March Next at nine of the Clock in the forenoon to Chuse Sel. men Constables and other Town Officers.

And to grant money for the reliefe of y^e Poor & defraying all necessary Charges, and also for y^e rebuilding y^e Town House & other extraordinary charges ocationed by y^e Late Fire.

And to agree & conclude upon any other matter or things w^{ch} Shall be thought needfull for y^e benefit of y^e Town.

At a meeting of the Select men, Feb^r 26th.

Liberty is granted to Deacon John Atwood to break open the High way in Prince Street for the repairing the Cellar draines of the neighbourhood there, provided he Attend the directions of the Law therein, and wth all convenient Speed Amend & make good the Said way againe.

[37.] At a meeting of the Select men March the 3^d 1711-12.

Ordered. That the Incumberance on the H. way nigh M^r. Minots ware House being that w^{ch} of Late was Cap^t. Davises, be removed, and that Allexander Sherrar, and Such other persons who have Incumbered the Same be notified thereof

Ordered. That notice be given to Richard Christophers, that the Select men do require him forth with to remove and carry away the Dirt and Rubbish w^{ch} he hath caused to be Layd in Treamount Street.

Voted. That a Straight line be drawn from the N. west corner

of Florence Maccartyes House to y^e North East end of M^r. Phillips^e Land, as it was Lately agreed to be brought forward, So that the Street against the South-East corner of the Town-House cellar, may be Thirty eight or Forty foot wide.

And the Small Slip of the Townes Land Over ag^t. M^r. Addingtons, running from a post about the middle of of that Side of M^r Thompsons Land to a point to the Southerly Corner thereof, be added thereto, in part of Satisfaction for the Land taken from him for the Accomodation of the Town-House.

At a meeting of Elisha Cook Esq^r., Is^a. Addington Esq^r., Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. Pen Townesend Esq^r., Thomas Brattle Esq^r. Paul Dudley Esq^r. Sam^l. Lynd Esq^r., Thom^s Palmer Esq^r. & S^r. Charles Hobbie, Justices of the Peace within the Town of Boston, [38.] and Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Addington Davenport Esq^r. & Edward Hutchinson, Select men for the Town of Boston.

Voted. by the Major part of y^e Said Justices & Select men. That the line of the Street from the North west corner of M^r. Mans Brick House in Dock Square Shall run on a Straight line to the out part of the wall being y^e bounds between Cap^t. Barrell & M^{rs}. Gibbs^e Land and to continue Straight untill it meets y^e other Line Lately Stated on the westerly Front of the S^d. Gibbs^e Land.

Voted. That Crooked Lane be widened upon a Straight line from the Post of the South^{ly} corner of M^r. Lynds Land, to the Southerly post of the gate in M^r. Mans Land, and that the enterance at the northerly end of the Said lane be nine feet wide according to the Antient Deeds.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, March 5th.

Agreed that the Line of the north-Side of King Street against the Land of M^r. Butler Run from the outside of the Lower post of M^{rs} Butlers Fence in the Range of the Street, Straight to. a Set off of a foot from the. out Side of the Cap cell of the wharfe where the circular Line was Settled it being — foot wide from the Lower end of Doct^r Cooks warehouse.

[39.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 10th. of March.

Ordered: That the Sevrall persons y^t assisted y^e jury at y^e Laying out y^e Streets be paid, viz^t.

Sam^l. Tyley 5/

—— Breck 4/ .

And^r. Walker &

James Smith each three Shillings. and that M^r Pullen be paid for y^e Dinner he provided for the Jury &c.

March the 15th. By Mess^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Dan^l. Oliver, Joseph Wadsworth & Coll^o. Thom^s Savage, Sel. menn.

Liberty is granted to William Sutton to digg up the H. way in Comon Street for the repairing his Cellar drayn there, Provided he therein Attend the the directions in the Law.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, March 17th

Liberty is granted to Susanna Wilkins to break up the High way in Charter Street, for the Repaireing her Cellar draine there, Provided She therein attend the directions in the Law, and also make good the S^d. H. way againe wth Speed.

Voted. That Coll^o. Savage & M^r. Francis Clark are desired to take Care of Securing the New peice of Wharfe Lately layd down in y^e Dock.

Agreed. That the Sel. men do meet on the Last monday in each Moneth at three of the Clock, and of other mondayes at five of the clock after noon.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 24th.

Voted. That Cap^t Tim^o Clark be desired to providè Sutable Hammers to Stamp the letter B, on y^e Cordwood w^{ch} Shall be veiwed & Approved by y^e Veiwers.

[40.] Voted. That Cap^t Tim^o Clark & M^r. Joseph Wadsworth be desired to take the care of mounting guns &c. & Laying out the money grant^{ed} by y^e Town at y^e Last meetin for that use.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t. Thom^s Hutchinson to digg up the H. way through Garden Court down into Fleet Street for the repairing his Cellar draine there, Provided he Attend the direction of the Law therein, and also make good the way againe wth convenient Speed.

Voted. That the Comittee Appointed at the Last Town meeting, to Consider Ab^t Securing y^e H. way on the Neck, be desired (if they See cause) to make ab^t two Rodd of Wharfe there for an Experem^t in order to make their report to y^e Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 3.

Voted. That M^r. Isaiah Tay, M^r. Francis Clark & Coll^o. Thomas Savage be desired to take the Care of repaireing the Town wharfe & to Treat wth the neighbourhood ab^t Subscriptions for y^e clearing y^e Dock.

Voted. That Paul Dudley Esq^r. be desired to Treat wth D^r. Cook Ab^t his Ineroach^{mt} on King Street in order to prevent his being at Charge in Setting any building there.

Aprill 7th. 1712. Liberty is granted by the Sel. men, unto Cap^t. Jon^a. Evans to digg a Cross y^e H. way in Ship street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine there, Provided he attend the directions in y^e Law & Town order.

[41.] At a meeting of the Select men, April 14th.

In answer to the Petition of M^r. Will^m. Paine Signifieing that difference hath arrisen between him and M^r. Enoch Greenlief, Relating to the Cost and Charges of a Partition wall of Brick carry^d up by him the S^d Paine between his and the Said Greenliefes Landes, Scituate on the Easterly Side of Corn hill in Boston Praying the Said Select men (as the Law directs) to appoint meet persons to value the Same.

The S^d Select men have therefore Nomitated and chosen Cap^t.

James Pitts, Mess^{rs} Samuell Durham & Thomas Dawes to veiw and value the Same, and that as well the Said Enock Greenlief as the S^d. William Payn be notified to be present at the veiwing thereof.

The Select men have Granted Liberty to y^e Comittee for building the meeting House in Corn hill to Sett up one or more Sheads for their present ocasion on the Easterly Side of y^e S^d Meeting House not exceeding Six foot on the High way there provided there be no incumbrance left lying on y^e Easterly Side of y^e S^d Sheads.

Liberty is granted to Coll^o. Elisha Hutchinson to digg across Fish Street for Laying his Cellar draine there.

[42.] The Select men have now agreed wth. Daniell Berry, that he the S^d. Berry is to Sett up & and Repaire the outside fence of the North Burying place, and to have the benefit of the grass there for this year, And he the Said Berry to be paid for his charges in y^e S^d Fence and to allow for the benefit of S^d. Grass, according to an Apprizement thereof to be mad by Indifferent men.

Agreed by y^e Sel. men. That the Bridge over the Creek in Ann Street be Layd on a frame of Timb^r on each end, and the Same to be wrought up in like manner as the Mill Bridge was done in y^e year past.

Pursuant to an Act Intituled an Act for Regulating the Size of Bricks.

The Sel. men have Nominated & Chosen Cap^t. Tim^o Clark, to be veiwer of Bricks & veiwer & Sealer of Moulds for y^e makeing of Bricks for the year ensuing.

At a meeting of the Select men, Apr. 15th.

Upon the Request of M^r. Henry Hill who is ab^t to carry Out a Wharfe before his Land where his Still House Stands Next unto the Town Slip at the Lower end of South Street, desireing the Select men to Assign the bounds of the Said Slip in order to his placing his Said wharfe w^{ch} is to Abutt thereon.

The Said Select men, do agree that the [43.] line of the Easterly Side of the S^d. Street be continued Straite from the uper corner therof to the Lower corner of that which formerly was Tilly^s Land, and upon the Same line down to a Stake w^{ch} the Sel. men have now caused to be placed down on the Flatts there, and that forty foot westerly from the S^d Stake Shall be the bounds between the S^d Slip & the Said Hills wharfe.

Liberty is granted to Maj^r Thom^s Fitch & others of the Comittee for the South Church in Boston to make a Toomb in the South burying place nigh the uper corner therof between the fence next the comon and M^r Browns Toomb, for the Ministry of that Church.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, April 21st.

Liberty is granted to Michael Shaler to break opⁿ the High way in Newbery Street for the Laying his Still House draine into y^e comon Shore there, on Condition that he therein Attend the directions of y^e Law and Town Order, and that while the Same is doing he leave a free passage Sufficient for Horse & cart.

Abram Ruce is appointed to be the Cow keeper for the Ensuing Summer, And he is to procure Sufficient Assistance, So as due care may be taken in looking after and Keeping the Cows, duly Comitted to his Charge, And he is to take care duly to water the Bulls belonging to the Heard, and to put [44.] them up by night in Such places as the Select men Shall appoint.

And as a Reward for the Afore Said Servise, He is impowered to demand and receive of the Owner of each of y^e Said Cows, two Shillings p. head for each Cow.

Mathew Collings and John Wilkie & each of them are appointed and impowered to impound all and every Horse or horses, dry Cattell, or Sheep which Shall be found going at Large or feeding on the Common Land, Streets, or Lanes of this Town, contrary to the Town order or By-Law of this Town, in that Case made and provided, and to make Compl^t to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices against the owner or owners of Such Horse, dry Cattell or Sheep So found going at Large as afore S^d. in order to recover the penalty or fine w^{ch} in the S^d By-Law is imposed on Such Owner.

Voted. that the Price of wheat Stated by the Select men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is five Shillings & Six pence.

Samuel Plumer is by the Select men nominated and Chosen to be the Wharfinger For the Town wharfe & Dock nigh Dock Square untill further order.

[45.] Voted. That any three of the present Sel. men are impowered to agree wth M^r Henry Hill ab^t Regulating and makeing Straight the westerly Side of South Street for the better accomodation of the S^d. Street.

Voted. That M^r Attorney Gen^{ll} be desired to move the Court of Gen^{ll} Sessions of the Peace either to dismiss or further to continue the Sever^{ll} Presentments of y^e H. wayes.

By the Major part of the Sel. men, Apr^{ll} 25.

Liberty is granted to M^r Stephen Minot to digg open in the H. way in Union Street, for the repairing his Cellar draine there, Provided he Lay the Said draine wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and also make good the S^d way againe according to y^e Town order.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aprill 28th.

Cap^t Habijah Savage & Comp^a hath liberty to digg in the Highways from y^e Orange tree in Hanover Street to y^e Condit in Ann Street for the repairing their Condit pipes provided they make good y^e S^d High way.

Agreed wth M^r. Timothy Thornton that he is to pay into y^e Town Treasur^r the Sume of eight pounds for his improvement of y^e Dock and wharfe at the North Battrey for ten moneth Last past, and he is Admitted to improve y^e Same untill y^e 26th of June next unless y^e Sel. men & Comittee dispose of it sooner.

[46.] The Select men have now Nominated and Chosen M^r James Thornbery to Oversee and Inform of the breach of the Law of this Province Intituled An Act Against Intemperance, Immorality & Prophaness and Reformation of manners.

And also to Oversee and Inform of the Breach of the Orders and By laws of this Town, And for his Service therein, the S^d. Sel. men will take care that he be Allowed a Sutable Recompence.

At a meeting of the Select men, Aprill 30th.

Liberty is granted to D^r. Zebdiel Boylston to to digg open the High way in Dock square for y^e Laying his cellar draine in to the comon Shore there Provided he Lay the Same wth Brick or Stone and make good the S^d way agine wth Speed.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men and the Assessors of this Town the 30th. Aprill.

Voted. by y^e Major part of both that Cap^t. Timothy Clark be one of the two Collectors of y^e Rates & Taxes for this year.

The S^d. Sel. men and Assessors have agreed to meet at y^e Exchange Tavern on Monday the 8th of May at Six of y^e Clock after noon in order to make choyce of one more Collector and in the Intrim have agreed to Treat wth Some persons whom they have nominated for that Service.

[47.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, May 7th.

The S^d. Sel. men have now agreed wth Edward Foster of Dorchester ab^t building a Barn on Deere Island in Such convenient place there as the S^d. Sel. men Shall direct viz^t.

That he the S^d. Edw^d Foster is to build the S^d. Barn there of Forty feet in length, thirty feet wide and fourteen feet Stud, the frame thereof to be all of Oak Timber Excepting the plates w^{ch} are to be either of Oak or Pine and to finde all materialls for the S^d. building and Compleatly to finish the Same workemanlike at or before the Twentieth day of June next ensuing. In consideration wherof the S^d. Sel. men are to allow unto the S^d Foster all the Timber boards and Stuff of the Old Barn there now Standing, and to pay unto him the Sum^e of Forty Seven pounds in Province Bills, part thereof before, and the rest fully to compleat the S^d Sum^e at the finishing the S^d. building.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 6th. of May.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk give out war^{ts} for a Town meeting to Convene at the South meeting House on wednesday y^e 14th. of may Cur^t. at Nine of y^e Clock in y^e fore noon to Chuse 4 Representatives and to Consider ab^t securing y^e H. way on y^e neck. &c. & M^r. Pemberton to be desired to be there.

[48.] At a meeting of y^e Select men, wth the Assessors of y^e Town of Boston the 9th of May.

M^r. David Farnum is by y^e major part of both the S^d. Sel. men & Assessors chosn to be one of the Collectors of y^e Publick Rates & Taxes for this year.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace within the Town of Boston and the Sel. men of the S^d Town the 12th day of May. being present Elisha Cook Esq^r, Sam^l Sewall Esq^r. Is^a

Addington Esq^r. Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. Pen Townsend Esq, Je^r. Dummer Esq, Edward Bromfield Esq^r. Thom^s. Brattle Esq, Sam^l Lynd Esq. Thom^s Palmer Esq, Addington Davenport Esq and S^r Charles Hobbie K^t. Justices of the Peace.

And Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniell Oliver, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, Paul Dudley Esq^r, Francis Clark, and Coll^o Thom^s. Savage Sel. men.

The following Votes w^r past by y^e major part of both. viz^t.

For Enlarging and better accomodating of King Street at the Lower end of the Town House.

Voted. That a Straight line be drawn from the North East corner of M^r. Sam^l. Phillips^s Dwelling house, across M^r Thompsons Land, to the North west Corner of Florence Maccarty^s Dwelling House, and what that line takes off from M^r. Thompsons Land be Added to the Street.

[49.] On Consideration That the Justices & Sel. men have Allowed M^r. Sam^l. Phillips, Book Seller to bring out the North East corner of his Dwelling House now in Building two feet further into y^e Streets and have Accomodated him by Enlargeing the way betwixt the Easterly end of his S^d House, and the Land of M^r. Thompson Adjoyning, At the Town Charge, The S^d. M^r. Phillips proposing & freely granting to Lay out So much of his Land as to leave him Seven feet only from the north westerly corner of his Timb^r Dwelling House Abutting on Pudding Lane, and from the S^d. Seven feet in length Southerly So as to Enlarge the S^d. Lane to the breadth of fourteen feet at the end of the S^d Thirty feet, and from thence to Enlarge the S^d. Lane to the full breadth of fourteen feet to the Southermost end of his mother M^{rs} Mary Phillips her Land.

Voted. That the aforesaid Proposal & grant be Accepted, and that the S^d. Pudding Lane be Enlarged Accordingly.

And the Vote Relating to the Widening the S^d. Pudding Lane in that part Passed on the 11th of Feb^{ry} Last past, be and hereby is revoked and made Voyd.

Voted. That So much be taken off the Land on the westerly side of Pudding Lane on a Streight line from the South^{ly} corner of M^r. John Campbells Bricke worke of his House now in building down to Water Street to make the S^d. Pudding Lane of the full breadth of fourteen feet from thence to y^e S^d. Street.

And Mesu^{rs} Cook & Lynde of y^e Justices, and Mesu^{rs} Dudley Tay & Wadsworth of y^e Sel. mⁿ are desired to See the whole of y^e work performed.

[50.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men

Voted. That the lane Leading from King Street into Dock Square formerly called Crooked Lane, is now named Wilsons Lane.

Voted. That the Alley which was Lately Layd out passing from Corn hill into Brattle Street is named Tyngs Alley.

It is mutually agreed between the Sel. mⁿ and Simion Stoddard Esq^r, That Mesu^{rs} John Jackson and Joshua Davise wth. Such Third person as they Shall Chuse, are desired to veiw the House-

ing and Fences on Deere Isl^d. and to judg whether the Same be in Tenantable repaire according to y^e Late Lease thereof, and to Estemate the value of what they Shall Judg necessary to make the Same So. and to make a report thereof under their hands.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 14th. of May.

Whereas Simion Stoddard Esq^r. hath Signified to Some of the Select men that he is wholly averss to joyn wth the Select men in Sending persons to veiue the Houseing and Fences on deere Island as was agreed to the 12th. cur^t.

Wherefore the S^d. Select men do now nomitate and Appoint M^r. John Jackson and M^r. John Eustice to go and veiue the Same, and to Estemate the value of what they Shall judg needfull to put the Same in Tennantable repaire According to Lease.

[51.] The Select men being Sencible of the Great abuse offered to the Inhabitants of this Town by Hucksters and others fore-Stalling the market. They do therefore Desire Deacon John Marion to Inspect, and Endeavour to prevent Such abuses, And they do fully impower him to Prosecute all Such persons whether Hucksters or others, who Shall Transgress the Orders & By-Laws of this Town, Relateing to Fore-Stalling and Engrossing Provision, and For Regulatig of Hucksters, &c.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May 19th

Voted. That in case M^r. John Nicholls do Effect the paving before his Land in Middle Street, the Sel. men will order payment for so much thereof as is the Townes part.

Ordered. That the Tresu^r do demand of M^r John Greenough Rent for incumbering the Town Slip Since he last p^d for 3 year y^e 17th of May 1709 three pounds to 1st of March 1708-9 and that he be notified not to Incumb^r the Same for y^e future but y^t it be Kept free for y^e Inhabitants according to ye Town Vote.

M^r Isaiah Tay is desired to procure fencing Stuff for Deere Island.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May 26th.

Agreed to by y^e Sel. men that where M^r Edw^d Foster is obliged by Covenant to put Oke Timber in the Frame of the Barn at Deer Island, Chesnut Shall be Accepted in Sted thereof.

Roger Right is impowered to Impound Horses &c. in like manner as Mathew Collings y^e 21^a of Aprill Last.

[52.] Voted. That on condition That Doct^r. Lake & M^r. Barrat do undertake and Carry on the pavem^t. from the North Side of the Mill Bridge as farr as y^e North Corner of Cap^t Ballintines House, y^e Sel. men will defray out of y^e money granted by the Town in March last, for the charges of So much of S^d. pavem^t as is usuall for y^e Town to pay for.

Voted. That the Moulds for making of Bricks within this Town, Shall be Sealed wth the Letter B.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June the 9th.

Mesur^{rs} Jacob Sheafe & Edw^d Goddard are approved by the

Sel. men as Keepers of Schools in this Town for the Teaching youth to write &c. as they have heretofore done.

Voted. That the Gentlemen that Represent this Town in the Great and Gen^l Court, be desired to move to the S^d Court, That whereas the Town Rates for Boston for this present year out of w^{ch} their proportiō, towards building the Town House is to be paid can not reasonably be expected to come into the Town Treasury untill the latter end of the year, and that So the S^d. building may not be hendred.

That money out of the Province Treasury may be advanced for the present carrying on the Same, that So the Townes Proportion may not be required Sooner then the Same can be apporportioned & Collected.

On y^e 26th of May Last Liberty was granted to M^r. Thom^s Banister to digg in y^e H. way in Winter Street & Newbery Street for Laying his Cellar draine into y^e Comon Shore he attending y^e Law.

[53.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June y^e 10th.

Voted. That there be a High way Left open & continued through the Land now in the Occupation of M^r. Joshua Gee from Prince Street down ward, abutting on the westerly Side of Elder coppes Land, and So turning from thence into the Old way leading to the Water mill.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 16th of June.

Liberty is granted to M^r John Eustice to Sett up a Shead on the Comon next to y^e burying place for his present ocation for Laying tools &c. dureing the time of his fitting y^e Fram for the meeting House now in building.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June 23th.

Hephseba Taylors motion to inhabit in this Town is disapproved by y^e Sel. men, and they declare y^t She Stands warned to depart out of this Town to Cambridge the place where She belongs.

Ordered. That warning be given to Sash a negro-man formerly Serv^t to M^{rs} Peggy, that the Sel. men do require him forthwith to depart out of this Town, to the place whereto he belongs.

Voted. That the Southerly Side of y^e High way in Salt Lane be continued on a Streight line from the North west corner of M^{rs} Mary Hunts dwelling House next to Union Street, to a point four Inches within the North west corner of a Tenement in S^d Lane belonging to Coll^o Thom^s Savage, And that M^{rs} Hunt in repairing her buildings may not exceed, or intrench upon that Line.

[54.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 30th of June.

Liberty is granted to M^r Jonas Clark to dig open the High way in Bennet Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into y^e Comon Shore there provided that in doing thereof he Attend the directions in y^e Law and make good the S^d way againe wth all convenient Speed.

Liberty is granted to Coll^o Pen Townsend to digg the High way in Malbrough Street for the Laying his draine into the Comon

Shore there, provided he therein Attend the directions in the Law, and that he do with all convenient Speed make the way as good, as before it was.

Ordered that M^r James Maxwell do give notice to Jonathan Wardell, Thom^s Webber, Hannah Earl, Samuel Tyley, Mary Smith & Ann Moor, Inholders. And Robert Orrange, Benj^a Dyer, Widd^o. Gwin, Retaylors.

That the Sel. men have received Information Against them for disorders, and unless they give Satisfactory Answeres therto, they will be Excepted to in their Lycences.

Sash Negro being present Sayes he belongs to Bridge-water and y^t he came thence into this Town three week Since, y^e Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town to y^e place where he belongs

[55.] Voted. that John Brentnall & Edward Watts at their Respective Houses at Winisimet be Allowed & Recomend^d as Inholders.

Voted. That Nath^l Balston in Milk street
Sarah Cross at y^e Lower end of Cross Street.

Sarah Holmes in Ann Street

Zach^{ry} Thayer in Newbery Street

& Mary Gibson in King Street, be Approved & Recomend^d as Retaylors.

The respective Petitions of Henry Richmond, Eliz^a Lyne & Elisha Odling for Lycence to Sell drinck as Inholders ar disallowed.

The Petitions of Will^m. Skinner, Cap^t. Thom^s Gilbert, Sarah Robe, James Smith, Rich^d Hancock, Seth Dwite, Thom^s Marble, Sam^l Green, & Sam^l Moor & Edw^d Wade are disallowed.

Pursuant to the Law of this Province Intitul^d An Act for Regulating of Free negros &c.

The S^d Select men do order and Require y^e Free Negro's &c. of this Town hereafter named each one of them to give their Attendance dilligently to worke, on Cleancing & repairing the High wayes and other Services of this Town, at Such time and place as the Select men, or Such person or persons whom they Shall imploy therein Shall direct. for the Space of So many dayes as is here afer Set down against each of their names Respectively as an Equivalent to Trainings &c. for this present year. viz^t.

	dayes
[56.] Robin Rogo Alias Keats	8
Adam Saffin	3
Mingo Proctor	8
Coffee Hutchinson	4
Papaw Dick	8
Grandee Eliot	8
John Freeman	8
Peter Quaquo	4
Phillip Hutchinson	6
Dick Dudley	6
Tom Rumny Marsh	8
Charles Meneno	8

	days.
Samson Negro	4
Exeter Foxcroft	4
Cubit a free Indian at Jos. Callenders	8
Thomas Mosman	2
Ned Hubbard	4
Mingo Walker	6
Mingo Quinsey	8
Joseph Jalla	8
Eph ^r . Boyser now in y ^e Country	4
Rich ^d Borman	8
Boston Waite	8
Great John	8
Sebastin Levensworth	8
Dick Patience	8
Mingo Winthrop	8
Tom Cowell	8
Toney at Gee ^s	4

At A meeting of y^e Sel. men the 7th. of July.

Liberty is granted to M^r. James Grant to break up the High way in Prince Street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine into y^e Comon Shore there Provided that he therein Attend the directions of the Law & Town order.

William Skinners^s Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor at that his House w^{ch} formerly was Gilbert Indecots in Orrange Street is Allowd by y^e Sel. men & recomended to y^e Sessions.

Whereas Complaint hath been made to the S^d [57.] Select men, That y^e Chimnyes of a Tenement belonging to Madam Savage in Ann Street where James Smith now dwells is defective, and dangerous of Spreading of Fire.

Ordered. That M^r Isaiah Tay together wth Mesu^{rs} Arthur Hale and Thomas Dawes be desired to veiw the Same, and make Report to the Sel. mⁿ of there oppinion concerning the Same.

Voted. That in altering, or new makeing y^e Bridge over Ann street, the Same Shall be widened ab^t Six feet further Easterly on that Corner next M^r. Bartons wharfe.

Whereas Rich^d Peirce a free negro belonging to Cambridg & now residing in this Town, he & his wife by reason of Illness being represented to Stand in need of reliefe. Ordered that y^e T. Clerk do by a letter represent y^e Same to y^e Consideration of y^e Sel. mⁿ of Cambridge in order to their Speedy reliefe.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 10th. of July.

Whereas the Select men are Informed that the Grantees of the Flatts at y^e end of King Street are carrying out their wharfe towards the channell. They do hereby order that y^e S^d Granttees be notified and cautioned that they do not exceed the bounds and Limitts of the S^d wharfe in their grant from the Town of Boston.

Note. That on y^e Same date Notice thereof w^s given by y^e T. Clark, by causing y^e Same to be read in y^e hearin of Cap^t Oliver Noyse, M^r. Dan^l Oliver & M^r Gooch.

[58.] At a meeting of y^e Select men July 14th.

Voted. That the Sel. men do Except to Rob^t. Orrange as a Retaylor, and to Elisha Odling as a comon victualler as unfit to hold & Exercise their S^d Employments, and So to be returned to y^e Q^r. Sessions.

Voted. That Cap^t. Thom^s Gilbert Nigh Scarlets wharfe

Mary Moulds in Prince Street.

Mary Willard in Union Street

Rebecca Fowl, nigh Scarlets wharfe.

Patience Gibbins Orrange Street. be Approved & Recomend

as Retaylors An Dan^l Stevens to Sell Spirits of his own distilling. The respective Petitions of Rob^t Davise, James Mounteer, Edward Wade, and Sam^l Green, for Lycences to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylors w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

John Lamsons Petition to Sell Strong drinck as an Inholder disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Voted. That the Ingrosing the vote of y^e Sel. men on the 10th of July Cur^t, relating to cautioning the Grantees of y^e Flats at y^e end of King Street be Suspended untill Monday next.

Whereas Samuel Burnel hath presented to y^e Select men an Acco^t of the cost and Charge [59.] Expended by him in digging and Laying one hundred and four foot of Co^mon Shore or maine draine Layd with Stone extending from the uper end of Prince Street down wards in y^e Said Street amo^ging to Nine pounds fourteen Shillings and four pence dated y^e 7th. of Apill 1711 wth the names of Such persons who receive benefit by haveing their Cellars drained thereby.

With his Petition thereto Annexed praying the S^d. Select men to judg and Award the respective proportions or Su^me w^{ch} each of the S^d. persons benefitted thereby as aforesaid ought to pay towards the defraying y^e aforesaid charge as the Law directs in order to his being enabled to demand and recover y^e Same.

And accordingly the Select men have considered thereof, and do award each person hereafter named, to pay as their Proportion thereof unto the S^d. Samuell Burnell the respective Su^mes as is here Sett down against each of their names viz^t.

Mr. Joseph Wadsworth for his Cellar $\frac{1}{5}$	£ 1 . 18 . 11
Cap ^t . James Pitts for y ^e Cellar of his Store House	£ 1 . 18 . 11
Ditt Pitts for his Cellar next M ^r . Mathers	£ 1 . 18 . 11
M ^r . Daniell Wire for his Cellar	£ 1 . 18 . 11
Sam ^l . Burnell for his Cellar	£ 1 . 18 . 11

9 . 14 . 4

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men July 21st.

Ordered that Application be made to y^e Q^r. Sessions for y^m to direct to a Rule for apportioning the Watch Tax.

[60.] James Marriners Petition to Sell drink as a Retaylor, And And^r Mansfeelds Petition to Sell drinck as an Inhold^r w^r both disallowed by y^e Sel. m.

John Langdon^s Petition for Lycence to Sell drink as an Inholder was allowed and ordered by the Sel. men to be reco^mended to y^e Sessions.

Agreed to meet wth y^e mill owners on Wednesday next to advise Ab^t a H. way to y^e N^o Mills.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, July 24th.

Fortune Redduk being returned by y^e Clark of y^e Q^r. Sessions as a Retaylor in y^e year Last past was considered by y^e Sel. men & no exception made against him.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, July 28th.

Henry Whitting & Will^m Everton their Respective Petitions for Lycence to Sell drink as Retaylors w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Agreed by y^e Sel. men that they do with draw their Exception to Elisha Odlings having a Lycence to Keep a Comon Victualling House provided he remove from y^e Salutation to Some other House in y^e Town y^t the Sel. men Shall approve.

In answ^r to what hath been Sayd y^e behalfe of Rob^t Orrang, the Sel. men do refuse to wth draw their Exception Ag^t. him, Yet do Consent y^t in order y^e disposall of his drink, his Lycence may continue not exceeding to y^e Last of Octob^r next.

[61.] In order to Supply y^e defect of y^e High way to y^e North water mills.

Voted. That the Sel. men will Lay out a new way from Prince Street to y^e S^d mills, and Lay y^e Same before the Q^r. Sessions for their confirmation as y^e Law directs.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, August 4th.

Ordered. That Mr James Maxwell do give Notice to Robert Huzzy that y^e Sel. men do order him to depart out of this Town to y^e place whereto he belongs.

Voted. That Josiah Biles is appointed & Impowered to be the wharfinger of all the Townes wharfe or wharves abutting on y^e Town Dock nigh unto Dock Square for the Space of two moneths next ensuing, and he is to render unto the Select men a just and true Acco^t. of the income and profits thereof, and they will allow him one quarter part of y^e S^d income as a reward for his care and trouble therein.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace within the Town of Boston and the Select men of the Said Town the 4th. day of August.

[62.] Being present. The Worship^l Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Sewall, Isaac Addington, Pen Townsend, Jeremiah Dummer, Edward Bromfield, Thomas Brattle, John Clark, Addington Davenport Esq^{rs}. Justices.

Mes^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d. Hutchinson, Paul Dudley Esq^r. Francis Clark, Thomas Savage, Select men.

Whereas by an Act of the Great & Gen^l. Court, Intituled An Act for keeping of Watches in Townes, It is therein Enacted That from time to time when and So Often as a Millitary Watch Shall not be Ordered and appointed to be kept, The Justices of the Peace together with the Select men of each Town wth in this

Province, are Impowered and Authorized, to direct and order a Sutable Watch or watches to be Set up & Kept &c.

And also a Ward to be kept every Lords day and other dayes as they Shall think needfull and to appoint the Numbers whereof Such watch and ward Shall consist, and the time of being, and continuance of the Same, And the Constable or Constables of y^e Town haveing orders given [63.] him or them in writeing by the Justices and Selectmen &c. Are Impowered & required from time to time, to warn Such Watch and ward Respectively &c. And whereas the Said Justices and Select men are Informed of frequent Prophanation of the Lords day, by Loose vain persons negrose &c. unnecessarily Travilling or walking to and from Boston and Roxbury, with neglect of Attending the Publick worship of God in either place.

It is therefore Ordered. by the Said Justices and Select men, That from and after the date hereof, and untill the 15th. day of October next ensuing, The Constables of & within the Town of Boston, and every of them by Turns, do warn and Appoint Eight meet & Sober persons, Inhabitants of the S^d Town on Lords dayes to Ward on the neck or High way between Boston & Roxbury, at Some convenient place neer the Line of Defence, four of y^e S^d persons are to give their Attendance there, from Seven of the clock in the Morning untill halfe an hour after twelve at noon, and then to be relieved by the other four who are there to continue upon duty [64.] untill the Dusk of the evening.

And Such Constables are to give in charge to Such ward, to take due Care to prevent and Suppress Such disorders, and to Examine all Passingers, and to Restraine them from disporting, Idle walking, or unnecessary Travel on y^e Lords day.

And if any person be Refractory, Rude, or refuse to give a Satisfactory acco^t of the Occasion of their Travilling, or otherwise misbehave themselves, to take them up and carry 'em before y^e next Justice of the Peace, or otherwise to return their names to Such Justice that they may be Convented & proceeded against according to Law, as Prophaners of y^e Lords day.

Aug. 5th. Consented by Paul Dudley Esq^r., Isaiah Tay, Dan^l. Oliver, & Coll^o. Thom^s Savage, Sel. men, that M^r. Zabdiel Boylston may digg in the H. way in Dock Squar for the repairing his Sellar draine Provided he Attend y^e Directions in the Law, and Also Speedily make good y^e S^d way.

At a meeting of the Select men, Aug 11th.

Whereas M^r Joshua Gee hath Signified to y^e [65.] Select men the great damage it will be to his Land to have the way to the North Water mill Layd out according to their vote past the 10th of June Last past. And doth now propose that in case the Select men will desist their further pursute of that Vote. and proceed to repaire the Old way formerly used to the S^d. Mills, next unto the Mill Pond, he will (for the better accomodation of the S^d Oldway) give thereunto out of the Southerly corner of his own Land, So much thereof as is contained within five lengths of

Rayles on each Side of y^e S^d Corner, and also will give to y^e Town five pounds towards repairing the S^d way. The S^d. Sel. men upon more mature deliberation of that matter do now to accept the S^d proposall, and do determine to repair the S^d Old way with all convenient Speed agreeable to y^e S^d proposall, & otherwise in Such Convenient manner as they Shall hereafter direct. And they do declare their former vote of the 10th of June Last relating to a way on y^e Westerly Side of Elder Cops Land, to be Null & voyd.

James Smith^s Petition for Lycence to Keep a Comon victualling House where he now dwells next to Samuell Mattocks in Ann Street is disallowed by y^e Select men.

[66.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, Aug. 18th.

Liberty is granted to Mesu^{rs} David Demming & Henry Howel to break up the ground in the South burying place, between M^r Elias Heaths Toomb & the fence Next to the Comon for the making a Toomb their for themselves & families.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, August y^e 25th.

Ordered. That notice be given to Mesu^{rs} Joseph Prillings & Charles Morrisse, that y^e Sel. men do require them forthwith to repaire and make good y^e H. way w^{ch} they have broken up in Hanover Street.

Voted. That Cap^t Joseph Wadsworth & M^r Edward Hutchinson be desired to take care of Repairing y^e H. way leading to y^e North Water mills.

Sept^r 1st. The members of Her maj^{ties} Councell and Justices of the Peace within this Town together wth the Sel. men have now agreed by turns to walk by night to Inspect the Order of y^e Town. for eight Weeks next following.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace within the Town of Boston. And the Select men of the S^d Town the 5th. of Sept^r.

being present. The Honb^{le} Sam^l Sewall Esq^r, Isaac Addington Esq^r., Pen Townsend Esq^r, Jer^o. Dummer Esq^r. Edward Bromfield Esq^r., John Clark Esq^r., Samuel Linde Esq^r. & Addingtō Davenport Esq^r. Justices of the Peace.

[67.] Mesu^{rs}. Daniel Oliver, Joseph Wadsworth, Francis Clark & Coll^o. Thom^s Savage Sel. men.

Whereas M^r Joseph Hillier hath by his Petition Represented to the Justices and Select men at this meeting, That in case according to the Vote of the Justices and Select men the 4th. of Feb^r 1711, Relating to the line of the High way at the Westerly Side of Corn hill then appointed to run to five feet westerly within the North East Corner of the Cellar wall of the Late House of the S^d. Hillier be exactly conformed unto, That then the Same will be greatly detrementall to the S^d Hilliards Building w^{ch} he is now ab^t to Erect, and also not So comodious for the Town with respect to the passage into Tyngs Alley.

And Prayes the Allowance and Consent of the Said Justices and Select men. That he the S^d. Hillier may Set his S^d building So as to bring forward the North East Corner thereof, to range even wth the Westerly Side of y^e Entrance into Tyngs Alley.

Voted. by the Major part of the Said Justices and Select men a Grant of y^e S^d. Hilliers Petition. On condition that he pay unto the Town Treasu^r Such Ratable part of the money Allowed him for Land of his taken to enlarge, y^e S^d way, as y^e Select men Shall determine and appoint.

[68.] And that no Shop window neer the North East corner of the S^d building, be allowed to Stand open there, So as to Obstruct or Steighten the passage or entrance into the Said Alley.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r 8th.

Liberty is granted to Edw^d. Mills, Owen Harrise, and Hannah Taper, to Exercice the Keeping of School within this Town.

The Sel. men have agreed wth Josiah Bills y^t he is to procure the carrying away out of y^e Dock So much Mudd as he can for y^a moneth and his to be paid 10/ for each boat load w^{ch} he Shall So carry away.

Miles Burroughs being Sited before the Select men. They charged him with Exposing to Publick vei^w in this Town, his Art of Legerdermaine or Suble Craft, and takeing money of many young persons and other Inhabit^{ts} of y^e Town for the Sight thereof, without applying himselfe to y^e Select. mⁿ for their Approbation, And that he hath So done Since his being forbidden So to do, by Her Maj^{ties} Justices of this Town on the 1st of Sept^r cur^t. *he hath followed ye Same Practice.* The S^d Sel. men do now warn him to forbear that practice in y^e Town for y^e future or other wise they will make compl^t against him, in ord^r to his being punished as the Law directs, upon w^{ch} he gave his promise accordingly to forbear.

[69.] Sept^r. 12. Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Edward Hutchinson, Francis Clark, & Coll^o. Thomas Savage, Select men of Boston.

Have granted to Dr. Rob^t Ellis the liberty of digging up the Ground in Malbrough Street, for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Co^mon Shore there, Provided that he Lay y^e S^d draine with Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and that wth all convenient Speed he do Sufficiently amend & and make good, Such part of y^e S^d way as he Shall So digg or break up. And also that in doing thereof, he leave Sufficient and free passage for both Horse & Cart.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r 15th.

The Sel. men being of opinion that the Chimney of the House in w^{ch} Thomas Weymouth now dwells Scituate at Wings Lane, is defective and dangerous in that the Same is considerably lower then the House of a Neighbour neer therto, and Mr. James Maxwell being present doth declare that by order of y^e S^d Sel. men he did on the 10th of Sept^r Cur^t warn the Said Thom^s Weymouth to forbear keeping fire in y^e S^d Chimney untill the Same was made Sufficient and Secure to y^e Satisfaction of y^e Sel. men.

Miles Burroughs being present Sayes he came from Road Island into this Town ab^t two moneth Since.

The S^d Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town.

[70.] Liberty is Granted unto M^r. Rich^d Hall, to Set his windows for his Barbers Shop Seventeen inches and a halfe into King Street, at y^e Tenement w^{ch} he hires of M^r. Foy, and So to continue only during pleasure.

Liberty is Granted to M^r. Peter Butler to Sett a row of Posts in the High way before his new buildings at the Lower end of King Street, eight foot & a halfe distant from the range of the S^d buildings to the Out side of of the S^d Posts.

And also to Set a window for a Barbers Shop there, to Stand eighteen Inches distant from y^e Side of his Brick wall, into the H. way, both of which to continue So, only during pleasure.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men. Sept^r. 22th.

Voted. That Paul Dudley Esq^r. As Attorney, be desired to commence an Action in the Law ag^t Simion Stoddard Esq^r. for not delivering the Houseing and fences at deere Island in Tenantable Repaire according to Lease.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Septem^{br} y^e 29.

Voted That Consta. Joseph Belcher Shall have the Same Allowance in proportion for Collecting the Rates at Rumny Marsh as the Collectors are to have for Collecting y^e Rates wth in y^e Town.

Whereas The Sel. man have had fresh Compl^t from the Neighbourhood that the Chimny of y^e House in w^{ch} Thom^s Weymouth dwells is yet [71.] defective and dangerous, notwithstanding y^e warning given to y^e S^d Weymouth to forbear y^e makeing fire in y^e S^d Chimny untill y^e Same be made Secure.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Eben^r Clough, Arthur Hale, and John Goldthwaite or any two of them be desired to Survey y^e S^d Chimny, and make report under their hands how they find y^e Same and give their opinion of what is needfull to be done to prevent Hazard thereby.

Ordered. That John Arnall be dismiss from y^e watch, and that Joseph Heath be introduced in his room.

September the 3^d. Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Edward Hutchinson, Thomas Savage, & Francis Clark Sel. men. Granted Liberty to Cap^t. Newcombe Blague to digg open the High way in Prince Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Co^mon Shore there, Provided he lay y^e Same with brick or Stone as the Law directs, and with Speed Sufficiently Amend and make good the way where he Shall So digg.

4th. Mesu^{rs}. Isaiah Tay, Joseph Wadsworth, Thomas Savage and Paul Dudley Esq^r., Sel. men, have granted Liberty to M^{rs}. Mercy Leasonbee to dig open the H. way in wood Lane for the Laying her Cellar draine into the Co^mon Shore there, Provided She Lay the Same wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and that She do

wth all convenient Speed Sufficiently mak good y^e way where She Shall So digg.

[72.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octobr. 6th.

Agreed wth Job Ingram that he is to Ring y^e Bell at nine & at Eleven of y^e Clock from y^e 3^d of Octobr Curr^t for the Space of Six moneths esuing for w^{ch} he is to be paid at the Rate of twelve Shill. p. moneth.

The Sel. men have agreed wth M^r. Jos. Callender & have Lett unto him the Little Old House on y^e Fort Hill where John Wilkie Lately dwelt, to be improved as a Granary, and a peice of Land on y^e S^d Hill of Ab^t Sixty foot Square for y^e Setting a Windmill On, For him and his Assignes to improve and Occupie for that use for the Space of Seven years next ensuing. And the Said Callender is to Secure and defend the well there and at his own Cost and Charge to put and keep the S^d. House in good repaire Sutable for a Granary, and to pay into the Town Treasurer forty Shillings p. Annum for the Rent thereof and At the end of the Term to deliver up the premises wth the S^d House in good Repaire unto the Sel. men of the Town then being.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octobr. 13th.

Voted. That Coll^o. Sam^l Checkly, Cap^t. Habijah Savage, and M^r. Thom^s. Cushing be desired and impowered, to undertake and Effect y^e mending [73.] and Repairing the H. way or Street at each end of the Bridg in Ann Street, So as the water may be drained away and carryed out of y^e S^d Street, and that Carts &c. may conveniently pass on and off the S^d Bridge for this year or winter it being too late in the Opinion of y^e Sel. men at this time, to take up and Regulate y^e pavement of y^e S^d Street; And as to the way & methode of doing the Same, to advise wth. Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay and Joseph Wadsworth two of y^e S^d. Sel. men.

Voted. That Consent of y^e Sel. men that Sarah Battersbee who formerly in y^e Name of Phelps had Lycence to Sel Strong drink as an Inholder, that her Lycence may be renewed to her in y^e name of Battersbee.

Ordered. That notice be given to M^{rs} Peirson that the Sel. men do require her forthwth to remove and carry away the Earth w^{ch} She hath caused to be layd next to her building in the H. wayes nigh the Sign of the Star.

Ordered. That notice be given to Cap^t Tim^o Clark that the Sel. men do forbid his taking away beach or gravell from y^e Lower end of South Street.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octo. 20th

The Price of Wheat Stated for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread is Six Shill p. bushall.

[74.] James Masman is Allowed to Set posts before his House in Su^mer Street at Such distance into the H. way as any one of the Sel. men Shall direct.

The Sel. men have directed M^r Edw^d Foster to do what is necessary for y^e present in repairing the dwelling house on Deere Is-

land, And to prepare Timb^r and Stuff this winter in order to a further repaire thereof y^e next Spring.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octo^r 27th.

Liberty is granted to John Barton to Sett a Row of four posts on y^e H. way in Cow Lane before his House & Land there to Stand three foot distant into y^e S^d H. way.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t Jn^o. Sunderland to digg open a Cross the H. way in Fish street provided he attend the direction of y^e Law in Lay y^e S^d. Draine wth brick or Stone & that he do forth with make good y^e way againe.

Liberty is Granted to Robert Elise to digg open the H. way for Laying his draine into the Comon Shore in Sumer street, Provided &c.

Liberty is granted to Jon^a Simpson to Sett the window of his Barber^s Shop in King Street to Stand ten inches into y^e H. way.

Liberty is granted to Sett posts in y^e H. way So as to Secure y^e pave^{mt} nigh y^e Mill Bridge.

[75.] Octob^r 31. Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver, Francis Clark, Paul Dudley Esq^r & Coll^o Thomas Savage Sel. men have granted Liberty to Thomas Phillips to digg up the High way from his dwelling House being the Sun Tavern to the Dock w^{ch} is ab^t thirty foot in Length for the Laying a thite draine to his Cellar, Provided that he do the Same wth Expedition, and make the way good againe.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Novemb^r 3^d.

Liberty is Granted to Joseph Prout as Gaurdian &c. to digg up the High way in Prince Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into the comon Shore there, Provided y^t he therein Attend the direction of the Law, and make good that part of y^e way w^{ch} he Shall So digg with Speed.

Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver & Francis Clark are desired to take care to amend & Secure the High way at the northerly end of Trea mount Street.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m. Nov^r. the 10th.

The Pound keeper is forbid to improve y^e pound to any other uses then w^t the Law directs unto.

Voted that in case the Proprietors of y^e Condit in Ann Street do convey their wast water under ground into y^e Dock y^e Sel. m. will order forty Shill. to be pd. towards y^e Charge therof.

[76.] Liberty is granted by the Sel. men unto John Barton to Set up four posts before his House in Cow Lane, to Stand ab^t three foot distant there, being granted 27th Oct^r. Last.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Novemb^r 17th.

Voted. That Cap^t Thom^s Hutchinson, M^r Timothy Thornton and M^r Sam^l Greenwood be desired to Treat with those persons whose Lands do border on Battery Alley About Widening that Alley So as to make it Comodious for Carts to pass & repass through the Same.

The Select men & Co^mitte^e Ab^t the North Shool being present. do agree that M^r Timothy Thornton Shall continue in his improvemen^t of the Wharfe & Dock at Merries point untill the 26th day of June next at w^{ch} time his year will expire he paying as he hath proposed the Sume of Ten pounds.

The price of Wheat Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Seven Shillings p. bushell.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men. Novemb^r. 24.

Liberty is granted to M^{rs} Dorcas Peggey to dig open the H. way at y^e Lower end of Salem Street for the Laying her Cellar draine into y^e Co^mon Shore there Provided &c.

Liberty is granted to M^r Isaiah Tay to plant three or four Trees in Hanover Street before his Land there.

[77.] Dec^r. 1st. Liberty is granted to M^r Edw^d. Mills to digg open the H. way before his House in Sudberry Street for the Repairing his Cellar draine there, Provid^d that he forth with repair & make good that part of the way where he Shall So digg.

At a Meeting of y^e Sel. men, Dec^r. 29th.

Whereas one article contained in the Town grant to the Grantees concerned in building the Water Mills, being Recorded Lib. 1, page 66, in y^e words following viz^t.

“That the S^d Grantees Shall make & maintaine forever, a Gate of Ten foot in breadth to open with the Flood, for the passage of Boats into the Cove, at Such time as they may Arive at their Ordinary Landing places.

And the Select men being now Informed by Sundry of the Inhabitants whose Lands do border on the Mill pond That the Flood gates at the North Water Mill, w^{ch} was Anciently the place where Boats did use to pass through into the S^d Pond according the aforesaid agreem^t, Hath for Sundry years Last past, been Streightened both in breadth and highth So as not to answere the Intent of the S^d Agreem^t. And that the present Mill owners are now about to repaire or rebuild y^e S^d mills, at the doing whereof will be a proper Season for them to Enlarge y^e S^d Gates for the free passage of Boats &c.

[78.]. Ordered. That the Gentlemen who are the Mill Owners, be notified to Cause the S^d. Flood-Gates, and passage for Boats into the Mill Pond, to be So made as fully to answere the true Intent and meaning of the S^d. Agreement.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 26th.

Whereas at a meeting of the Justices & Sel. men of the Town of Boston did then grant to M^r Joseph Hilliar in answer to his Petition, a Small Strip of y^e Land before taken out of his Land, for the Enlargem^t of the High way neer Tings Alley, that So y^e S^d Hilliars building might be the better accomodated, the S^d Hilliar paying for the Same in proportion to y^e Sume Allowed him according to Apprizem^t. Wherefore Accordingly, the Sel. men have now determined that he allow as the just proportion for the Same, the Sume of three pounds Sixteen Shillings & Six pence.

Whereas the Sel. men did Lett to Joseph Butt, Deare Island for the Term of Seven years from the 1st of March 1711-12 as p. Lease doth appear, and among other things y^e S^d Sel. men did agree to put the fenceing in good & Tenantable repaire. And whereas Nathaniel Butt (who became Bound as Surety for the performance of the Covenants unto w^{ch} y^e S^d Joseph Butt therein Stands obliged) being present in y^e behalfe of both.

[79.] The present Sel. men and the S^d Nath^l Butt have now Mutually agreed as followeth viz^t.

That the Sel. men Shall Supply y^e S^d Nath^l But wth money to y^e value of Twenty pounds to be Layd out in fenceing upon y^e S^d Island.

And the S^d Nath^l Butt doth Engage & promise So to Lay out the Same in fenceing thereto the best advantage, and at the end of y^e Term to deliver up to y^e Sel. men the Same value of fenceing.

And in like manner for Such Value of fenceing as the S^d Select men Shall agree to add thereto if need So require.

Whereas there was an Omision at the Last Publick Town Meeting, in not asking their Vote to direct the Auditing the Treasurers acco^{ts} for this present year. And in order to prevent any inconveniency w^{ch} may hapen to the Town in case that worke Should not be performed before the next Gen^l. Town meeting.

Voted by the S^d Sel. men that they do desire the Several Gentlemen who were Nominated and Appointed by the Town for the like Service, the Last year. to Audit the S^d Treasu^{rs} acco^{ts} for this present year.

Ordered. that Notice be given by M^r Maxwell to Mary Dove, ——— Griffice M^r Bown & M^r Wise who are Lately come to Inhabit here, that they are to depart out of y^e Town unless the obtaine y^e Consent of y^e Sel. men for their dwelling here.

[80.] In order to prevent & Suppress the growth of disorders in this Town. The Justices & Sel. men have agreed to vissit y^e families in y^e Sever^l parts of y^e S^d Town on Wednesday y^e 4th of Feb^r next viz^t.

In N^o. 1.

S^r Charles Hobbie
Cap^t Thom^s Hutchinson
M^r Joseph Wadsworth
M^r John Ruck
M^r John Frizzell and
Consta James Tileston

In N^o. 2.

John Clark Esq^r
Coll^o Adam Winthrop
M^r Edw^d Hutchinson
Cap^t Edw^d Martyn
Joseph Prout and
Consta Caleb Lyman

In N^o. 3.

Thomas Brattle Esq^r
Sam^l Lynde Esq^r
M^r Isaiah Tay

Cap^t Habijah Savage
 Cap^t Edw^d Winslow
 and Consta Sam^l Barrat

In N^o. 4.

Simion Stoddard Esq^r
 Paul Dudley Esq^r
 M^r Thom^s Cushing
 M^r Tim^o Lyndall and
 Consta Ez. Walker.

In N^o. 5.

Jeremiah Dummer Esq^r.
 Thomas Palmer Esq^r.
 Cap^t Oliver Noyes
 M^r Ezekiell Lewise and
 Consta Jn^o. Staniford.

In N^o. 6.

Pen Townsend Esq^r
 M^r Elisha Cook jun^r
 Maj^r Thom^s Fitch
 M^r Grove Hirst and
 Consta Jn^o Green.

[81.]

In N^o. 7.

Sam^l Sewall Esq^r
 M^r Daniel Oliver
 M^r Francis Clark
 M^r Sam^l Marshall
 Coll. Thom^s Savage and
 Consta Sam^l Banister

In N^o. 8.

Edw^d Bromfield Esq^r
 Addington Davenport Esq^r
 Cap^t Tim^o Clark
 M^r Will^m Welsteed and
 Consta Henry Bridgham

At a meeting of the Select men y^e 16th of Feb^r.

The S^d Sel. men do agree to propose to the Town at their Next meeting, That they do Impower the Sel. men whom they Shall choose, to Lett out at Intrest upon good Security, their money being the Produce of Lands Sold, untill an opportunity of Laying out the Same to best advantage.

The Sel. men pursuant to the Town vote and the directions in the Law have advised ab^t a Master for the Grammer School at y^e North, and Accordingly have Treated wth M^r Recompence Wadsworth as judging him to be a Sutable person for that Service, and do accordingly Reco^mend him to the Town, and do propose that Sixty pounds p. annum be allowed him for y^e S^d Service.

The Sel. men do agree to propose to y^e Town that they Raise a Co^mittee to consider of Some Expedient for y^e more Effectual preventing the Poor belonging to other places, from Obtruding y^m Selves on y^s Town.

[82.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, Feb^{ry} 26th.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do give out warr^{ts} for warning y^e Inhabit^{ts} to meet at y^e South Meeting House on Monday y^e ninth of March next at nine of y^e Clock in y^e forenoon, to Chuse Town officers, to grant money for defraying the necessary charges of y^e Town, to consider of w^t is further needfull to be done ab^t y^e line of Defence and to grant money for that, and like wise w^t is needfull towards finishing y^e Town House.

Agreed. That Edward Foster go on to provide Timb^r, Clapboards & Shingles Sutable, and that he do what is necessary in repairing the dwelling House, on Deere Island, So as to make the Same Tenantable, and also to get the masons worke also done, & for y^e Labour ab^t the Same he is to be p^d according to day Labour, and y^e Sel. men are to take y^e Care of providing boards & nayles. he proposes to have 5 Shill. p. day & to find himselfe.

Voted. That M^r Will^m Payn be desired to go on wth y^e Finishing worke of y^e Town House Cellar at y^e Townes Charge.

Agreed y^t the Inhabitants be notified at y^e Town meeting that they provid them selves wth Ladders according y^e Town Law.

And y^t there will be 450^l. more needfull on y^e Townes part for finishing y^e T. House.

Sarah Battersby^s Petition to keep a Publick House in Ann Streed disallowed.

[83.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 2^d 1712-13.

M^r. Watts as attorney to y^e heires of Cap^t Tho. Lake having Petitioned y^e Sel. men for Rent for part of y^e Town House cellar.

The Sel. men Signifie they are of oppinion y^t his claim is groundless, for y^t M^{rs} Mary Lake as Executrix Sold that intrest to y^e Town, w^{ch} She had power to do it being a Chattell.

Agreed to propose to y^e Town their being concerned in y^e Charge of a Light House, in ord^r to an income.

At a meeting of Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver, Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d Hutchinson, Paul Dudley Esq^r., Coll^o Thomas Savage and Francis Clark Sel. men of the Town of Boston the 3^d day of March.

At the motion and Request of M^r Henry Hill who hath Lands Abutting on each Side of South Street in Boston, praying the liberty of makeing the Said Street more comodius and Straight, by takeing in and adding to his own Land a Smal part of y^e S^d Street and Leaving out and adding to the S^d Street, a greater proportion of other Lands partly of his own and partly belonging to other persons w^{ch} he is about to purchace, as is more at Large described by a Plan there of by him now given in and lying on file wth the Records of the Town of Boston, unto which proposall the S^d. Sel. men for and in behalfe of the Town, have consented and agreed unto, Provided alwayes, and on condition that the S^d Henry Hill (at his own charge) be obliged at Some time before the First day of March next ensuing, [84.] to remove or cause to be removed and taken away all and every Such fence, building or part of building w^{ch} is now Standing upon any part of the Said

High way as it is now agreed upon to be So made Streight, and as is described in y^e S^d Plan.

March 6th. Whereas M^r Banister hath presented to y^e Sel. men an acco^t of the Charg of makeing a Drain or Comon Shore in Winter street and Sayes that the partyes concerned have agreed to bear their parts in y^e Charge thereof, desiring that y^e Same be recorded in y^e Town Books.

Ordered. That the Same be So recorded Provided y^e Several parties Concerned do Sign y^e S^d acco^t threby Signifie that they are So agreed being on file and is as follow^a

An Acco^t of the disburstments upon digging and Laying a Stone draine or Comon Shore from y^e Cestern at the corner of Summer Street up through Winter Street as far as y^e House or Tenem^t of y^e Rev^d M^r Sam^{ll} Willard deceaced, being four hundred & four foot in length at the proper Cost and Charge of Thom^s Banister and Broth^r Exec^r to Sarah Banister deceaced, Will^m Manley, William Fisher & y^e Heires of y^e above named M^r. Willard for their mutuall Service & Advantage to draine their Cellars being 4 proprietors.

pd. y^e T. Clerk for a p^rmit to open ye ground . £ 0 . 1 . 0

pd. Jos Rayner for digging and Stoning S^d

Draine & finding Stones 404 foot at 2/ . . £40 . 8 . 0

pd. for boards to Lay in y^e bottom in Sundry

places £ 0 . 5 . 0

pd. W^m Manley for makeing good 12 yds. paveing . £ 0 . 12 . 0

pd. Town Clerks fee^s for Recording & copie . £ 0 . 4 . 0

41 . 10 . 0

March 6th, 1712/13. Thom^s Banister Exe^r, $\frac{1}{4}$ part

William Manley

{ Benj^a Banson for y^e heires of M^r Sam^{ll}
 { Willard
 William Fisher

[85.] At a meeting of Mesu^{rs} John George, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, Francis Clark, John Ruck, John Colman, & William Payn Sel. m for y^e Town of Boston y^e 16th day of March.

Whereas the Gent^m of the Committee for building the Town-House, have signified to y^e S^d. Sel. m, that there is yet wanting of y^e Town of Bostons proportion towards finishing the S^d Edifice, the Sume of four hundred and fifty pounds, the w^{ch} Sume the Inhabitants of Boston at their Last Publick Town meeting did grant to be raised for that Service, and whereas there is no prospect of the Town Rates being collected and paid in, untill the Latter end of y^e year, and thatso the debts already contracted by the S^d Committee may be duly paid and the worke carryed On and finished in the proper Season there of.

Voted. That Application be made to the Great and Gen^l. Assembly, Praying the Loan of the afore said Sume in Bills out of the Province Treasury to be applied to that use, and to be repaid by the Treasu^r for the Town of Boston, by the Latter end of Feb^r next.

Voted. an Acceptance of Josiah Biles his accot^t ab^t Wharfage, he paying to y^e Treasur^r £ 7. 11. 3.

March 21. Mesu^{rs} John George, Edw^d Hutchinson, Francis Clark & Will^m Payn Sel. men have granted Liberty to Simion Stoddard Esq^r. to open y^e H. way a Cross Corn hill in to Water Street for y^e Laying a Cellar drayn there Provided he Attend y^e directions in y^e Laws.

[86.] March 23th. At a meeting of Addington Davenport Esq^r., Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver, Oliver Noyes & Thom^s Cushing of y^e Comittee, To gether wth Mesu^{rs} John George, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, Francis Clark, John Ruck, John Colman & Will^m Payn present Sel. men of Boston.

Whereas the afore said Comittee and Sel. men were by a vote of the Inhabit^{ts} of Boston at their Last Publick meeting, Impowered to Lett at Intrest the money being the produce of y^e Blue hill Lands.

And whereas by another vote the Select men w^r desired to Procure money to Supply the Treasury Sufficient to discharge y^e debts of y^e Last year, and to defray the growing Charge of y^e Town untill a Sufficiency of the Town Rates can be Collected.

Voted. That at Intrest for the Same, The Treasurer be directed to apply So much of the Blue hill money as is now in y^e Treasury, together wth what is Shortly to be paid in by y^e Brantrey men. For the discharge of y^e debts and growing Charges of y^e Town, until the S^d Comittee and Select men Shall recall the Same.

The Sel. men have agreed to Lett unto Josiah Biles the Town Warfe next Dock Square, wth the priviledges & benefits thereof, from the first day of March Cur^t. for the Term of one year from thence next ensuing.

In consideration there of the S^d. Biles doth agree to pay into the Town Treasury the Sume or Rent of Twenty four pounds.

[87.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, March 30th 1713.

M^r Dan^l Oliver haveing made report that by a former direction of the Sel. men he hath Sold the Old house then Standing on John Mathws^s Land to Peter Wear for three pounds to be pd in Worke.

Ordered that the Treasur^r do charge the S^d Peter Wear Debtor for the S^d. Sume.

Agreed wth Job Ingram that he continue to ring y^e Bell from y^e 3^d of Aprill next for the Space of Six moneths to be pd for y^e Same twelve Shill p. m^o. at 9 & 11 o clock.

Agreed that M^r Recompence Wadsworth do enter upon the Service of School-master of y^e Grammer School at the North on y^e 20th. of Aprill next, & to be paid Sixty pound for one year quarterly.

Whereas William Tilley jun^r (being present) moves unto the Sel. men for Liberty of makeing Ropes in South Street where M^r. Grey formerly did use to Occupy the Same for y^t use.

Voted. That Liberty is granted to him the S^d Tilley So to occupy the Same dureing pleasur^e and paying for y^e Same to y^e Town Treasur^r at y^e rate of twenty Shill. p. annum.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 6th of Aprill.

Voted. That Paul Dudley Esq^r. be desired & Authorized as Attorney on y^e behalfe of the S^d Sel. men, to appear at at any of Her Maj^{ties} Court or Courts of Com^{on} pleas or Judicature, to Prosecute and plead to an Action or Sute com^{enced} & now depending between y^e S^d Sel. men of Boston Plaintiffs and Simion Stoddard Esq^r. & Dame Eliz^a. his Wife Defend^{ts}.

[88.] Voted. That Information be given to the Grand jury of two Timb^r buildings Latly Erected at Water Street in Boston contrary to Law, one of them on the Land of Enoch Greenliefte, and the Other on the Land of Thomas Phillips, both of w^{ch} are Said to be Erected by y^e S^d Phillips.

Liberty is granted to Sam^l Greenliefte to Raise and pave that Side of Spring Lane next to his Brick building and to Lay the gutter ther to run in the middle of y^e S^d Lane.

Ordered. That y^e Town Clerk Transcrib in a Smal Booke a List of Lands Rents and dues belonging to y^e Town to lie before y^e Sel. m.

Voted. That Cap^t. Tim^o Clark, Mesu^{rs} John Marrion, Joseph Belknap, Joshua Winsor, Gyles Fyfield, John Oliver, & John Nicholls are chosen & impowered to be veiwers & Sealers of Cord wood for y^e year ensuing. And that y^e other Sealing hammers & Staves be brought in to y^e Treasu^r.

[April] 7th. Liberty is granted to M^r Sam^l Wentworth to break up the ground a Cross Anne Street for the Laying his Cellar drain there, Provided he lay the Same wth Brick or Stone, & Speedily make good that part of the S^d way where he Shall So digg.

Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d Hutchinson, John Ruck and John Colman have granted Liberty to M^r. John Bourland to break up the H. way in Hanover Street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine at y^e Star into y^e comon Shoar in Union Street, Provided he Lay y^e Same wth brick or Stone, & Speedily make good y^e way there.

[89.] At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 14th of Aprill.

Whereas Soloman Brown a Stranger now become a Town Charge, was brought into this Town on y^e 5th of Nov^r 1711 in a vessell whereof Joseph Gorham was then master, and no entry there of made at the impost office as the Law directs.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} John Ruck and John Colman be desired and Impowered to prosecute the S^d. Joseph Gorham for the penaltys provided in y^e Law in that case made & Provided.

The Sel. men haveing now agreed to a draught of proposals abt the worke and duty of Scavengers.

Ordered. That the Town Clark Transcribe a copie there of and Lay the Same before y^e Town at their next meeting.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 21th of Aprill.

The Select men have agreed according to James Williams' proposalls to Lett unto him the grass of y^e South burying place, he paying for the Same the Summe of Fourty Shillings and to make good all Such dam^{ages} w^{ch} may happen to the graves by reason

of his Cows going there, and also he is to gather up & remove the Stones, and fill up the holes already made or Sunk at any of the graves there.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aprill 27th.

Voted. That y^e Watch-house nigh y^e T. House be removed & Set by the Easterly end of y^e Wrighting School House in Queen Street and that M^r Francis Clark & M^r John Colman be desired to get the Same So removed.

[90.] Voted. That the Town Clerk Issue forth warrants for a Town Meeting for the Choyce of Representatives, at the Town House on Wednesday the thirteenth of May next at two of the Clock in y^e after noon, and also to consider and finish Such other business as was continued at the Last Publick Town meeting, and to Chuse one Constable in y^e room of M^r John Brockus who refuseth to Serve, and also the room of one or more of y^e Overseers of the Poor who do decline that Service.

And the Printed Tickets be provided, and y^e bells to be rung.

Ordered. That Robert Downing be dismist from the watch at y^e South Battree, & that Thomas Pike be introduced to y^t Service in his room.

Pursuant to a Vote of the Inhabit^{ts} at their Last Publick meeting on the 10th of March Last, The Sel. mⁿ are desired at as moderate a Charge as they can, to procure money to Supply the Treasury, Sufficient to discharge the debts of y^e Last year, and to defray the growing charge of the Town, untill a Sufficiency of the Town Rates now granted, are Collected and paid in.

Ordered. That the Treasu^r be desired to borrow to the Value of Three hundred pounds at Intrest, to be applyed for carrying on the Line of Defence at the Neck, to be repayd & Satisfied out of the Treasury when the Same Shall be Supplied by y^e coming in of y^e Town Rates.

Voted. That in Case M^r. Thom^s Clark as he hath proposed do carry on and effect a New pavem^t of [91.] the High way, from the range of pavement already made in Fleet Street in Boston, and continue the Same as farr down towards the Sea as the grate of the co^mmon Shoar there, excepting that Side of the way ag^t M^{rs} Haymans land w^{ch} in Equitity ought to be done at the Charge of y^e S^d M^{rs} Hayman.

And also that he New Lay the pavement on the Easterly Side of Fish Street from the Southerly Side of his own Land as far as to joyn the former pave^{mt}. which is to run down from Fleet Street to y^e afore S^d Grate. Then the Select men will allow and pay unto him the S^d Clark the Sum^e of Nine pounds as the Townes proportion of y^e S^d Charge.

Voted. That M^r George Thomas be desired to take into his Custody, the Townes halfe bushells being Six in Number, now lying at M^r Olivers ware house, to be applyed for the use of Coasters or others who Shall deliver graine at y^e Dock, and for his care and trouble therein, to receive of the master or owner of Such vessell who Shall So use the Same not exceeding One Shilling p. Trip of each vessell.

May 4th Mesu^{rs} Jos. Wadsworth, Edw^d Hutchinson, Francis Clark & John Colman Sel. men have granted liberty to M^r. Fortune Rudock to dig open the H. way accross Lyn Street for the Laying his Cellar draine there.

Provided he as Little as may be obstruct y^e passage while the Same is doing, and that he Lay y^e S^d draine with brick or Stone & Speedily make good y^e way Where he Shall So digg.

[92.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May y^e 5th.

Hannah Phillips who was formerly Hannah Leager being present Sayes She was born in this Town being now ab^t 60 year old, and that She hath dwelt at Swanzey for the Space of ab^t Seven or eight years Last past, and that She Kept at y^e Almes-House in Boston imediatly before She went to Swanzey.

The Sel. men do now warn her to depart out of this Town to Swanzie the place where according to Law She doth belong.

Whereas Some difference hath Arisen between Simion Stoddard Esq^r. and M^r. Thomas Creese, relating to the line betwixt their Lands, Nigh Cornhill, where the S^d M^r. Stoddard is now ab^t Erecting a Brick building.

Voted by the S^d. Sel. men, That M^r Samuel Phillips, Cap^t Edward Winslow and Cap^t. John Gerrish, are appointed and desired to Lay out and State the S^d Line between their S^d Lands.

Ordered. That M^r. Maxwel do warn Hepsiba Taylor to depart out of this Town to Cambridge, y^t being the place whereto She belongs

At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 12th of May.

Liberty is granted to John Clark Esq^r to dig across the High way in Ann Street for Laying his Cellar drain there. Provided he Lay y^e Same with Brick or Stone & make good y^e way as the Law^s requires.

[93.] Agreed wth the wife of James Hughs to Support Hannah Phillips until further order at three Shill p. week, one week being already past & She hath recd 5^s of y^e Treasu^r in part.

Liberty is granted to M^r Thomas Walker to digg open the H. way at y^e uper end of Wood Lane for y^e Laying his Cellar draine there provided he Lay y^e Same wth brick or Stone & make good the way. and y^t the Same be done wth. expedition.

Agreed wth. Daniell Berry that he is to pay forty five Shillings for y^e grass of y^e burying place the Last year. And y^t he's to have the grass there the ensuing year at y^e Same Rate.

Whereas the Gent^{mn} Sel. men of Charles Town have moved to y^e Sel. men of Boston to take the care of Supporting a woman of their Town known by the name of Eliz^a Lobdale.

Voted. by y^e S^d Sel. men of Boston that they Look at themselves not concerned wth her, neither Shall they receive her as an Inhabit^t of Boston.

Liberty is granted by Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d. Hutchinson, John Ruck & John Colman to Cap^t John Charnock & the rest of y^e Comittee for building a New meeting House, to digg across y^e H. way in North Street for Laying a draine there provided y^e directions in y^e Law be therein Attended.

[94.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May y^e 19th.

Whereas Hephsebah Taylor who belongeth to y^e Town of Cambridge and came from thence into this Town Some time in y^e moneth of April 1711 and was by order of y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town on the 30th of July following and at Sundry time Since, yet She the Said Taylor contrary to y^e Order and direction of y^e S^d Sel. m̄ doth continue to reside here, and is reported to be a disorderly person.

It is therefore ordered by the S^d. Sel. men y^t application be made to Some one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices in this Town, Praying that a warrant may be given as the Law directs for ye Carrying her the S^d Hephsebah Taylor unto Cambridg the place wherto She doth belong.

The Members of Council and Justices of the Peace within the Town of Boston, and the Sel. men of the S^d Town have now agreed to walke in their Turns by Night to Inspect and prevent disorders in y^e Town, to begin the first week in June next and to walke at y^e Least once in each week.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men. May 25th.

Ordered. That notice be given in writing to the Sel. men of Cambridge, that the Sel. men of Boston have resolved to procure a war^t as y^e Law directs to Send away Hephzibah Taylor, that So if they See Cause in the Intrin they may use any other more agreeable Methode to get her out of this Town.

[95.] Voted. That John Warrick be the Pound Keeper for the Insuing year.

Voted. That Mathew Collings and John Wilkie and each of them are appointed and Impowered to impound all and every Horse & horses, dry cattell or Sheep w^{ch} at any time are found going at large or feeding on y^e Co^mon Land, Streets or Lanes of this Town contrary to the Order or By Laws of this Town in that case made and Provided and to make complaint to any of Her Maj^{ties} Justices against the owner or owners of Such Horse Dry Cattell or Sheep So found going at Large as afore said, in order to recover the penalty or fine w^{ch} by y^e S^d By Law is imposed on Such Owner So Transgressing, within the year ensuing.

Abraham Rue is appoynted Cow-keeper for the year ensuing, on the Same Terms as Mentioned the 21st of Aprill 1712.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June 2^d.

Liberty is granted to Zebdiel Bileston to dig open the H. way in Dock Square for the repairing his Cellar draine there, provided that he repaire the Same with Brick or Stone & make good y^e way.

Ordered. That an Advertizm^t be printed desiring all persons who have any of the Towns Libary or can give notice of any bookes or other things belonging to y^e Town House before y^e Late fire to Inform y^e T. Treasu^r thereof in ord^r to y^r being returned.

[96.] The price of wheat Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulat^{ing} the Assize of bread is Seven Shillings & Six pence.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 9th of June.

Voted. That in case the Gen^l Court do proceed to the Establishment of a Light house. The Gentl^m who represent this Town be desired after y^e rules of duty for Light money is Stated, to move to the S^d Court that the Town of Boston (preferable to any Private persons) may have the Refusall of bearing the Charge in Erecting and maintaining the Same.

At the Motion and Request of James Langdon, Brewer, The Sel. men have Lett unto him y^e S^d Brewer y^e westerly Lower room except one, of House on Fort hill, he paying for the Same forty Shilling p. Annum from the 10th of June Cur^t.

James Baker belonging to great Brittain being present Sayes he came into this Town ab^t eight months Since. The Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June 16th.

Agreed wth Rob^t. Farr that he is to keep out Roxbury Cattel or others not allowed to go on y^e neck, for y^e ensuing part of this Summer for w^{ch} he is to be allowed twenty Shillings.

Abr^m Rue being before Chosen Cow-keeper and hath refused to Accept of that Service.

Richard Virgin is appointed to be Cow keeper for the Ensuing Summer, and he is to procure Sufficient Assistance So as due care may be taken in looking after the Cows duly Comitted to his care, [97.] And he is to take care to watter the Bulls belonging to y^e heard as often as is needfull & put them up wher y^e Sel. m. Shall order.

And as a reward for that Servise, He is impowered to demand and receive of the owner of each of the Said Cows, two Shillings p. head for each Cow under his care.

Ordered That y^e Town Clerk do write a Letter unto the Sel. men of Swanzie, that they take care ab^t y^e Support and return of Hannah Phillips who Lately came from thence into this Town and is under warning to depart hence.

M^r Sam^l. Bridge and Cap^t. Thomas Barnerd and each of them are by y^e S^d Select men appointed and Impowered to Inspect the Observance of the By-Law or order of this Town, for Keeping Ladders to each House, and to prosecute, and recover the penalty of all or any Such persons who have or Shall Transgress y^e S^d Order.

Agreed wth John Wilkie that he is to Level the earth Lately carryed and put at y^e entrance of y^e Co^mon to the Satisfaction of y^e Sel. men & his to have 20^s for his Labour.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, June 23th.

Ordered. An application to y^e Sessions, Signifieing y^t the Town is in the practice of upholding a Select watch according to y^e vote of y^e members of Councell, Justices and Sel. men y^e 21 April 1708 and y^t y^e Town at their meeting in March Last Voted 300^l. for one years Support, Praying the S^d. Court to direct and order the rule for apportioning & Leveying y^e Same.

[98.] John Filbery being present Sayes he belongs to

Concord & came from thence wth his wife into this Town ab^t two moneths Since. the Sel. men order him that in case he intends to reside here, he must bring into y^e T. Treasurer one or more bonds men to Indempnife y^e Town.

Agreed wth M^r John George that he is to remove and carry away the earth below the Stone wall by Cap^t Southacks House, and upon his So doing, to y^e Satisfaction of y^e Sel. men he is to have five pounds pd. him out of y^e Town Treasury.

June 24th. Messu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, John Ruck, Edw^d. Hutchinson & W^m Payn have granted to Thomas Barnerd jun^r, Liberty to digg open in the H. way in Salem Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into y^e Co^mon Shore there, on Condition that he lay the Same wth Brick or Stone and that he forthwith make good the way where he Shall So digg.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 30th of June.

The Several Petitions of the persons hereafter named Petitioning for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as Retaylors viz. Thomas Peison, Rebecca Hacket, John Welch, William Everton, George French, Sam^l Green, Cooper, John Buttolph, James Peirson, Cap^t Rich^d Harrise, John Mills, Rich^d Whiteridge, Thom^s Messenger, Thom^s Waters, Rich^d. Hancock, Robert Orrangs, w^r distinctly voted disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

[99.] The Severall Petitions of Edward Gellings and of Mercy Alkin widd^e praying for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as Inholders were distinctly voted disallowed by y^e Select men

Sam^l Green, Barbour^s, Petition to Sell Strong drink as a Retaylor at his House in Middle-Street was Voted Allowed by y^e Sel. men and to be accordingly Recommended to y^e Q^r. Sessions.

Ann Breck, Widdow of John Breck, her Petition that the Lycence formerly allowed to her Late husband to Sell Strong drinck as a Retaylor, may be now renewed to her in her own name, Voted. allowed by y^e Sel. men.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, July 7th.

James Smith, Barbour, and James Gibson, Marrin^r, their respective Petitions to Sell drinck as Inholders w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

John Rangers Petitō to Sell drink as a Retaylor disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

William Skinners Petition for Licence to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at the North end of North Street. Allowed by y^e Sel. men and recommended to y^e Sessions.

Mary Chandler intending to Lay down her Lycence for Selling drink as an Inholder. Her Petition to Sell as a Retaylor at his House in Lyn Street is allowed by y^e Sel. men & to be Reco^mended to y^e Sessions.

[100.] Agreed wth Elder David Copp for a Trianglar peice of Land Layd out of the Land belonging to his Sons Children nigh his Brick House in Prince Street w^{ch} at the request of y^e Sel. men he hath Added to the High way there, for the better accomodation

of the H. way Leading to the Water Mills the Select men allowing him for the Same the Six pounds which he declares his Acceptance of as full Satisfaction for the S^d Land.

The Sel. men have now Lett to M^r. Samuel Turel the Westerly room in y^e Cellar under y^e T. House for the Space of one year comencing the 10th. of June Last for w^{ch} he is to pay fourteen pounds Rent.

In compliance wth directions from His Ex^{cy} the Gov^r, Ordered. That the T. Clerk do Publish Notifications desiring Such of y^e Inhabit^{ts} whose Relations or friends belonging to this town have been taken in the Last Warr and not yet returned, to make report of their names Sex & age and as neer as they can Learn where they now are; unto Sel. men or Town Clerk, that So Sutable methodes may be taken for their release.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, July 14th.

Whereas it was proposed (by Cap^t. Oliver Noyes and Comp^a.) to the Sel. men to carry y^e desent of the Pavement at the Lower end of King Street, gradually from M^r. Dummers House, as far down as the Circular Line, thereby to carry the wast water above ground.

[101.] Considering the raising the S^d Street to that highth may be a great damage to Some of the Proprietors on each Side of y^e S^d Street.

Voted. That two Cesterns be placed by y^e Proprietors of the Long wharfe, viz one of each Side of eight foot Long and three foot wide, to the Satisfaction of the Selectmen, Provided That Doct^r Cook, M^r Elisha Cook & M^r Peter Butler do within five dayes next ensuing, oblige them Selves their heires and Successors, from time to time to keep clear the S^d cesterns, both the In Sides thereof, and five foot Rownd them above ground.

Voted. The S^d Sel. men do Object to the Renewall of the Lycences of the persons hereafter named viz^t.

of Inholders

Oliver Atwood as not Sutably provided for the Lodging of Strangers.

Thomas Phillips for the Same.

Francis Holmes as not keeping good Rule and order in his House.

Sarah Hunt for the Same.

of Retaylors

John Wass as Exceeding his Lycence in Selling Strong drink within doors

Thomas Phillips for the Same.

Mary Willard for the Same.

Andrew Mansfeild for the Same.

Daniel Epes as Selling Strong drink to Indians.

The other persons Lycenced to Sell Strong drink in 1712 & mentioned in y^e List returned to y^e Sel. men [102.] by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Suffolke and Lying on file, was considered by the Sel. men and no Objection Made to the Renewall of either of their S^d Lycences.

Thomas Loyd is by the Sel. men allowed as a Coṃon victualer (Exclusive of Liberty of Selling Strong drink) at y^e house he hires of M^r John Camball in Pudding Lane.

Robert Rudgate and John Wallise in parteneshship are allowed by y^e Sel. men as an Inholder at Some convenient House where the Sel. men Shall approve.

Cap^t Thomas Gilbert is by the Sel. men allowed as an Inholder at house nigh Scarlets wharfe.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, July the 21st.

James Smith is allowed as a Coṃon Victualler at his House in Cross Street, Exclusive of the liberty of Selling of Strong drink.

George French is againe disallowed as a Retayler.

Mary Mansfeild her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at her house on Pools wharfe is allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Mary Bull Widdow of John Bull deceaced is by y^e Sel. m. allowed to have her S^d Husbands Lycence renewed to her to Sell Strong drink as an Inhold. at her House at y^e South.

Eliz^a Meers Widdow of James Meers deceaced is allowed to her husbands Lycence renewed to her to Sell Strong drink as a Retayler at y^e Lower end of King Street.

[103.] Edward Wades Petition to be allowed as a Coṃon Victualer, and as a Retayler is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Cap^t. William Evertons Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as a Retaylor at his House nigh the Mill bridg is allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Rich^d Hancock^s Petition to Sell drinck as a Retayler is againe disallowed.

James Peirsons Petition to Sell drink as a Retayler is againe disallowed.

The Sel. men have now Voted to with draw their objections to the renewall of the Renewal of the Lycences of the Severall persons following viz^t.

Francis Holmes

Thomas Phillips

Sarah Hunt

Oliver Atwood

as Inholders

Daniel Epes

Thomas Phillips, Black smith

John Wass

Mary Willard

as Retaylers

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 27th of July.

The Several Petitions of Francis Carwithin, and Sarah Worm-wall to Sel drink as Inholders is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

James Peirson & Joseph Hillier their respctive Petitions for Renewal of their Lycences to Sel drink as Retaylors, approved by y^e Sel. men.

[104.] Whereas Application was made by the Sel. men to

Some one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices on the 19th. of May Last, for a warr^t to Send away Hephzibah Tayler who belongs to the Town of Cambridge, and not withstandin the S^d Sel. mens order and warning given to her to the Contrary, yet She had then for Some time continued her abode in Boston. And Accordingly pursuant to a War^t from Justice Dummer She was by Const^a John Hunt in the begining of June Last carried out of this Town to the Constable of Charlestown in order to her being carried to Cambridge.

And whereas the S^d Hephzibah Tayler is againe come into this Town and Continues her abode here without the Approbation and consent of the Sel. men.

Ordered. That complaint thereof be made to One of Her Maj^{ties} Justices praying that a war^t may be given forth for her being proceeded wth as the Law directs.

Ordered. the Lewis Loveridge, Exiter, a negro man of Cap^t Foxcrofts, Theophelus Carter and Widd^o Arnall, be notified to appear before the Sel. men at their meeting on Tuesday Next or to depart out of Town.

Whereas M^r William Payn hath Signified to the Sel. men that he hath Lett the middle Cellar und^r y^e Town House to M^r ——— Guneo at fourteen pounds p. añum beginin y^e 20th of July Cur^t.

Vote the Sel. mens Approbation of S^d Agreem^t.

[105.] Aug. 3^d. Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d Hutchinson, John Ruck and John Colman have Signified their Consent that M^r Jon^a Mountfort may digg up a Cross the H. way in Fish Street for new makeing his Cellar draine there, provided that in his So doing he Attend y^e directions in y^e Law and Town order.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 4th of August.

Voted. That M^r Will^m Payn & M^r John Colman be desired to procure of M^r Secretary or Some other meet perst, a Projection or draught of an Act Sutable to Lay before y^e Gen^{ll} Court, Relating to the Town of Bostons being concerned in Erecting and maintyning a Light House agreeable to a Scheme thereof drawn up by a Comittee of the S^d Court.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, August 5th.

Whereas Cap^t Habijah Savage and others of the Neighbourhood have proposed to take up and New Lay the pavement in Anne Street, from the Middle of the Alley Lying before Mad^m Savages Shop, as far as the Condit in Union Street, So as that the Crown of y^e worke and gutters thereof may conform to y^e pavement now made and makeing in y^e S^d Street from y^e bridge as far as the middle of y^e afore S^d Alley.

Voted. That in case they do Effect the Same the Sel. men will allow y^m fifteen pounds as y^e Towns part of y^e S^d Charge.

[106.] At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 11th of August.

Pursuant to the vote of the Inhabit^{ts} of y^e Town of Boston on the 13th of May Last past.

The S^d. Sel. men have now agreed upon a distribution of the Town into distinct Wards or Precincts, as Set forth in a Scheme or draught thereof in writeing Attested by y^e Town Clerk, and Lying on file wth the Records of this Town.

Doreas Eggleston her Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as a Retayler, disallow^d by y^e Sel. m.

At a meeting of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of y^e Peace within y^e Town of Boston and y^e Select men of y^e S^d Town the 14th of August.

Being prent

The Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop Esq^r.

Elisha Hutchinson	} Esq ^r .
Sam ^l Sewall	
Isaac Addington	
Pen Townsend	
Jeremiah Dummer	
Edward Bromfeeld	
John Clark	
Thomas Palmer	
Addington Davenport	

Sr. Charles Hobbie Kn^t.

Justices of y^e Peace.

[107.] And Mesu^r John George

Joseph Wadsworth	} Selectmen.
Edward Hutchinson	
Francis Clark	
John Ruck	
John Colman &	
William Payn	

Voted. That a ward on y^e neck on Lords dayes, as was agreed to by y^e Justices and Sel. men on y^e 4th of August 1712. be againe revived and continued untill the 15th day of October next ensuing.

Whereas Cap^t Thomas Hutchinson hath by his memorial Now given in writeing, proposed to make more comodious and wider the High way ag^t his Land in Ship Street, by Adding thereto part of that Land where M^r Vials House Lately Stood, So as to make y^e Easter most Sid of y^e S^d Street to range Straite, provided he may have liberty to take into his own land So much of y^e uper Side where y^e way formerly went So as to conform wth the Rest of y^e Street. The w^{ch} proposal Seems Acceptable to y^e S^d Justices and Sel. men.

And the S^d Justices have agreed to Advise y^e Sel. men to Lay out the High way from thence North ward as far as M^{rs}. Gills Brick House So as to conform to y^e Afore S^d Proposal.

[108.] At a meeting of the Select men, Aug. 18.

The S^d Sel. men have agreed to Recommend the care and Inspection of the Respective Wards or Precincts of y^e Town to the Several Gentlemen chosen by y^e Town to Serve as Scavengers for this present year, in manner following, viz^t.

Mesu^{rs} Eneas Salter for South Ward
 Coll^o. John Ballintine for Newbery Ward.
 Cap^t. Nath^l Oliver for Battree Ward
 Benj^a Emmons for Cornhill Ward
 Stephen Minot for Sudberry Ward
 Sam^l Wentworth for Mill Bridg Ward
 Will^m Shepreeve for Ship-Ward
 Cap^t James Pitts for Broughtons Ward.

Honour Arnal Widd^o being present Sayes She came from Pensilvania into this Town wth M^r Jonah Grose in or ab^t the moneth of June Last, and that She was Sent for from thence by her Son and dau^r who are Inhabitants of Dorchester, and that She hath been enterrained there by them & that her things are there, and that She intends to return to them in a Short time, only desires for the present to abide in Boston where She finds imployment to get Some money. The Sel. men do warn her to depart out of this Town unless She forth with procure Sufficient Sucurity for y^e Indemnifieing this Town from charge by reason of her being here.

[109.] Whereas M^r John Barnerd Late of Salem, was by the Sel. men Invited to be y^e Master of y^e Gramar School at the North end of Boston, in y^e Room of M^r R. Wadsworth deceased and on y^e Same Terms untill the Gen^l Town meeting in March Next. he being now present doth Signifie his willingness to Accept thereof and to enter upon y^t Service on the 27th of August cur^t.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Edward Hutchinson and John Ruck be desired then to Introduce the S^d M^r Barnerd into y^e S^d School as y^e Master thereof.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, August 31st.

Liberty is granted to Coll^o. Thomas Savage to digg open the High way in Union Street for the repairing his condit pipe for the conveying of Water under ground into his Tenement there, Provided he Sufficiently Sucure the Same from hazzard to y^e Inhabitants while the Same is doing, and also forthwith make good that part of y^e S^d way where he Shall So digg.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do Signifie by a L^r. to Francis Foxcroft Esq^r that y^e Sel. men are determined to Send his negro man Exiter home to him, and that they desire him to call him home or they must take Some other course ab^t his removeall from hence.

[110.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r y^e 8th.

Henry Coles Petition for Lycence to build wth Timber in Garden 80 foot dist^t from M^r Dyers barn diallowed.

Whereas there are Several Timb^r buildings begun, and ab^t to be Erected in Addition to the New brick buildings Lately built within this Town and other Instances of Such as have Transgressed the Law, in building wth Timber wth out Lycence So to do.

Ordered. That Complaint be made to Some of Her Maj^{ties} Justices ag^t the persons So Transgressing viz^t ag^t.

Rand, Sam^l Bridge, Seth Dwight, Zabdiel Boylstone, Joseph Hillier, Peter Butler, Timothy Breed, Jonathan Wardell.

For y^e better Regulating of Ship Street from M^{rs} Gills South

westerly corner of her Brick House, to the Northerly corner of Cap^t Thom^s Hutchinsons House (as it now Stands) w^{ch} he Lately purchased of M^r John Vial.

It is ordered That the line run direct wth the Front of M^{rs} Gills House, twenty nine foot & eight inches Southerly from her House and from thence to run on a Streight line to the Northly corner of Cap^t Hutchinsons House afore S^d. And that the S^d Cap^t Hutchinson & Cap^t Thom^s Richards be permitted to bring down their respective fences on the upper Side of y^e way in conformity thereto, So as that the High way there be left full twenty two foot broad.

[111.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Septemb^r 15th.

Lett Sarah Brinno y^e chamber over y^e westerly end of y^e House on Fort hill untill the 25th of March next, for y^e rent thereof She is to pay fifteen Shillings.

Ordered, that a cage be made & placed at y^e uper end of Queen Street, and the Whiping post an Stock be placed there also.

At a meeting of the Select men of the Town of Boston the 22th of Septemb^r.

The S^d Select men have nominated appointed & impowered M^r James Robinson of Boston Housewright to Inspect and Endeavour to prevent, the abuses of Hucksters and others, in Fore Stalling y^e market and Engrossing Provisions, and to Prosecute all Such persons as Shall Transgress the By-Laws and orders of this Town Reating thereto.

And also to Inspect and prevent the breach of the Law of this Province Relating to Measures p. 192, and to Inform against and prosecute all Such persons as Shall transgress y^e S^d Law.

And in case he dilligently attend and perform the S^d. Service hence forward untill the 25th of March next, the Select men Shall allow him the Sum of Ten pound as a reward for the Same.

The Sel. men do now agree that from and after the Last Monday in Aug. Last M^r James Maxwell be allowed for Such Service as he Shall do for y^e Town at the Rate of 4^{li} p. Annuū, and his Son Sam^l at y^e Rate of eight pounds p. annum.

[112.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Sept^r. 28th.

Voted. That Cap^t Timothy Clark be desired to Send the Townes Powder (now in his Custody) to the Powder house now under the care of M^r Daniel Powning.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Sept^r 30.

Whereas the Collectors for y^e Town of Boston in the year 1712, have represented to us that there are Several Sumes of money, of that years Rates yet out Standing, and due from Sundry persons that are at Sea, and others that are Poor, Several of which they fear they Shall not be able to get in, and must therefore of Necessity be abated.

Voted, by y^e S^d Select men that it is their opinion that the Assessors for that year make Such further abatements as they Shall Judge necessary.

Whereas the Select men have nominated and Chosen Cap^t Timothy Clark and Mr Edw^d Proctor to be the Collectors of the Rates & Taxes Apportioned & to be Apportioned on the Inhabit^{ts} of this Town, they y^e S^d Collectors have this day given & executed bonds wth Securities for their true & faithfull discharge of y^e S^d Trust.

[113.] Octo^r 5th. At a meeting of Addington Davenport Esq^r, Mesu^{rs} Oliver Noyes & Thom^s Cushing, Togeth^r wth Mesu^{rs} John George, Joseph Wadsworth, Francis Clark, John Ruck, John Colman & William Payn Select men, who are Im-power^d to Lay out the Townes money, being the produce of the Blue hill Lands in Some Real Estate.

Voted. That in order thereto they are of Oppinion that the matter relating to the Erecting a Light House be further pursued according to the projection of an Act now Layd before them, under Such Emendatiō as they have now agreed unto.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octo^r 6.

Agreed. That Job Ingram do continue as formerly to Ring y^e Bell at nine & Eleven a Clock, at y^e Rate of twelve Shill. p. moneth from y^e 3^d cur^t for the Space of 6 moneths ensuing, unless in the Intrim he be otherwise ordered.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Octob^r 14th.

At the motion of Consta Joseph Belcher.

Voted, that upon his collecting the Rates wth in the district of R. Marsh, at his compleating his acco^{ts} in due Season, he is to be allowed three pence on the pound for So much as he Shall Collect and pay in, as y^e Other Collectors are allowed.

[114.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄. Octob^r 14th.

Voted. That the following Memorial be Signed by the Town Clark and presented to y^e Gen^l Court viz^t.

To his Excel^{cy} y^e Gov^r and y^e Hon^{ble} y^e Council & and Representatives in Gen^l Court assembled.

The Memorial of y^e Sel. m̄ of y^e Town of Boston. Sheweth. That wee think it o^r duty to Lay before your Ex^{cy} & Honours, the threatening Searcity of Provisions, especially bread throughtout y^e whole Province, but more Especially in this Great & Popolous Town, where it is advanced to those Extravagant prizes that y^e necessities of the Poor in the approaching Winter must needs be very Pressing, if Speedy care be not taken to prevent the exportation thereof, w^{ch} wee fear too many will be encouraged to do by the prospect of the great Markets abroad especially in y^e Western Islands, from whence they write wth y^e utmost earnestness for a Supply, hoping you will take Speedy care to prevent it, by prohibiting y^e Exportation of all Sorts of bread corn, Flower & Rice &c. And wee humbly offer it to your consideration, whether the forbidding the mauling any Barley (of w^{ch} God hath given a plentiful crop in most places) unill Aprill next, as also the preventing y^e Stilling any mollasses, w^{ch} might Supply y^e Want of

mault in this time of Scarcity may not be of Service, or whether means may not be taken wth the neighbouring Gov^{mts} to prevent exporting their graine to [115.] Forraigne parts untill wee are Supplied all w^{ch} wee Submit to y^r great wisdom.

Liberty is granted to John Lane to digg open the H. way in Long Lane, for the Laying his cellar draine there into y^e Comon Shore, provided that he Lay y^e Same wth brick or Stone & Speedily make good y^e H. way where he diggs.

Octob^r 15th. Mesu^{rs} John George, Edw^d Hutchinson, John Ruck and W^m Payn, Sel. men. Have granted to M^r Charles Shepreeve Liberty to break up the High way in Church Square, for the Laying a Cellar draine from his House there, into the Land of M^r Thom^s Creese, Provided he Lay the S^d draine wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and also that he do sufficiently make good that part of the H. way where he Shall So digg.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men Octo^r 26.

Voteded. by y^e Sel. mⁿ. Their Consent that Allex^r Millar do remove from Long Lane, and improve his Lycence to Sell Strong drink as a retaylor on Scarlets wharfe.

The Sel. men haveing reconsidered the Petition of John Bucanan entered in page 12, They Haveing now been Informed y^t The draine of M^r. W^m. Clarks House did then joyn to y^e S^d Maine draine, They do award that 30^s be paid to y^e S^d Bucanan for y^e Same, and y^e other who w^r assessed 1. 12. 6. each be reduced to 30 Shillings each to be pd. by y^e occupier or owner of y^e Respective Cellars.

[116.] The Sel. men haveing reconsidered the Motion and acco^t of Joseph Prout relating to Several parts of y^e Comon Shore in Wood Lane made by him as in page 13. 14 and it now appearing that y^e draine of y^e Cellar of M^r Will^m Clark was then adjoyning thereto they do award that he be pd. for y^e Same Seven Shill. for y^e uper part, & that those who w^r assess 7/9^d are reduced to 7/3^d. And also that he be pd for the S^d Celler five Shillings as y^e proportion to the Charge of y^e draine he made below in y^e Slip and that those who w^r assessed 5/3^d each be now reduced to 5 Shill. each to be p^d by y^e occupier or owner of the Respective Sellers.

Voted that the Price of wheat now Stated for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread is Eight Shill. p. Bushel.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Nov^r 3^d.

M^r Thomas Walker having presented to y^e Sel. men an Acco^t of his disburstm^{ts}, in new makeing a comon Shore of Stone in Wood Lane in Boston, extending from M^r Nicholas Cocks draine up wards, as as farr as the enterance of Mesu^{rs} Cole & Hendly^s drains Thirty feet, and from thence to a litle above the uper end of the S^d Lane twenty feet wth a return there of ten feet more, w^{ch} is in the whole 62 feet, w^{ch} comes to 3^s/1^d/8 p. foot amo^{ts} in y^e whole to £ 9. 12. 0. as p. acco^t on file.

The names of the persons whose Cellars are benefitted by being

drained through the Same, wth their Respective proportions of y^e Charge, according to y^e Rules prescribed in y^e Law are as followeth viz^t.

[117.] Joseph Prout for M ^{rs} Henlyes Cellar $\frac{1}{2}$ part	
of £ 4. 13. 0. being the Cost of 30 feet	0. 13. 4
Martha Cole for the Same proportion	0. 13. 4
Widd ^e Jones $\frac{1}{5}$ of 8. 5. 4 being y ^e Reminder	1. 13. 1
William Clark for y ^e Same proportion	1. 13. 1
Peter Leech for ditto	1. 13. 1
Francis Pumery for ditto	1. 13. 1
Widd ^e Goold for ditto	1. 13. 1
	9. 12. 1

And the S^d Thom^s Walker doth by his Petition pray the S^d Sel. men to judg and award that each of the above S^d persons, or the Occupiers of the Respective Cellars w^{ch} are So benefitted or drained do pay unto him the S^d Thom^s Walker, their respective proportions as is above exprest.

The w^{ch} aco^t & Petition was considered allowed and granted by y^e S^d Sel. men the day above S^d.

At a meeting of the Select men, Nov^r 24.

Pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excel^{cy} the Gov^r, Relating to the present Scarcity of Graine, and in order to y^e necessary Supply of the Inhabit^s of Boston.

The S^d Sel. m̄ do accordingly order & direct That the Master of each Sloop or other vessell, Importing into this Town the quantity of fifteen hundred Bushells of Graine, Do Supply each person who [118.] Shall come or Send to buy for y^e relief of their respective families, not exceeding two bushells & an halfe, thereof for each family, and out of vessells wth a thousand bushellis, two bushells to each, and out of vessells wth five hundred bushells, one bushel to each family & of flower 1 bar^{ll} to each family.

And they do hereby Signifie the present moderate accustomary Prices thereof to be as followeth viz^t.

Of good Winter Wheat	8	p. bushell.
Summer Wheat	7	
Rhy	6	
Indian Corn	5	

And they have Accordingly Nominated and appointed, to be one of those persons who are desired to abide upon any one of Such Sloops or vessells to See the delivery thereof accordingly.

The persons now nominated to y^t Service are,

Mes^{rs} William Grigg, Rob^t Boucher, Alex^r Sherrar, Job Ingram, Sam^{ll} Green, Coop^t. Joseph Thorn, John Wyat, Sam^{ll}. Oker, Cap^t Tim^o Clark.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m̄, Dec^r 8th.

Whereas M^r Sam^{ll} Wentworth wth.y^e Advice of y^e Sel. men hath added two foot of his Land So far as his Brick house, extends, to be and continue as an enlargem^t to Elbow Alley, The S^d Select-

men do Accept & approve thereof, and do order that y^e Same be So recorded.

[119.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Dec^r. y^e 10th.

Whereas there is Lately imported into this Town 320 bush^{ll} of wheat now on board a vessell wher of M^r Stephen Payn is master. The Sel. mⁿ pursuant to y^e Gov^{rs} Proclamation do now ord. and direct the S^d M^r. St. Payn to deliver to y^e Severall Bakers hereafter named y^e respective quantities thereof as is here Set down ag^t each of their names they paying for y^e Same viz^t.

	bushll
Cap ^t . Nath Oliver	140
Lately Gee	50
Widd ^o . Grey	20
Thom ^s Thornton	30
John Buchanan	80

And whereas Nath^l Harrise hath imported four hundred bushall of wheat, they do in like maner order and direct him to deliver to.

Mesu ^{rs} . Hen Emms	30
Joseph Brisco Sen ^r	50
Nich ^l . Moorecock	20
Hu ^m . Richards	70
Jos. Brisco Jun ^r	20
Sam ^l Willise	40
Rich ^d Hall	50
John Harwood	40
Bryant Parrot	40
James Barnes	40

And the S^d Bakers are likewise directed to bake the Same into bread (and as prudently as they can) therewith to Supply the necessities of the Private families of this Town with bread for there money.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Dec^r. 28.

Complaint being made. That the condit reputed to belong to Cap^t John Ballintine lying next the High way nigh the Mill Bridg, doth lie open & dangerous to the Inhabit^{ts} that pass that way.

Ordered. that notice be given to y^e S^d Cap^t Ballintine that y^e S^d Sel. men do require him forth with to [120.] cover and keep covered the S^d Conduit, or or other wise to place Battlements round y^e Same So as to prevent danger.

Ordered. That M^r Maxwell do warn ——— Mackmete a man who Lodges at John Mullegans and two women in Mad^m Checkley Tenem^{ts} whose names are Howard, (being all new comers into this Town) forth with to depart out of this Town unless they Obtaine liberty from the Sel. men for their continuance here.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 5th.

John Mackmarsh being present Sayes that he was brought by Sea from Road Island into this Town ab^t four mons past, by on ——— Wilson belonging to N. York whos y^e master.

The S^d Sel. men do now warn him y^e S^d Mackmash to depart out of this Town.

Voted. That And^r. Willet be dismist from the Service of Ringing y^e Bell, and digging Graves at y^e North.

And James Townsend be Introduced to that Service & to begin y^e S^d Service on Monday y^e 11th. of Jan^{ry} cur^t. his Sallery being after wards Stated on y^e 27th of Septemb^r 1714.

[121.] At a Meeting of y^e Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 13.

Whereas there is Lately Imported into this Town ab^t four hundred bushells of of wheat now on board a Brigganteen whereof Indego Potter is at present the master.

The S^d Select men Pursuant to y^e Goven^{rs} Proclamation do now order and direct the S^d Master Indego Potter, to deliver out thereof to each of the Severall Bakers hereafter named the quantity of Thirty Bushells they paying for y^e Same. Viz^t.

Humphry Richards

John Buchanan

Thom^s Thornton

Jos. Briscow Sen^r

Sam^l Willise

Will^m Briggs

James Barnes

John Harwood

Lately Gee

——— Sherwood

Rich^d Hall

Bryant Parrot

Henry Emms

And the S^d Bakers are like wise directed to Bake the Same into Bread (and as prudently as they can) there with to Supply y^e Necessities of the private families of this Town with Bread for their money.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Jan^{ry} 19.

The Sel. mⁿ do agree to Admitt ——— Hicks into a room at y^e House on Fort hill at 40^s p. annum.

The Sel. men do Advise y^e Treasu^r now to pay into the Committee for y^e Line of Deffence on hundred pounds more for y^e discharge of Sundry debts.

[122.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, Feb^{ry} 17th.

upon Complaint made unto them that a Chimney of a Tenement at Elbow Alley in Boston where Abraham Rewey now dwells, is defective and danger the S^d Sel. men have threfore Nominated and desiered Mesueres or any two of them to be a Committee to veiw and inspect the Said Chimney and in case the Same do So appear to them to be defective and danger^s, then to veiw the Occupant therof, to forbare makeing or keeping fire therin, untill the Same be Sufficiently amended and Repaired on penelty of forfeiting as the Law in that case directs.

Voted, that John Braman is to have the Towns wharfe and

Dock formerly Lett to Josiah Biles he Paying for the Same. Twenty eight Pounds, Forty Shillings of which to be Laid out at his Descretion in Clearing the mouth of the Dock, to facilitat the Boats coming to y^e wharfe.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 22th of Feb^r.

It is now mutually agreed by and between y^e S^d Sel. men of the one part, And Nathan^l Butt the present Leassee of Deer Island of y^e other part in manner following viz.^t

That the S^d Sel. men will allow and pay unto the S^d Nathan^l Butt out of the Treasury of this Town the Sume of Twenty four pounds in Cur^t money or Bills of Credit of this [123.] Her Maj^{ties} Province, for and to wards fenceing done or to be done upon the S^d Island dureing his present Lease. And the S^d Nath^l Butt for him Selfe & Successors doth promise & Ingage at the Expiration or determination of y^e Said Lease, to pay unto the Sel. men or Treasur^r for the Town of Boston (then being) the Sume of Thirty pounds in like cur^t money or Bills of Credit, in lieu of the S^d twenty four pounds afore mentioned, and the fence and fenceing Stuff of the Townes w^{ch} was there before y^e S^d Lease began. And it is further agreed that upon the fulfilment of this agreement the S^d fence Shall belong and appertaine to the S^d Nath^l Butt and be at his dispose, and that this agreement being complied wth Shall conclude and determine any former agreem^t either by y^e S^d Lease or other wise, relating to making or repairing of Fence, or of Leaveing the Same in Tenantable repaire.

Voted. That the T. Clerk do Issue forth war^{ts} for a T. meeting on Monday the 8th of March next at 9 of the Clock in y^e for noon, to choose Town officers as y^e Law direct to Rayse money for the reliefe of the poor & the defraying the other charges of y^e Town And to a gree upon any other matters or things w^{ch} Shall be tho^t needfull for y^e good & benefit of y^e Town.

And that y^e Rev^d Mr Pemberton be desired to be present a y^e opening of y^e S^d meeting

[124.] 1713-14 March 18th. At a meeting of Mesu^{rs} John Marion, Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d. Hutchinson, John Ruck, W^m. Welsted, Grove Hirst & Cap^t Edw^d Winslow.

Pursuant to a Notificā from y^e Sel. men of Charlestown and the directions in y^e Law. The S^d Sel. men have Nominated & chosen, Mesu^{rs} John Brentnell, Thom^s Prat & Jenathⁿ Eustice or any two of them to joyn wth y^e Gent^m appointed by y^e Sel. m of Charlestown in runing the Line & renewing the bound marks, between their Town and ours, they havcing agreed to meet at Danil White-mores at y^e head of y^e South River on the Last Tuesday of March Inst^t at eight of y^e Clock in y^e morning.

The above S^d Gentlemen, together with the Gent^m appointed by y^e Sel. men of Charlestown did accordingly Attend and perform y^e S^d worke, on the 30th. of March 1714. as appears by their return licing on file.

John Center being also there present.

Voted. That Cap^t Joseph Wadsworth and M^r W^m Welsteed be desired to take y^e care of receiveing and Houseing y^e two Thousand bushalls of Indian Corn proposed at y^e Last Town meeting.

Liberty is Granted by Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, John Ruck, Grove Hirst, & Edw^d. Winslow Sel. m. unto M^r W^m. Welsteed to digg open y^e H. way before his House in Sudbury Street for the repairing his Cellar draine there provided he Attend y^e Law & T. ord^r therein.

[125.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, March 23th.

Pursuant to the motion of Judg Sewall ab^t adjusting the Fence, next to Hull Street, and Erecting a fence between his Land and y^e north burying place.

Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edw^d. Hutchinson and John Ruck are desired to get y^e Same Effected.

Liberty is granted to Widd^o Parkman to digg open the High way ag^t her House at the Lower end of North Street & a cross Lyn Street for the Laying her Cellar draine into the Town Slip there, She attending the directions of y^e Law therein.

Liberty is granted to Samuel Clark to digg open the New Street w^{ch} Leads from North Street to Ship Street, for the Laying his Cellar draine from thence down into the Sea. Provided he Attend y^e Law.

Liberty is granted to M^r John Ruck to digg open the High way in Salem Street for the Laying his Cellar draine, to convey his watter into the comon Shore in Prince Street. Provid^d he therein attend y^e Directions in y^e Law.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, March 29th. 1714.

Liberty is granted to M^r Benj^a Simpson to Sett the windows of his Barber^s Shop Ten inches into the Townes H. way on y^e two Sides of that his Shop w^{ch} he Hires of M^r Sam^l Bill. abutting on corn hill & on King Street in Boston, and the Same So to continue only during pleasu^r.

M^r Joseph Belknap haveing Signified his desire to be dischared. In whose room M^r Sam^l Plummer is Nominated & appointed to Serve as one of the viewers & Sealers of Cord wood for y^e year ensuing. 6 more.

Ordered that Josiah Biles be allow^d £1. 14. 3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ o y^e Rates of y^e wharfe 1713.

[126.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, April 6th.

Cap^t. Timothy Clark, Mesu^{rs} John Marion, Joshua Winsor, Gyles Fyfield, John Oliver and John Nicholls, are Nominated and chosen to be veiwers and Sealers of Cord wood for the year ensuing.

The S^d. Select men have now nominated and chosen Mesu^{rs} John Ruck, William Welsteed, Grove Hirst & Cap^t Edw^d Winslow, John Floyd, William Hasie, Elisha Tuttle, Sam^l. Breeden, Thom^s Berry, Edw^d Tuttle jun^r., Abr^m. Hasie, & Jonathⁿ Townsend, to run the Lines and renew the Bound markes between Boston, and Lyn, Reading & Malden in conjunction wth Such persons as they re-

spectively Shall Chuse & Send for that Service, and that y^e S^d worke, be Attended on Tuesday the twentieth of Aprill cur^t, and that they or any two or more of them do joyn wth those Gent^m. who are or Shall be appointed to attend the S^d. Service, by the Sel. men of either of the 3 Townes above mentioned.

And they do propose and direct that those Gent^m. who for and on the behalfe of Boston Shall joyn in Runing the line next to Malden are to meet at the House of M^r. W^m. Ireland in Rumny marsh at eight of the Clock in the morning.

And those who are to run y^e Line Next Lyn are to meet at y^e House where Thomas Marble Lately dwelt now in the Tenure of ——— Lamson in R. marsh at nine of y^e clock in y^e morning.

[127.] And those who Shall joyn in Runing the line next to Reading are to meet at the Three County heap of Stones at two of the clock in the after noon of y^e S^d 20th. of April.

And in case the weather on that day happens to be wett, and Apparently Unsutable, for the performance of the S^d worke, that then and in that case, the S^d. Sel. men do propose that the S^d worke be Attended on the Tuesday next following.

And the Town clerk is directed, to give notice thereof by Letters to y^e Sel. men of afore said three Townes accordingly. And like wise to notifie the Constable of Rumny Marsh to warn and give notice accordingly to the afore named persons wth dwell in Rumny Marsh.

Boston, 14th April. Pursuant to y^e within appointment, Simion Stoddard Esq^r & M^r Lemuel Gowen being both present, we Stretched a line betwixt them from the South west Angle of S^d Stoddards House South ward to a Notch in the coping of his garden wall, And are of Opinion that S^d Gowens Land for Sixteen feet South ward from S^d Stoddards House, Extends five Inches East^{ly} beyond Said Line. Thom^s Fitch, Benj^a Walker, Sam^l Phillips, Eze^l Lewis, John Gerrish.

The respective lines next to Maulding, Lyn & Reading w^r according to y^e above appointm^t Run, & the bound marks renewed the 20th of April 1714 as by y^e Several comitees return under their hands lying on file doth more fully appear.

[128.] At a meeting of the Select me, April 13.

Whereas M^r Lemuel Gowen hath by his Petition to the S^d Sel. men Signified that he is now about Erecting a Building with Brick, on his Land Abutting on King Street and next adjoyning to the Land of Simion Stoddard Esq^r in Boston, And that Some difference hath Arisen between the S^d M^r Stoddard and him the S^d Gowen, Ab^t the runing of the line between their respective Lands, Praying the S^d Select men to appoint meet persons to Lay out the S^d line as the Law directs (See Comittees Return page 127)

In ansuere there unto the S^d Select men have nominated, desired and Appointed, Major Thom^s Fitch, Cap^t John Gerrish, Mesu^{rs} Sam^l Phillips, Benj^a Walker, & Ezekiel Lewisc, or any three of them as a Committee, to Lay out the line between the afore S^d Lands, and that as well the S^d Simion Stoddard Esq^r., as the S^d

Lemuel Gowen have notice given them to be present at the Laying out of the S^d line.

Liberty is granted to Henry Hill, to make a wall or wharfe in the Town Slip against the end South Street to Extend twenty foot from the Beach bank down wards, of convenient highth So as to prevent the washing down of the Beach w^{ch} annoyes his wharfe, Scituate on the westerly Side of y^e S^d Slip, provided that it exceed not above twenty four foot of y^e breadth of y^e S^d Slip, and that the Same Shall So continue, only during the Townes pleasure.

[129.] Whereas it is judged needfull for the Accomodation of Passengers, from Prince Street to Bennet Street, and for the conveniency of Laying a Co^mon Shore there, That there be an open Alley of Six foot in breadth, through the Land of M^r ——— Boyce abutting on Prince Street, and to extend from thence thro' other Lands as far as Bennet Street.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson and John Ruck be a Committee to Lay out the Said Alley as afore S^d.

Ordered. That it be recorded. That M^r. Jacob Sheafe as Successor to M^r John Cole entered upon that Service as master of y^e Free writing School in Queen Street y^e 12th of April cur^t.

Ordered. That the veiwers of Cord wood be directed, not to Seal any cord wood other then Such as is So piled up, as that they may conveniently come at, and veiwe the Same.

The return of the comittee appointed the 13th of April for the Laying out an Alley from Prince Street to Bennet Street is as follows viz^t.

April 17th. Pursuant to the vote of y^e Sel. men the 13th of April cur^t. Wee the Subscribers have Veiwed the Place, and Layd out an Alley Six feet wide, Extending from Prince Street to Bennet Street, bounded on the Easterly Side at Prince Street, by the back or Westerly Side of the Brick-wall of the House belonging to John Tuttle of Rumny Marsh, and from the northerly Side of S^d Brick wall, extending [130.] on a Streight Line Northerly to Henry Sharps Land, Six feet easterly from the fence that is between Gyles and Sharps Lands, and from thence Northerly on a Streight line to Benet Street, all along Six feet dist^t from y^e fence that parts the S^d Gyles and Sharps Lands, takeing the whole wedth of the Alley out of Sharps Land, and bounded westerly at Prince Street by a Stake wee Sett down Six feet dist^t from the South west corner of the afore S^d Brick wall of John Tuttle, and extending from thence, Northerly through the Land that lyeth to the House that is in the present Occupation of William Champney and Jonathⁿ Getchell, on a Streight Line to the before mentioned fence between y^e the Land of the before mentioned Gyles and Sharp, the Southerly end of S^d fence, and from thence northerly the S^d fence is on a Streight line to Bennet Street & is the westerly bound of S^d Alley.

Given under our hands

JOSEPH WADSWORTH
JOHN RUCK
EDW. HUTCHINSON.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 19th of Aprill, The S^d Sel. men did then accept and Approve of the afore mentioned Return.

April 21th. Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, John Ruck, William Welsted & Grove Hurst Sel. men have Granted to Mark Day, the liberty of Digging open the High way in Back Street, for the Laying a Cellar draine from a Tenement of his in Back street, in to the comon Shore in Prince Street. [131.] Provided he Lay the S^d Draine with Brick or Stone as the Law directs: and also that (with all convenient Speed) he make good that part of the S^d H. way where he Shall So digg.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 26th of April.

John Warrick is nominated and appointed to be the Pound Keeper for y^e year ensuing.

John Wilkey, Mathew Collings & Roger Right are nominated and appoynted to Inspect and Prosecute all Such as Shall Transgress the Town order or By-Law relating to any Horse dry Cattle or Sheep found going at Large on the comon Lands, Streets, or Lanes of this Town, and to impound Such horse neat Cattle or Sheep So found transgressing for y^e year ensuing.

Richard Virgin is nominated an chosen to Serve as Cowkeeper for y^e year ensuing, and he is to procure Sufficient Assistance, So as due care may be taken in Looking after & Keeping y^e cows duly comitted to his Charge, and he is to take due care to water the Bulls belonging to the Heard, and to put them up by Night in Such places as the Select men Shall appoint. And as a reward for the afore said Service, he is impowered to demand and receive of the Owner of each of the S^d cows the Sume of two Shillings p. head for each Cow.

The Sel. men do agree as an encourragem^t to M^r Stephen Minot in Keeping the Bulls to w^{ch} he Stands obliged, that he Shall receive what Income they Shall make for the grass in y^e burying place.

[132.] Order. That M^r Sam^l Maxwel do notific Mr—— Thompson, Thom^s Trott, & Anthony a negro man who are lately come to reside in this Town, that they are to appear before the Sel. men on Tuesday next being the 4th of may at five of y^e Clock in the afternoon.

And to desire M^r John Greenough to be there at the same meeting.

And to warn M^r Zach^r, Triscot forthwith to remove and carry away his Timber and Chips from off the Comon.

Ordered. That the Town Clerke do Issue forth warrants to the Constables, to warn a T. meeting at the Town House on Monday the 17th of May next at two of the Clock in the after noon, to Chuse Representitives, and also to consider and finish Such other business as was continued at y^e Last Publick Town meet, and any other matters or things w^{ch} Shall be judged needfull.

And that Printed Tikets be provided and distributt as hath been usual.

The Sel. men haveing desired the Gent^m. of Her Maj^{ties} Councell, and Justices of the Peace wth in this Town, to meet wth them at the Town House on Thursday the 29th of April 1714 to advise ab^t Settleing y^e Watch within y^e S^d Town.

At w^{ch} meeting w^r then Present The Hon^{ble} Waite Winthrop Esq^r. Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r. Isaac Addington Esq^r. Pen Townsend Esq and Edward Bromfield Esq^r, of y^e Councell.

[133.] John Clark Esq^r. Samuel Lynde Esq^r. Adington Davenport Esq^r., and Samuel Checkley Esq^r. Justices.

Mes^{rs} John Marion, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, William Welsteed, and Edward Winslow. Sel. men.

Voted. That they are of opinion, That (during Such time as a Millitary Watch Shall not be ordered and appointed to be Kept) It is most for the benefit and Safety of this Town, That a Watch be kept within the Same by a Competent number of men chosen and appointed to that Service, agreeable to the Last Parragraph in y^e Act Intituled an Act for keeping of wathes in Townes p. 154, and under the Regulation and direction of an Act for Explanation and in Addition to the afore S^d. Act p. 382.

The Question being proposed whether they are of oppinion (That besides the Two watch Houses that now are) it be best for the Town that a Third watch be now assigned.

Voted. In the negative.

Voted. That two more watch men be added to the number of watchmen that now are, So as to make up Twelve in Number. And that besides and over and above them, One more Sober discreet able bodyed House holder be chosen & Appointed to take the Charge and comānd thereof, and to See that the watch men do their duty.

[134.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, April 29th.

Liberty is granted to David Norton to digg open the H. way in Price Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into the comon Shore there.

Provided. That he Lay the Same with Brick, or Stone, and that he do forthwith make good Such part of the Street where he Shall So digg.

Liberty is granted to Thomas Chamberline to digg open the H. way in Orrange Street for the Laying a Comon Shore from his House there, down as farr as the Sea.

Provided that he lay the Same with Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and that he forthwith make good Such part of the Street where he Shall So digg, and that in doing thereof, he leave Suffi-
cient passageway for horse and Cart.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, May y^e 4th.

Liberty is granted to M^r Isaiah Tay to digg open the H. way in Hanover street for the Laying his cellar draine into the Comon Shore there.

Provided he Lay the Same wth Brick or Stone and that he forth-
wth make good that part of the S^d way where he Shall So digg.

Anthony a negro man being present Sayes y^t he bought his

Freedom of his master John Gore of Roxbury, and that Since y^t he came into this Town & hath dwelt in here a year & Eleven moneths. The Sel. men do warn him to return to his Late master.

The Price of wheat now Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread is Nine Shill. p. Bushel.

[135.] May the 7th. Mesu^{rs} John Marion, Edw^d Winslow, W^m. Welsteed and Grove Hirst Sel. men.

Have granted to M^r. Joseph Hillier the liberty of Digging open the H. way in Corn-hill, for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Common Shore there, Provided that he lay the Same with Brick or Stone as the Law directs and also that he do forthwith make good that part of the S^d H. way where he Shall So digg.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 11th of May.

Thomas Trott being present Sayes that for Several years past he hath removed from one Town to another and unsettled untill he Settled at Roxbury and dwelt there for more the one year together, and that Ab^t five moneth Since, he came from thence and hath Resided here in Boston.

The Sel. men do now warn him to remove wth his family out of this Town to y^e place where he belongs.

Voted. That each of the Select men, and also the Town Clerk Singly, as they or either of them have opportunity, are desired, Impowered, and appointed to warn any Stranger whom they Shall know or find Oubruding themselves on this Town to leave the place, and depart out of Boston.

Jacob Keyes being admitted as a Tennant in on of the Rooms of y^e House on Fort-hill and came into the Same the 21 day of Jan^{ry} Last for w^{ch} he is to pay 10 Shill for y^e 1st quarter, and Eleven Shill for each quarter following.

There is Lett unto James Langdon one more of y^e Rooms in S^d House at 20 Shill p. annum, and at his own charge he is to deffend it from y^e wether.

[136.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 25th of May.

Liberty is granted to Widd^e Mary Davise to digg open the H. way in North Street for the Laying her cellar draine into the Comon Shore there, Provided that She Laye the Same with Brick or Stone as the Law directs, And forthwith make good that part of the S^d. H. way where She Shall So digg.

Liberty is granted to Benjamin Williams to digg open the H. way a cross Lyn Street, for the laying his Cellar draine there. Provided that he lay the Same with Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and in doing thereof he make provision for the Safe passage of Such who Shall then have Occation to pass that way. And also that he forth with make good that part of y^e S^d way where he Shall So digg.

In answer to the Petition of John Brand Attorney to George Cabbot, Signifieng that a difference hath Arrisen between the S^d George Cabbot and Samuel Rand, Relating to the cost and charge

of a Partition wall of Brick, carryed up at the cost and charge of him the s^d George Cabbot on the line between his Land, and y^e Land of the S^d Samuel Rand, Scituat on the Northerly Side of King Street in Boston, Praying the S^d Select men (as the Law directs) to appoint meet persons to veiw and value the Same.

The S^d Select men there fore. Have Nomitated & Chosen Mesu^{rs} William Payn, Nathaniel Goodwin and William Dawes, to veiw and value the Same partition wall of Brick and do advise and direct that as well the S^d Samuel Rand as the S^d Cabbot or attorney be notified to be present at the Veiwng thereof.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 28th of May.

Ordered. That warr^t be given for a T. meeting on June y^e 1st. at nine in y^e morning to cuse one Representatives in y^e Room of Tho^s Hutchinson Esq, and to grant money.

[137.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, May 31th.

Cap^t Elisha Bennet is desired to Inspect the H. wayes at Rumny Marsh, and cause to be amended what is needfull, and in case there Shall want to be done anything w^{ch} will require considerable charge then his directed first to advise wth y^e Sel. men ab^t y^e Same.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 1st of June.

Whereas the Sel. men did on the 28th of May Last order warr^{ts} to be given to y^e Constables to warn y^e Inhabit^{ts} to convene in a T. meeting at y^e Town House on y^e first of June next at nine of the Clock in the fore noon, to choose One Representative in y^e Room of Thomas Hutchinson Esq^r. who is chosen one of y^e Counceil and to Grant money to defray y^e Charge of y^e Town, & other business w^{ch} may then offer.

And whereas by a Gen^l Failure of y^e Constables that meeting was dropt, and did not proceed.

It is now Ordered that Fresh warrants be given forth for a Town Meeting on Fryday the 4th of June Cur^t at nine of y^e Clock in y^e forenoon to attend y^e Same Service.

Voted. That Complaint be made unto Paul Dudley Esq^r one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolke. Against Mesu^{rs} Daniel Berry, Nathaniel Coney, Soloman Blake, James Pemberton, Francis Wainright, Benj^a Bird, John Lothrop and James Blyn, and every of them being the Present constable of the Town of Boston, For that on Saterdag the 29th of May Last the S^d Constables had war^{ts} of y^e same Tener given to them under y^e Hand of y^e T. Clerke by order [138.] of the Sel. men of y^e S^d. Town and in due form as the Law directs, dated the 28th day of May Last, Requireing them & every of them forth with to warn the Inhabit^{ts} of Boston to Convene in a Town meeting at the Town House on this day being the first of June, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, to chuse, one Representative for this Town, to Attend her Maj^{ties} Service in y^e Gen^l Court on the Second day of the Same, and to make return of their S^d warr^{ts} wth their doings therein into the Town Clerks office before the S^d time of meeting.

Yet Such hath been their neglect, that neither of the S^d warrants was So returned, nor did any one of the S^d Constables appear at the time and place for the Opening of S^d meeting. So that finally after about two hours delay it not appearing that the Inhabitants were So warned the S^d meeting was wholly disapointed and defeated.

Wherefore the S^d Complainants do pray the S^d Justice to hear, Judg and determin in the S^d Case as the Law directs, that So consta^{bles} for the future, may be cautioned against Such deficiency in their duty.

Ordered that complaint be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices Ag^t Thom^s Debuque for breaking up y^e High way in Corn hill and placing posts there wth out the Leave & approbation of y^e Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 8th June.

Liberty is granted to Cap^t Joseph White to digg open y^e H. way in Middle Street for Laying his Cellar draine into the Comon Shore in Fleet Street Provided he attend y^e directions in the Law & T. order.

[139.] Liberty is granted to M^{rs} Susanna Stoddard to digg open the H. way in Wings Lane for the Laying her Sellar draine into the Comon Shore there provided She Attend the directions of y^e Law & T. Order relating thereto.

Whereas the Comitte^e Employed in building the Town House, have Signified to the Sel. men, That there is yet wanting the Sume of £235. 14. 8 as the Town of Bostons proportion towards defraying the debts contracted for perfecting y^e S^d worke. and the Inhabit^{ts} of the S^d Town at their Publick meeting in March Last, being apprized thereof did then grant the S^d Sume to be leveyed on the Inhabit^{ts} for that Service.

But in as much as that Tax cannot be collected and paid in to the Treasury, untill the Latter end of this present year, and it may be esteemed a hardship for the workmen to continue unpaid untill then.

Voted. That the Representitives of this Town be desired to move to the Gen^l Assembly, Praying the Loan of the S^d Sume in Bills of Credit out of the Province Treasury, for defraying of that Charge, and to be repaid by the Treasurer of this Town at or before the Last day of Feb^{ry} next.

Voted. that y^e T. Clerk do Isue forth war^{ts} for a Town meeting to chuse one Representative, on Thursd the 10th of June Cur^t at four of y^e Clock afternoon, Agreeable to a Precept from y^e House of Representitives, dated 3^d June cur^t.

[140.] Voted. That M^r Henry Bridgham jun^r be appointed and Impowered, to Inspect and prosecute the breach of the By-Law relating to Hucksters, and also Such other penal orders of this Town as he can attend the Prosecution of.

And to be allowed by y^e Sel. men, a Sutable Recompence for Such his Service for So long time as the Sel. men Shall direct him to Attend the Same.

Voted. an Addition to Sam^l Maxwells Sallery of Forty Shill. p. Annum beginning the Last of May past.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, June 14th.

M^r Edward Hutchinson is desired to Employ one or more meet persons to find out the thousand Acres of Land on the North Side of Merimeck a River, formerly Granted by y^e Gen^l Court to this Town wth Refference to y^e Free School. and to make return to the Sel. men in order that they may know where to find the Same hereafter.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Richard Proctor & John Cookson be appointed and Impowered to Proscute all Such persons who Shall Sweep Chimnyes, contrary to the Town order or By-Law, For Regulating of Chimny Sweepers.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Thomas Lee, John Coser & Rob^t Guttridge jun^r be desired forth with to Collect and pay in to y^e T. Treasur^r the money Subscribed towards the charge of an Alley from Prince Street to Bennet Street.

[141.] Whereas Sarah Yarrow Widdow who Sayes She belongs to Salem and came from thence into this Town ab^t the begining of Last Aprill, and was by direction of the Sel. by Jos. Wadsworth Sel. man & Joseph Prout T. Clerk on y^e 11th of June Cur^t. warned to depart out of this Town to the place whereto She belongs.

Voted. the S^d warning be here Recorded.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, June the 22th.

Whereas William Adkinson Iron monger wth his wife and Sam^l Ward Cutler who came lately from Engl^d have Signified their desires respectively to reside and dwel in this Town & do propose M^r Peter Butler as their Security to Save the Town harmless.

Voted. That they each of them be admitted on condition that y^e S^d M^r Butler be bound for each in the Sume of Fifty pounds.

Ordered. That Application be made to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace Signifieing that this Town is in the Practice of upholding a Select watch as was agreed to by the members of Councell, Justices of the Peace and Select men of the S^d Town the 29th of April Last. And that the Inhabitants at their Publick Town Meeting on the 17th of March Last did grant the Sume of £375 to be Taxed on them for the Support of the S^d Watch for one year ensuing, Praying the S^d Court to direct and order the Rule for apportioning and Leveying the Same as the Law directs.

[142.] Whereas the Sel. men have thought it necessary for the accomodation of the Inhabit^{ts} of this Town, to Lay out a H. way or passage from Prince Street to Bennet Street.

Accordingly they did on the 17th of April Last, Lay out an Alley of Six foot wide, extending from Prince Street to Bennet Street, Taken out of y^e Land reputed to belong to Sam^l Boyce & Jn^o Tuttle at that end of the S^d Alley next to Prince Street, and out of the Land of Henry Sharp at that end next to Bennet Street, and whereas they cannot agree wth the Several parties concerned, ab^t the value of the S^d Land, and the damage by them Sustained by Laying out of the Same. Ordered. That y^e Town Clerk, make Application to the next court of Quarter Sessions, Praying them to appoint a Jury to value the Same.

Whereas Thomas Trot was by the Select men on the 11th of May

Last, warned to depart wth his family out of this Town to the place wherto he belongs. Ordered. That application be made to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace, Praying a Warr^t directed to one of the constables of Boston, to remove and carry away the S^d Thomas Trot with his family out of this Town in manner as the Law directs.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, W^m Welsteed, & Cap^t Edward Winslow be desired to prolong the Stone wall, & make the High way comodius at the end of Trea mount Street by Cap^t Southacks and M^r Stanifords Lands.

[143.] Boston in New England May 11th 1714.

Whereas wee the Subscribers being appointed by the Select men to Increase the number of Bound marks, in the line between Malding and Boston, where they are at too great a distance, did accordingly this day meet at M^r Pratts in Rumny Marsh, and with us wee had a Surveyer, namely, M^r Joseph Burnap, of Reading, in order to perform the Same rightly, and did begin and Set down a Stake in a Stump root of an old Tree, w^{ch} was formerly a bound Tree, and is about four feet East ward from a White Oak Tree marked B. M, and Stands neer the west Side of the High way, within the fence of Simon Grovers Land, which was formerly Reconed by y^e pambulators the Sixth bound mark, and from thence runing on a Straight line neer N. Eb N. to a crooked white oak tree, which wee marked B M, a little to y^e Nor^d of a Miry Brook, and then to a Stake wee Sett wth Stones about it, in a low Swampey ground, And thence to a young white Oak Tree by the Edg of the marsh to the Southward of the Brook wee marked it B M and thence to a young white Oak Tree neer the marsh above the Bridg that goes by the name of the county Bridg, at Some distance from S^d Bridg mark^t B M and thence to a Small young w^t oak Tree wee mark^t B M, which is ab^t West from the afore S^d Bridg, And thence to a Stake wee Sett up in the East Side of the High way and Layd Stones About it, and thence to a Small Stake wee Set up close to a fence on the west Side of the High way and layd Stones about it, it Stands about four Rod and three feet from the north or north west corner of the Barn belonging to the House, where hangs the Sign of the Lamb, [144.] And Still prosecuting the Same Straight line to the Stump of an Old Pine Tree wth a heap of Stones, on the South Side of the Top of a hill of Rocks beyond the Bridg at the End of Col^o Paige^s farm, which was formerly called a Pine Tree.

Joseph Wadsworth, John Ruck, Select men of Boston

John Greenland, Nathan^l Atkam, Sel. men of Malding.

Voted by the Sel. men of Boston their approbation of of the foregoing return of the S^d Comittee, wth their order that the S^d Return be here recorded.

Upon the Selectmens veiw of Spring lane the 16th of June Cur^t. they did then Order. That the Pavement be Layd Regularly from one end to the Other, wth out any Break, That the gutter at the uper end therof be at eight foot, one & a halfe Inch^s from Greenliefes corner, and at the lower end of S^d. House, nine foot & nipe Inches from the Bricks of it, And from the fence of S^d

Greenliefs, opposit to y^e Pump, the S^d Gutter to be Six foot eight Inches, and three foot from S^d Pump, and So to Continue on a Straight line to the end of Dinelyes Land where it Terminates exactly in the middle between that and M^r. Oborns Land.

Whereas Cap^t Wadsworth and Cap^t Winslow did on y^e 10th of May last Lett to Thomas Hooper the Easterly lower room of the House on Fort hill, at forty Shill p. annum to be p^d quarterly, and James Langdon gave his promise as Security for y^e payment of y^e Rent. The Sel. men do approve of the S^d agreem^t and order the Same to be here recorded.

Liberty is granted to James Peneman to Sett two posts in y^e H. way before his House to range wth M^r Marions posts Seven foot north ward of y^e corner of his House.

[145.] At a meeting of the Select men the 28th of June

Pursuant to the directions in the Law Relating to Free negro's &c.

The S^d Sel. m̄ do order the Free negro's molattos &c. within this Town, hereafter named, each one of them, dilligently to attend, and worke, on cleaning or repairing the H. wayes, and other Services, of this Town, at Such time and places as the Select men or Such person or persons whom they Shall appoint, Shall order and direct, for the Space of So many dayes as is here after Set down against each of their names respectively, as an equivalent to Trainings Watchings &c. viz^t.

	dayes
Robin Rogo Alias Keats	8
Adam Saffin	2
Mingo Proctor	6
Coffee Hutchinson	2
Papaw Dick	7
Grandy Eliot	8
John Freeman	8
Peter Quaquo	4
Phillip Hutchinson	6
Dick Dudley	6
Tom Rumny marsh	6
Charles Meneno	8
Samson Negro	2
Exeter Foxcroft	8
Thomas Masman	0
Ned Hubbert	4
Mingo Quinsey	8
Mingo Walker	6
Joseph Jalla	8
Ephraim Boyser	6
Boston Waite	8
Great John	8
Sebastin Levensworth	6
Dick Patience	8
Mingo Winthrop	8
Tom Cowel	8
Toney at Gee ^s	4

[146.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, July y^e 9th.

The Several Petitions of the persons hereafter named being read, were considered & disallowed by y^e Sel. m̄. viz^t.

Thom^s Loyd
 Rich^d Hancock
 James Smith
 Mercy Alkin
 John Minzes
 W^m. Payn Bl. Smith
 Daniel Stevens
 Hañah Wade
 Rob^t Guttridge
 John Ranger
 Henry Bridgham
 James Mountier
 Elijah Kendrick
 Capt^t. Jn^o Sunderland
 Eli^a Calley
 John Brown
 Thom^s Warrin
 John Lothrop
 Benj^a Mountford
 Thom^s Burnet
 Eliz^a Coombs
 Nath^l Shepherd
 Sam^l Green Coop^r
 Ann Gibbins
 Sam^l Peck
 John Minzes
 Jabez Negus
 John Roberts

} who moved to sell drink
 as Inholders.

} who move to Sell drink
 as Retaylers.

[147.] Jeremiah Cushings Petition to Sell drink as an Inholder nigh y^e Bridg in Ann Street, allowed by y^e Sel. men.

David Copp^s Petition to Sell drink as an Inholder at his House at y^e Lower end of Prince Street, allowed by the Sel. men, and accordingly they are to be recomended.

Robert Guttridge & Daniel Stevens are by the Sel. m̄ allowed to Sell Coffee, Tea & Chocolat. Exclusive of Strong drink.

At a motion of M^r Thom^s Cushing for himselfe and M^r Sam^l Wentworth. The Sel. men do agree, that in case they do undertake for the Neighbourhood there to defray the Charge of paveing nine foot on each Side of the High way in Ann Street from the Bridg as far northerly as M^{rs} Tomlins, that then the Sel. m̄. will defray the Charge of pavein y^e Townes part in the middle of the S^d way.

At a meeting of the Select men the 12th. of July.

Inholders allowed by y^e Sel. men. viz^t.

Rebecca Watts Widd^o at her House at Winisimet.

John Langdon Sen^r. at his House at Fish Street.

Retaylors Allowed by y^e Sel. men, viz^t.

Joseph Hilier at his House in Cornhill.

Thomas Peirson at his House in Prince Street.

Ann Leblond at Trea mount Street.

Inholders disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

William Patten at the Green Draggon.

John Langdon jun^r & Eliz^a Hinks at y^e Salutation.

Rich^d Pullens Petition to Sell as a Retayler disallowed

Daniell Stevens is allowed to keep a Coffee House as above entered the 9th cur^t.

[148.] The Sel. men do agree to Object ag^t. the Renewall of Lycences to the persons hereafter named viz^t.

Of the Inholders

Daniel Allen

Sarah Battersby

Thomas Phillips

Rob^t Rudgate &

Jn^o Wallise

Mary Thwing

Jonathⁿ Wardell

Thomas Webber.

Of Retaylers

Rebecca Fowle

Eliz^a Lowle mar^d

Thomas Phillips

The other persons named in the List of Such who w^r Lycenced to Sell Strong drink in the year 1713 as Returned to y^e Sel. men by the Clerk of the Peace, and now Lying on file, was Considered by the Sel. men, and no objection made to the renewall of their Lycences.

At a meeting of the Members of Council Justices of Peace and Select men of this Town y^e 16th of July.

being Present. Isaac Addington, Esq^r, Pen Townsend Esq^r, Edward Bromfield Esq^r, Addington Davenport Esq^r, of y^e Council.

Je^r. Du^mer Esq^r, Thomas Palmer Esq^r, Sam^l. Checkly, Esq^r Justices of y^e Peace.

John Marion, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, Will^m Welsted, Cap^t Edw^d Winslow, Sel. men.

[149.] Voted. That a ward on the Neck in the like manner as was agreed to by y^e Justices & Sel. men the 4th of agust 1712, be againe Revived, to begin the 8th of August next and to contine untill the 15th of October following, viz^t on Lords dayes.

Voted. A revival of an agreement of the Members of Council, Justices of y^e Peace, and Sel. men on y^e 1st of Sept^r 1712 & on the 19th of May 1713 that they in their Turns walk by night to Inspect, prevent, & Suppress disorders in y^e Town, and to walk once or oftener in their respective weeks.

At a meeting of the Sel. men July 23th.

M^r Thom^s Savage Goldsmith his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as a Retayler is disallowed by y^e Sel. m.

Several persons haveing revived their Petitions to Sell Strong drink as Retayler viz^t.

John Roberts, Thomas Warrin, John Brown, Cap^t John Sunderline, Samuel Peck, Eliz^a Coonibs, James Mountier & John Rainger, w^t by the vote of the Sel. men, Severaly disallowed.

Benj^a Johns his Petition to Sell drink as an Inhold^r at his House at or nigh Summer Street disallow^d by y^e Sel. m̄.

James Smith & Mercy Alkins haveing revived their Petitions to Sell as Inholders are disallowed.

Sarah Hunt her Petition for Lycence to Sell drink as an Inholder as formerly allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Phillip Bongarden his Petition that y^e Lycence granted the Lst year to M^{rs} Lowle now his wife, as a Retayler may be renewed to him, allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Rowland Dike^s Petition to Sell as an Inholder is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

[150.] Upon further Enquiry made, and a hearing of the persons concerned. The Sel. men have now Voted to with draw their Objections to the Renewall of the Lycences to the Several persons following viz^t.

Jonathan Wardell

Thomas Webber

Daniel Allen

as Inholders.

Thomas Phillips, as Retayler

The Petition of Sarah Battersbee for Renewall of her Lycence to Sell drink as an Inholder at y^e Lower end of King Street. And of Mary Thwing to Sell as an Inholder at the Lower end of Cross Street are Allowed by the Sel. men.

At a meeting of the Sel. men July 26th.

John Lamsons Petition for Lycence to Sell as an Inholder at R. marsh disallowed by y^e Sel. m̄.

Roger Earls Petition to Sell drink as an Inholder disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Upon a hearing of Thomas Phillips Inholder, the Sel. men have Voted to withdraw their Exception ag^t the Renewall of his Lycence.

The Reasons given by the Sel. men of their Objections ag^t the Renewall of Robert Rudgate and John Wallises Lycence, the S^d Rudgate^s being gon, and the S^d Wallis his not keeping good Rule and order, and not being Sutably provided as the Law directs.

Thomas Selby his Petition to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at the Crown Coffee house at the Peer or Long Wharfe in Boston is allowed by y^e Sel. men, and to be Recomend^d by them, So farr as they know, or hath by enquiry understood.

John Lothrop & John Ranger their Petitions to Sell as Retaylers is againe disallowed.

[151.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, July the 28th.

Whereas Sarah Yarrow by order of the Select men was on the 11th of June Last warned to depart out of this Town, who then

Sayd She belonged to Salem and came from thence into this Town abt the begining of April Last past. And whereas the S^d. Sarah Yarrow not withstand y^e S^d warning, doth Still continue her abode here without the approbation and consent of the S^d Select men.

Ordered. That Application be made by y^e T. Clerk to one of Her Maj^{ties} Justices of, the Peace, Praying y^t a warrant may be given out directed to one of the Constables of Boston, requirring them, to remove and carry away the S^d Sarah Yarrow in manner as the Law directs.

Aug. 3^d. M^r. James Sherman being present Sayes that he dwelt Last at Salem and came from thence into this Town abt five weeks Since.

The Sel. men do now Signifie to him that in case he continues his abode in this Town he must find Security to Indempnifie this Town from charge w^{ch} may hapen by his continuance here.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Aug. 3^d.

Liberty is granted to Deacon John Barnerd to digg open the High way from his House in Clarks Square, and from thence down wards a cross Fish street, for the Laying his Cellar draine or Co^mon Shore there, Provided he lay the Same wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and that he forth with make good that part of the High way where he Shall So digg.

Aug 6th. Cap^t Edw^d Winslow & Cap^t Edw^d Martyn are desired to provide poles wth Hooks, and Axes Sutable for Extinguishing of fire, and to consider of places to Lodg powder in according to y^e Town vote, & of y^e numb^r & bigness of y^e Powder cask & of persons to Attend carrying of powder, & to enquire of y^e numb^r of y^e Townes pailles & where they are Lodged.

[152.] At a meeting of Addington Davenport Esq^r., Mesu^{rs} Daniel Oliver & Cap^t Oliver Noyes of y^e Committee.

Mesu^{rs} John Marion, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, William Welsteed, John Ruck, & Cap^t Edw^d Winslow of the present Sel. men.

Pursuant to a Vote of the Town y^e 9th of March 1712-13. Impowering the S^d Committee & Sel. men to Lett at Intrest the fifteen hundred pounds being the produce of y^e Blue hill Lands or any part there of untill they have opportunity to Lay out the Same in Some Real Est^t.

And their Vote the 17th of March 1713. 14 Impowering the Sel. men to take up money at Intrest for the purchaceing a Stock of Indian Corn.

Voted. That the Treasu^r be directed to apply Six hundred pounds of the afore said money for the purchase of Corn as afore S^d, The Select men Obligeing themselves & Successors to return the S^d money, to y^e Co^mittee wⁿ they Shall See Cause to Call for the Same, allowing the Intrest thereof, untill it be so returned.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 10th of August.

Hannah Wades Petition for Lycence to Exercise the Employ^mt of

a Common Victualler at her House at y^e Lower end of Wings Lane. Allowed by y^e Sel. m̄.

Voted. That M^r Henry Bridgham currier, is Nominated and appointed to prosecute y^e Town orders or By-Laws, Relateing to the Keeping of Ladders, Swabbs & Tubbs of water, for the Speedy extinguishing of fire.

[153.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Aug. 17th.

Samuel Pennock a Taylor being present Sayes he came wth his wife & three Children from London as passengers wth Cap^t Moses Thomas & arrived into this Town in April Last & Sayes he intends to remove & Settle at Lyme where a Brother of his doth dwell. The Sel. m̄ do now warn him to depart wth his family out of this Town wth in 30 dayes next ensuing, unless he finde Security to Indempnifie the Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 24th of August.

Liberty is granted to James Tilestone to digg in the High way in Bennet Street, for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Comon Shore there, provide he Attend the direction of y^e Laws in the doing thereof.

Voted. That Ezekiel Cleasby is nominated & appointed to Prosecute the Breach of y^e Town orders or By-Laws, Relating to the Keeping of Ladders, Swabbs & Tubbs of water, for y^e Speedy Extinguishing of Fire.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, the 30th. of Aug.

Agreed. That in Case Simion Stoddard Esq^r & partners do carry on the pavem^t in Corn hill as they propose, The Sel. men will allow them Sixty pounds besides the paveing Stones there, towards y^e Charge of the Townes part.

Rowland Dike^s Petition to Sell drink as an Inhold^r at y^e Exch. Tavern is consented to by y^e Sel. m̄.

Thom^s Savage^s Petition to Sell drink as a Retayler is approved & Recomend^d by y^e Sel. m̄.

[154.] The Price of Wheat now Stated by y^e Sel. men for Regulating the Assize of Bread is Eight Shillings p. bushel.

M^r Will^m Payn^s Acco^t wherein he is Indebted to y^e Town £3. 15. 4. is Approved by y^e Sel. m̄.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 7th. of Septem^r.

The Sel. men have agreed wth Will^m Custin & James Gelstis & have Lett to them y^e Cellar as it is now inclosed und^r the North east corner of the Town House for one year ensuing from y^e 13th of September currat, they paying Rent for the Same Nine pounds p. annum quarterly.

Ordered. That M^r. Jn^o Flegg to warn Susanna Walters of Salem, who is Lately come here & keeps a Hucksters Shop to depart out of this Town to the place whereto She belongs.

And Likewise to warn John Anderson wig mak^r to depart unless he obtaine liberty of y^e Sel. men for his dwelling here.

Liberty of y^e Sel. men is granted to Ben Johns to Keep a Victualing House at his House at Summer Street.

Voted. That M^r Hen Bridgham be allowed four pounds five Shillings p m^o for the Service he is upon according to a vote of y^e Sel. mēn the 8th of June Last.

The Sel. men have now agreed to Allow unto James Williams & James Townesend forty Shillings p. annum each in addition to their Sallery for ringing y^e Bells viz^t. 20 for y^e 5 a clock & 20 for y^e 9 a clock.

See more y^e 27th of Sept^r.

[155.] Voteed. That there be an addition made to the Townes part of paveing on y^e neck.

At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 14th. of Sept^r.

M^r John Flagg haveing certified that he did on y^e 8th cur^t warn Susanna Walters to depart y^e Town.

And that on y^e 10th cur^t he warned Jn^o Anderson to depart out of this Town. y^e Sel. mē do approve thereof.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 27th of Sept^r.

Ordered. That the Bell ringers Salleryes as Stated the 7th Cur^t Shall comēce as followeth viz^t.

That ten Shillings be allowed to each of them for their Service preceeding the first of Sept^r Cur^t.

And that whereas the former Settlement was to James Townsend as Sucessor to And^r Willet 50 p. annum for y^e 5 a clock bell, 50 Shill for y^e 9 a clock & 40 Shill for Attending the Clock, And to James Williams 50 Shill. for y^e 5 a Clock, 50/ for the 9 a Clock & 40 Shill. for ringing y^e bell at 11 a clock, So that from the 1st of Sept^r Inst^t, following they are each of them to be pd. 9^{li} p. annum.

At a meeting of the Sel. men of Boston Sept^r 30.

Ordered. that y^e Town Clerk do Notifie the Sel. men of Roxbury desiring them to appoint persons on behalfe of their Town, to meet at y^e House of M^r Samuel Meers Nigh Roxbery gate in Boston on Wednesday the 6th of Octo^r Next at three of the Clock in the afternoon at w^{ch} time & place the Sel. men of Boston or any two of them are Impowered & appointed to meet, and joyn [156.] wth the S^d. Roxbury Gent^m. in runing the line and renewing the bound markes betw^{en} Boston and Roxbury, in manner as the Law directs.

the w^{ch} was accordingly don as p. y^e Return lying on File.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, October y^e 2^d.

The S^d. Sel. men do declare That pursuant to the Town Vote, they have Endeavored to procure Sutable persons to Serve as Collectors of the Rates and Taxes for this present year.

And that their Endeavours therein have proved In effectual.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Octob^r y^e 5th.

Ordered. That M^r John Flegg do Signifie to M^r Thomas Banister & M^r Henry Gueno. That the S^d Select men do require them & each of them respectively forth wth to remove and carry away

the Earth and other Incumbrance Layd & lying upon the High way before their respective dwellings, or House in Newbery Street in Boston.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Octobr^{br} y^e 7th.

Liberty is granted to Mesu^{rs} Thom^s Grose & William Tyler Wardens of the Conduit in Ann Street, to digg open the High way or wayes for the Repaireing the Conduit pipes w^{ch} are now Stopped. Provided that they do the Same wth Speed, and forth with repaire and make good the S^d H. way or wayes where the Shall So digg.

[157.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, the 25th of Octobr^r.

Voted. That the Gentlemen who are chosen and appointed to Serve as Firewards within this Town, be desired and Impowered for the year ensuing & untill further order to take under their care, the Several Water Engines belonging to this Town, And in case of y^e breaking out of fire, to give Such necessary orders and directions for the use and Working of the S^d Engines as may best Serve the S^d. Town in Suppressing & Extinguishing of Fire.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Nov^r 2^d.

Voted. That the Representatives of this Town be desired to Address His Ex^{cy}. the Gov^r, Members of Councel, & House of Representatives now Sitting in G^t. and Gen^l Assembly, Relateing to a number of ab^t fifty persons, lately dismist from His Maj^{ties} Service at Annapolis Royal and now arived into this Town, diverse of whom are So circumstanced as to Stand in need of a present Supply for their Suport, and Some among them, aged or otherwise Infirrm, So as in likely hood they may become a further charge. Praying them So to order & direct that the burthen of that charge may not lie upon y^e Inhabit^{ts} of Boston.

Voted. That any One or more of the presen Sel. men are desired & Impowered to Prosecute M^r Tho^s Banister for Neglecting (after due warning given him) to remove & carry away y^e Earth & other Incumbrance by him or his Predecessors Layd & now lying on y^e H. way before his dwelling house or houseing in Newbery Street, And to Sue for & recover of him the Penalty w^{ch} by y^e T. Order or By-Law in y^t case is made & provided.

[158.] George Allens Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drinck as Retayler is disallowed by y^e Sel. m.

Will^m Patten Late of Charles town is admitted to dwell as an Inhabit^t of Boston on Condition (as he proposeth) that M^r Fr. Thresher & M^r Hu^m Richards become bound in y^e Sume of 100^{li} as Sureties.

William Pattens Petition to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at y^e Green Draggon in the Room of Rich^d Pullen who as he Saith hath quitted his Lycence there.

The S^d. Sel. men have nominated & appointed M^r John Flagg, and he is by them fully Impowered to Prosecute every Such person or persons who are found Culpable of Transgressing the Town ord^r or By-law relateing to chimnyes w^{ch} hapen to take fire So as to flame out at y^e Top thereof.

And the Sel. men Shall allow and order paym^t to be made to the S^d John Flagg five Shilling for each Such fine Imposed by Law w^{ch} he Shall recover & procure to be pd into the Town Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 9th of Nov^r.

Liberty is granted to M^{rs} Huldah Ransford to Sett up five posts in the high way before her Land, viz^t. four in North Street, and one in Charter Street, the w^{ch} posts are to Stand Six feet & an halfe dist^t from her Land.

James Pitson Late of London, Cyderman, his Petition to Sell Cyder as a Retaylor in Boston is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

[159.] In answer to the Petition of Soloman Townsend, Joseph Hood, William Condey & Fortune Ruddock who have therein Siguified that in case the Town will prolong the pavem^t from the Land of the above named Joseph Hood in North Street down wards to the end of the S^d Street, that they the S^d Petitioners will undertake the Effecting thereof, and defray the Charge of Nine feet in breadth on each Side of the whole.

Voted by the Select men That in Consideration that y^e makeing good that part of the High way will tend to prevent future Charge, and on the conditions above mentioned they will come into the charge of paveing the Middle part thereof.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Novemb^r 16th.

Liberty is granted to Enoch Greenlief to Sett his windows for a Barbers Shop twelve Inches into y^e Street at one of his Shop of his Abutting on Cornhill in Boston, and to continue So dureing pleasure.

Liberty is granted by y^e Sel. men unto Jon^a Waldo to make a Toomb for his family in the Old burying place to Stand next to Doct^r Cooks fence.

James Pitson Late of London Cyderman his Petition to Sell Cyder as a Retaylor at his House w^{ch} he hires of Coll^o Ballintine in Marchalls Lane in Boston.

Approved by y^e Sell. m̄ So as he Sell Cyder only, he being a Stranger comes well recomended, the motive to y^e is y^t y^e Skilfull managem^t of Cyder may prove a Comon benefit.

[160.] Pursuant to a Precept under the hand & Seal of W^m. Dudgey Esq^r. Sheriff.

Ordered. That y^e Town Clerk in the name of the Sel. m̄ do Issue forth warr^{ts} directed to y^e Sever^{ll} constables requiring them to warn a T. meeting at y^e T. House on Tuesday y^e 30th of Novemb^r next at nine of the Clock in the fore noon to choose four Representatives to Serve for the S^d Town in the G^t & Gen^l Court or assembly to be convened upon Wednesday the 15th of Decemb^r next.

And that D^r. Cotton Mather be desired to be there at the Opening of the S^d Meeting to begin wth Prayer.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Novemb^r 23.

Ordered. That in Addition to the War^t for y^e T. meeting all

persson qualified to Vote in Town affaires be also warned then to meet, to consult and agree ab^t any other matters or things w^{ch} shall be then moved & thought needfull to promote the benefit and Safety of the S^d Town meeting.

Voted. That John Roberts is nominated and appoynted. To Inspect and prosecute the breach of the Town order or By-Law Relating to the keeping Ladders, Swabbs & Tubbs of water for the Speedy Extinguishing of Fire.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 21th of Dec^r.

Whereas at a meeting of the Inhabit^{ts} of Boston the 9th of March 1712.13. It was by them Voted. That the Comittee formerly appointed viz^t. Addington Davenport Esq^r., Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth & Edward Hutchinson, Together wth the Select men for the time being, are Impowered to Let at Intrest the fifteen hundred pounds being the produce of the Blue hill Lands or any part thereof upon good [161.] Security, untill they have opportunity to Lay out the Same in Some Real Estate.

And where as by another Vote of y^e Inhabit^s of the S^d Town the 30th of Nov^r 1714. they have agreed that at the next Season for granting of money, they will grant the Sum^e of one hundred pounds, for the purchase of a water Engine, already by the Sel. men Secured for the Service of the Town, And in the Interem the Sel. men are directed & Impowered to borrow money to Satisfy for the purchase thereof untill the Said Sum^e Shall be raised and collected.

It being Signified under the hands of Addington Davenport Esq^r., Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, & Thomas Cushing, four of the S^d Committee^s, That they do agree That the Treasu^r of the S^d Town be directed to apply one hundred pounds of the afore said money for the purchase of the Said Engine, The Select men obliging themselves & their Sucessors in the Same office to return the S^d money to the S^d Comittee when they Shall See cause to call for the Same, allowing y^e Intrest thereof untill it be returned.

The Sel. men being now present, Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, John Ruck, William Welsteed, Grove Hirst & Cap^t Edward Winslow have now voted their concurrence to w^t is above written.

Voted. That M^r Daniel Oliver be desired & Impowered to take under his care the Improvement of the Several Tenements of the range of Houseing belonging to y^e S^d Town Scituate on Fort-hill in Boston, and to remove or put in Tennants there as he Shall think best for the benefitt and Advantage of the Town.

[162.] Whereas Deacon John Barnerd hath now presented to the Sel. men an acco^t of his disburstments in new makeing a Co^mon Shore of Stone, from the House of him the S^d Barnerd in Clark Square in Boston, extending from thence a Cross Fish Street & through Shingle Alley into the Dock, being two hundred twenty one feet & a halfe in length and the whole Sum^e of the charge thereof doth by his S^d acco^t amo^t to £33. 4. 6. With the names of the Severall persons whose Cellars are benefitted by being drained

through the Same wth their respective proportions of the Charge according to the Rules prescribed in the Law w^{ch} are as followeth viz^t.

John Farnum $\frac{1}{12}$ of 75 feet at 3/ p. foot	£ 0. 18. 9
Jonath ⁿ Mountfor $\frac{1}{11}$ of 85 feet	£ 1. 3. 3
Je ^r . Condey $\frac{1}{10}$ of 120 feet	£ 1. 16. 0
Moses Peirse $\frac{1}{9}$ of 145 feet	£ 2. 8. 4

6. 6. 4

w^{ch} Sume being deducted out of £33. 4. 6. there remayns £26. 18. 2 w^{ch} divided into 8 parts as there is 8 cellars benefited thereby viz^t.

Deac. John Barnerd for 1 Cellar $\frac{1}{8}$	£ 3. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Robert Howard for 2 Cellars	£ 6. 14. 7
Cap ^t John Sunderland for 1 Cellar	£ 3. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cap ^t Edward Martyn for 1 Cellar	£ 3. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cap ^t James Pitts for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cellars	} £ 8. 8. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
viz ^t his dwelling house, his Brew-	
House & $\frac{1}{2}$ y ^e Cellar of y ^e House	
w ^{ch} was M ^{rs} Kinds	
M ^r John Parker for $\frac{1}{2}$ y ^e Cellar	£ 1. 13. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
formerly M ^{rs} Kinds	

33. 4. 8

And the S^d Deacon John Barnerd haveing by his Petition desired the Sel. men to Inspect & Examine premisies, and to judg & award that each of the [163.] above S^d. persons, or the occupiers of the above S^d. Cellars, do pay unto your Petitioner their respective proportions to the Charge of the S^d Co^mon Shore as is above Set forth and Exprest.

The S^d Sel. men have now considered the premisies & they do approve and allow of the S^d Deacon Barnerds acco^t of his disbursm^{ts} in making the S^d Comon Shore, and do judg and award that the Several persons mentioned in the foregoing distribution, do pay unto the S^d Deacon Barnerd the Respective Sumes as is therein Sett down against each of their names.

At a meeting of the Sel. mⁿ, the 4th of Jan^{ry}.

Liberty is granted to Sam^l Salter to Set a Row of posts ag^t his Land on the North Side of Summer street to Stand not exceeding Six foot dist^t from his Land into the Said Street.

Ordered. That M^r John Flagg do forth with Publishe Town order or By-Law (For preventing Strangers Obtruding themselves on this Town) by posting up twenty of the S^d Printed By-Laws on Several Publick places in the S^d Town.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Jan^{ry} 25th.

Jarvice Bethell, sho maker Late of Ireland who wth his wife came by way of New found Land into this Town in August Last is admitted an Inhabit^t on condition, he finde Suretyes to y^e Satisfaction of y^e Sel. men to y^e value of 100^{li}, Since its consented y^t M^r. Shannons bond Shall Suffice.

Eugin Linch who Sayes he came from Virginia in a vessell belonging to Beverly where he hath Since that married a wife, & came from Beverly into this Town ab^t y^e 20th of Nov^r Last. The Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town to Beverly the place from whence he came.

[164.] David Melvel being present Sayes he came last from Road Island where he hath been an Inhabit^t ab^t five years Last past, and that he came wth his wife & Children into this Town ab^t four moneths Since, the Sel. men do now direct him to finde Suretyes to Indemnifie y^e Town from Charge.

Charles Pym Distillar who lately came into this Town from Jamaca, is Admitted An Inhabit^t on Condition (as he proposes) That M^r Sam^{ll} Wentworth & M^r W^m Randoll be come bound in y^e Sume of 100^{li}.

At a meeting of the Sel. men Jan^{ry} 26th.

They being Sencible of the great perplexity that the Inhabit^{ts} of this Town Labour under by reason of the Frequent Attempts Lately made of Robbery in Several parts of y^e Town. In Order to the discovery & detecting Such Crime. The Sel. men have agreed to move to his Excel^{cy} the Gov^r wth the Hon^{ble} Members of Councell That a Proclamat^o may be Isued forth wth a proposall of Such Encouragem^t as they Shall think proper to be given to any person or persons as Shall be Instrumentall to make discovery of Such Robbers or any of them. And that His Excel^{cy} if he thinks fitt to Pardon any One or two of Such criminalls who Shall forth with make discovery of the rest, So as that they be br^t und^r conviction.

For the more effectuall discovery of the Combination or Knotts of Robbers wth w^{ch} the Town hath been of Late distressed.

Voted. That the Sume of Twenty five pounds Shall be given and paid out of y^e Town Treasury as a reward to Such person or persons who [165.] Shall make discovery of any Such Robbers, So as that they be Apprehended & br^t und^r conviction.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 31th of Jan^{ry}.

Voted by the Sel. men that compl^t be made to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace now Sitting ag^t R—— Stanhope for Keeping a Publick Danceing School in Boston without allowance & approbation of y^e Sel. men.

In order to prevent & Suppress disorders.

The Justices and Sel. men do now agree to vissit y^e Families in the Several parts of this Town on Tuesday the 8th of Feb^{ry} next. To Inspect disorderly persons, New-comers, And the Circumstances of the Poor & Education of thir children. and to meet at y^e Town House ab^t 5 of y^e Clock in y^e Evening of the Same day.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 8th of Feb^{ry}.

Whereas M^r John Flag by order of the Sel. men did on y^e 1st of Feb^{ry} cur^t warn Mary Sanders (who is Lately come into this Town from Piscatiqua) to depart out of this Town to Piscatiqua, the

place whereto She belongs, Ordered that y^e S^d warning be here recorded.

Feb^{ry} 11th. Liberty is granted by Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Edward Hutchinson, John Ruck and William Welsteed Gent^{rn}. Sel. men of y^e Town of Boston, To Thomas Jones of Boston House wright, for him to digg open the High way in Prince Street for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Comon Shore there. Provided he Lay the Same with Brick or Stone and that he forth with make good that part of y^e S^d H. way where he Shall So Digg.

[166.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, Feb^{ry} 15th.

Ordered that William Perkins Taylor Lately come from G^t. Brittain^e do give in Security to y^e T. Clerk.

Sarah Hinks Single woman belonging to Salem who Sayes She came Last from thence into this Town ab^t Sixteen dayes Since, and is at the House of Widdow Warren at y^e South end of Boston, and is reputed to be wth Child & nigh ready to lye in, being this day by M^r John Maryon at the direction of y^e Sel. men, warned to depart out of this Town to Salem the place where She belongs.

Widd^o Prudence Swan belonging to Roxbury who doth at present reside in this Town, is allowed by y^e Sel. mⁿ to continue wth her Children to reside here on condition (as She proposes) that Paul Dudley Esq^r. & M^r Jon^a Wardell become bound in y^e Sume of 150^{li} to Indemnifie the Town from Charge.

Feb^r 8th. ——— Sowerbut a woman belonging to Charlestown who Sayes She came from thence into this Town ab^t Eight moneths past

Thomas Dennis, Martha Topping, both at M^r Griggs^a House who Say they came from Annapolis into this Town ab^t fifteen weeks past, William Elliot & wife & three Children at M^r Eliots House who came heither from thence ab^t the Same time, were by order of the Sel. mⁿ warned to depart out of this Town to the place or places where they do respectively belong.

Feb. 12th. Prudence Swan Widdow who Sayes She came from Roxbury into this Town ab^t Eight moneths past, is by order of the Select men Warned to depart out of this Town to the place where She belongs.

Feb^{ry} 18th. Aaron Ingram who Sayes he came wth his wife & three Children from Newberry into this Tow ab^t 4 m^o past is in like manner warned to depart.

[167.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, Feb^{ry} 21.

M^r Edward Enstones Petition for Liberty of keeping a School as a Master of Musick & a Danceing Mast^r, in this Town is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

M^r Johⁿ Marions Motion for further allowance for Service in y^e year 1712 is disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

Samⁿ Sowerbut & Hanna his wife late of Charlestown are admitted to dwell in this Town (in case as She proposeth Mesu^{rs} Mathew Nazzaro & Jacob Peirse become bound as Sureties to indemnify y^e Town in Forty pounds bond.

Voted. That M^r Flagg do notific Thom^s Phillips Inholder forth with to remove & carry away the heap of Dirt lying in the H. way before Or nigh his House at the Enterance of Corn market w^{ch} hath been made by dirt from his yard.

Ordered. That y^e T. Clerke do Issue forth war^{ts} for a Town meeting on Monday the 14th of March Next at Nine of y^e Clock in the fore noon, for choyce of Town Officers & granting money &c.

And that y^e Rev^d M^r Sewall be desired to be present to begin y^e meeting wth prayer.

And the Bells be ordered to ring as is usual.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, Feb. 28th.

Liberty is granted to M^r Thomas Down to digg open the H. way in Orange Street, for the Laying his Cellar draine into the Cove there, on condition that he Lay the S^d draine wth brick or Stone, and that in doing thereof he leave a Sufficient way for the passage of Horss and Cart. and that he forth with make good that part of y^e S^d H. way where he Shall So digg.

Francis Baxter is added to y^e South watch.

Daniel Mackdaniel is added to y^e north watch.

[168.] At a meeting of the Select men, y^e 8th of March, 1714. 15.

Whereas M^r Richard Proctor hath presented to the Select men an Acco^t of the charge and expences w^{ch} he hath Lately been at in Repaireing the Pump Standing in the Townes Land in Corn hill Comonly Known by the Name of the Town pump, amounting in y^e whole to the Sume of Six pounds & ten Shill. Praying the Select men pursuant to the Town order or By-Law in that case made & provided, to Assess the Several persons who are comonly Known to make use of the S^d Pump for their Supply of Water for their Ordinary Family Occasions their respective proportions thereof.

The S^d Sel. men have accordingly Assessed as follow^s viz^t.

Mesu ^{rs} Samuel Bill	.	.	.	.	.	£ 2.	0.	0
Rich ^d Proctor	.	.	.	.	.	£ 1.	5.	0
Epaphras Shrimpton	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0
John Hunt	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0
Andrew Eliot	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0
Thomas Price	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0
Robert Sharp	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0
Sam ⁿ Rand	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	5.	0
Benj ^a Walker for himselfe & Tennants	.	.	.	.	.	£ 0.	10.	0

£ 6. 10. 0

And the S^d Richard Proctor is hereby directed and Impowered to collect and receive of the afore named persons the respective Sumes as is Sett down in this List against each of their names, And if any of the S^d persons Shall refuse or neglect to pay in ther respective

proportions according as is Sett down in the S^d Assessm^t, to prosecute any Such according to the directions of y^e afore mentioned Town order or By-Law.

[169.] Liberty is granted to M^r John Ruck to Set a Row of Posts before his Land in Salem Street to Stand not exceeding five foot distant from his fence into y^e S^d Street.

The Sel. men have imployed M^r Isaac Williams to repaire y^e H way on y^e neck viz^t the Long cause way on y^e North Side of y^e Horse pond.

Agreed that the Kitchin Chamber of y^e House in w^{ch} M^r Nath^l Williams dwells be ceiled over head, and a deffence to his Kitchin door.

Ordered to be here Recorded that John Negro belonging to Lexington who Sayes he came from thence into this Town, Ab^t four moneth Since, Was on y^e 2^d Cur^t by order of the Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

Voted. that M^r Thom^s Gill be allowed Ten pounds for payles of his taken for y^e Townes Service at y^e two fires in Octo^{br} & Novemb^r Last.

Voted. that M ^r W ^m Griggs be Allowed for one year Service in Attending the Granary to y ^e 17 th of April next	£ 30. 0. 0
for 61 dayes Service at ye Dock	£ 9. 3. 0
for his Sons Service at y ^e Granery	£ 3. 13. 6

42. 16. 6

Rent for y^e Granery to be allowed Cap^t David Mason at £10 p. annum.

Some disbursts for repaires is included in M^r Welsteeds acco^{ts}.

At a meeting of the Sel. men y^d 11th of March.

Agreed. That the Succeedin Select men be desired to move the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace (in the Proper Season thereof) for a more equall Rule in Apportioning the Watch Tax, In as much as by the Rule, for the Last year, eight Shillings was the Highest Sum limited to be Assessed on any one person of the Highest Estate, to 375^l Tax, w^{ch} they presume was to great a hardship to those of farr lesser ability.

[170.] Whereas ab^t Six moneths past, the Sel. men did Treat wth M^r Edward Hutchinson, ab^t his leaving out Some of his and M^r Wilcots land for y^e enlargem^t of the High way against their Land in Fish Street and the S^d M^r Hutchinson, did then express his & M^r Wilcots Willingness to part with Some of ther land for that use, provided the Sel. men would come into the charge of removeing M^r Wilcots buildings, and Since M^r Hutchinsons doing thereof, the charge appears to be about Twenty pounds or more.

Voted. That the S^d M^r Edward Hutchinson be allowed by the Sel. men towards the defraying of that Charge the Sume of Ten pounds.

Agreed. That M^r John Flagg be allowed at y^e rate of Ten pounds p. annum for his Service for y^e Town, being y^e Same as was formerly agreed wth Sam^l Maxwell.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 22th of March. being present.

Mes^{rs} John Marion
Joseph Wadsworth
William Welstead
Cap^t Habijah Savage
Sam^l Greenwood
Cap^t John Charnock
John Baker

The Price of Wheat for Regulating y^e Assize of Bread now Stated by the Select men is Six Shill. p. Bushel.

Voted. That each of the Sel. men, & y^e Town Clerk Severally as they have opportunity are desired to Inspect Strangers who Shall Attempt to Obtrude themselves on this Town, And each of y^m are appointed & Impowered to warn any Such to depart out of this Town to y^e places where the belong.

[171.] At a Meeting of the Select men the 28th of March, 1715.

Whereas James and Richard Manson two Children of James Manson of Boston one of them Ab^t Seven & the other Ab^t Nine years of age are by their friends placed out to Nurss or board wth John Blake of Dorchester.

Ordered. by the S^d Select men that notice be given to the Select men of Dorchester, that not withstanding the S^d Childrens being So placed out to Continue their abode in their Town untill each of them arive to the age of fourteen years, yet the S^d Children & each of them untill they arive to the afore S^d age of fourteen years, Shall be accounted to belong to the Town of Boston, and as Such Shall be received into the S^d Town againe by the S^d. Sel. men and their Successors in the Same place & office.

Voted. That John Tuckerman is appointed to be the Cow keeper for this Town, for the Summer next ensuing.

And he the S^d Cow keeper is to procure Sufficent Assitance, So as due care be taken in Looking after & Keeping the Cows comitted to his Charge, and he is to take care ab^t watering the Bulls belonging to the Heard, and to put them up by night, in Such place or places as the Select men Shall appoint. And as a Reward for the aforesaid Service he the S^d Cow keeper is impowered to demand and receive of the owner of each of the S^d Cows the Sume of two Shillings p. head for each cow.

John Tuckerman is likewise Appointed & impowered to Inspect and Prosecute all Such persons as Shall Transgress y^e Town order or By-Law, relateing to any Horse, Cattell, or Sheep found going at Large on y^e comon, or on y^e Streets or H. wayes in this Town for y^e year ensuing, & if need be to impound any Such Horse or Cattell So found going at Large, contrary to S^d ord^r.

[172.] At a Meeting of the Select men, April y^e 5th.

Whereas. Constable John Lothrop (who continues dangerously Ill) hath desired Consta James Scolley to Collect the remaineing part of the Rates comitted to him w^{ch} are yet out Standing.

Voted. That the Select men (agreeable to the Town vote) do

approve thereof. And do advise and direct the S^d Constable Scolley to be Speedy in perfecting the S^d Collections & paying in the Same to the respective Treasurers.

Sarah an Indian Woman belonging to Roxbury who came from thence into this Town (as She Sayes) Some time in May last, Said to be married to a Molatta man in this Town, was by order of y^e Sel. men on y^e 4th cur^t warned to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, April y^e 19th.

In aswere to the motion & request of Joseph Prout, Liberty is granted to him to digg about afoot into y^e High way at the uper end of Wood Lane for the carrying up the Skirt of his wall of a well or Cestern w^{ch} he is about to make in his Land next adjoyning thereto, provided he forth with make good that part of the H. way where he Shall So digg, and not to Streighten or Lessen the S^d Lane in its breadth.

Liberty is granted to James How to digg open the High way in Prince Street for y^e Laying his Celler draine into the comon Shore there, Provided he lay the Same wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, And that he forth with make good that part of the S^d High way where he Shall So digg.

William Robinson Cabbinet maker being present Sayes he came over from London into this Town wth Cap^t Beard in Septemb^r Last & br^t his wife wth him.

The Sel. men do now warn him to depart.

[173.] Mesu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Cap^t Habijah Savage, Cap^t Juⁿ Charnock, M^r Sam^l Greenwood, & M^r John Baker or either of them are desired and Impowered to Prosecute the Several Ship wrights who have Transgressed the Town order by incumbering the High way wth Laying of Timb^r there.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 25th of April.

Ordered that warrants be Isued forth to the constables to warn the Inhabit^{ts} to Meet on Tuesday the 17th of May next to Chuse Representitives to Serve at y^e next Gen^l Court according to Precept.

And also to choose two Constables in y^e room of Mesu^{rs} Ezeziel Cravath, who being chosen to that Office is Since deceaced & M^r W^m Lowder who is dicharged by y^e Justices in Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace, And to Advice, agree and conclude Ab^t any other matters or things w^{ch} may be thought beneficial to this Town.

Ordered That Printed Tickets be prepared & given out as is usual, & that the bells be rung.

Mesu^{rs} Welsteed, Charnock & Baker are desired to request Dr. Mather Sen^r to be present at y^e Opening of y^e S^d Meeting.

April 25th. At a meeting of His Maj^{ties} Justices within the Town of Boston. Being present Elisha Hutchinson Esq^r, Pen Townsend Esq^r, Jeremiah Dummer Esq^r, Edward Bromfield Esq^r, Addington Davenport Esq^r, Sam^l. Lynd Esq^r, & Sam^l Checkley Esq^r. Together wth the Select men of the S^d Town.

Voted. That M^r Daniel Oliver be the Master, and the rest of the present overseers of the Poor, be the Wardens of the Work house in Boston for this present year.

[174.] April 26th. Mesu^{rs} William Welsted, Cap^t Habijah Savage, Sam^l Greenwood, & John Baker Sel. men. Have Granted liberty to M^r Jonathan Wardell, to break up the High way at the Entrance of Cambridge & Sudbury Streets for the Laying his Cellar draine there, Provided he lay the Same wth Brick or Stone as the Law directs, and that he fill up againe On halfe of the breadth of the Street before he Opens the Other, and that he do forth with make good that part of the S^d way where he Shall So digg.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, April 30th.

Voted. That Mesu^{rs} William Welsted & Cap^t Habijah Savage be desired (by the best means they can) to procure from the Westward, two thousand bushels of Indian Corn for the use of this Town, at the cheapist rates they can not exceeding two Shillings & Six pence there.

At a meeting of the Select men, May 3^d.

Ordered. that Sarah Lewis of Cambridge, who came from thence y^e 12th of April Last be warned to depart this Town & was warned y^e 6th of May.

William Cutlove a Distillar who arrived here the Last week from London.

Ordered. that he be warned to depart in as much as more of that Employ^{mt} is not needfull in this Town. Read to him y^e 10th of may in presence of y^e Sel. men.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 10th of May.

Liberty is granted to Thom^s Townsend to digg open y^e H. way in Charter Street & N^o Street to Lay his Cellar draine in to y^e comon Shore there, he laying y^e Same wth Brick or Stone & forth wth make good y^e way where he diggs.

[175.] Ordered. That it be here Recorded the Sebasten Hodges who came Lately from Barbados w^t Cap^t Huntington was on y^e 3^d Cur^t by order of y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town within 14 dayes ensuing, or unless in the Intrim he give in Security to y^e Acceptance of y^e Sel. men.

And that Hugh Stone belonging to Andover who wth his wife and two Children came into this Town y^e 26th of April Last was like wise on the 4th of May cur^t warned to depart wth his family.

And the Benj^a Fevor year who belongs to Salem and hath been in this Town at times for ab^t Seven moneth past, was like wise on y^e 6th of May cur^t, warned to depart.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, the 16th of May.

Liberty is granted to Major Thomas Fitch to make a Toomb for his family in the Old burying place on y^e Easterly Side Next to Doct^r Cooks Land, & next adjoyning to y^e Toomb of Isaack Addington Esq^r. Deceased.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 23th of May.

Whereas Some difference hath Arisen between Major Thomas Fitch and M^r Hopesstill Foster relateing to the line betwixt their Lands lying betwixt King Street and Corn Market in Boston, where the S^d Major Fitch is now ab^t to Erect a Brick building, and they haveing now desired the S^d Sel. men to appoint meet persons to State the S^d line betwixt their S^d Lands.

Where fore the S^d Select men Pursuant to the direction in the Law, have Nominated and appointed Mesu^{rs} Isaiah Tay, Richard Draper, Thomas Cushing, Coll^o Stephen Minot, & Ezekiel Lewis attend that Service, and they are desired to make return unto y^e S^d Sel. men of their doings therein.

[176.] At a meeting of the Sel. men the 30th of May.

Voted. That the T. Clerk give a Copie of y^e Town vote at their Last meeting ab^t limiting the quantity of Gun Powder, to be kept in y^e Houses of Such as Sell y^e Same by Retayle, unto the Representatives of this Town, desireing them to move in that behalfe.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 7th of June.

Hannah Bartlet & Mary Bartlet, Single women belonging to Newbery being present Say the belong to Newbery & came from thence into this Town ab^t a week past, desire to Sojourn here for a moneth or two. The Sel. men do now warn them to depart hence to the Town where they belong.

Voted. That Notice be given to y^e Sel. men of Pembroke, That whereas William Ridgell jun^r wth his wife & Child are ab^t to remove to Pembroke the Sel. men of Boston for themselves & their Successors do acknowledge them as Inhabit^{ts} of Boston and will receive them as Such at any time within five years next ensuing.

Orderd. That Warr^{ts} be given out for a Town meeting on y^e 13th of June cur^t at nine of the Clock in the forenoon to Consider Ab^t paveing at y^e South end of the Town & the Enlargem^t of y^e School House in Queen Street, & to Raise money for that Charge & for purcaceing two water Engines w^{ch} are Sent for and to consult & agree ab^t any other matters w^{ch} may be tho^t beneficial.

Ordered. That returns be made to the Clerk of y^e Q^r. Sessions y^e persons warned to depart.

[177.] June 14th. Thomas Ragget who wth his wife & 4 children came into this Town from G^t. Brittain wth Cap^t Porter ab^t ten dayes Since. And Sam^l French wth his wife and two Children came in the Same vessell at y^e Same time, both of y^m Joyners were on the 11th of June cur^t by order of y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town. & now have time given them untill y^e Last of July next.

James Perry of Scituate who came thence into this Town ab^t 12 days Since, was ordered on y^e ninth cur^t to depart.

The Sel. men do advise ye T. Treasur^r to Suspend his Suit Ag^t

Sam^{ll} Millar, Consta. Coney & Consta. Pemberton untill Oct^r Court.

Rich^d Heden being present Sayes he belongs to G^t Brittain & came into this Town in Octo^r Last, is now warned to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 21st of June.

Liberty is granted to M^r Thomas Walker to make a Tomb in the Old burying place, at the Easterly Side there of between the Tombs of Major Thom^s Fitch & M^r Jon^a Wald^o.

Humphry Scarlet Butcher being present Sayes he came from Engl^d wth Cap^t Atwood & Arived into this Town the 29th of April Last he haveing Lodged Edw^d Stevens^s ever Since y^e 9th of May last, his now warned to depart out of this Town.

M^r James Sherman beloning to Salem who came from thence into This town ab^t two moneths Since was on the 18th of May Last by order of y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

[178.] June 27th. Whereas it is thought convenient to Lodg one of the Water Engines at the South end of the Town, and Sam^{ll} Sewal Esq^r haveing Signified his Consent that the Town may have the liberty of a peice of Land of his abutting on Sum^r Street to Sett a Shead on to House the Same untill he or his Shall See cause other wise to improve the S^d Land.

The Sel. men do agree that a Shead be there Erected for the houseing the Dock Engine there.

Voted. That Cap^t Timothy Clark, Mesu^rs John Marion, Joshua Winsor, Gyles Fyfield, John Oliver, John Nicholls & Samuel Plummer be further continued as Viewers and Sealers of cord wood for y^e year ensuing.

At a meeting of the Select men, July 5th.

John Lamsons Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as An Innholder at a Tenem^t he hires of Coll^o Paige at Rumny Marsh is allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Mathew Jones, Sarah Tomlin, John Hobbs, Mary Ireland, & Nathaniel Emons, their Respective Petitions to Sell Strong drinck as Retaylers w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Henry Bridgham & Richard Hancock their respective Petitions to Sell Strong drink as Innholders w^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

At meeting of y^e Sel. men, July y^e 6th

Benj^a Dyer^s Petition that his Lycence ay be renewed to Sell drink as a Retayle at his House to w^{ch} he is removed next to his Father Audlings House in Newbery Street allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Thom^s Savage is allowed to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at his House Next y^e Line of Deffence.

[179.] Daniel Allen his Petition for the Renewall of his Lycence to Sell Strong drink as an Inhold^r at the House unto w^{ch} he is now removed, be a House he hires of Cap^t Belcher neer unto the House where he formerly dwelt, Allowed by the Sel. men.

Salmagrace Claxton, Thomas Jones, Katherine Everton, Henry Dickison, James Addison, Charles Man, John Sunderline, Mary Evans, John Jarvis, John Simkins, Benjamin Peck, Rich^d White, John Ranger, George Allen & Lately Gee, their Respective Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as Retaylers are disallowed by y^e Sel. m̄.

Edward Durant, John Smalpeice, James Mountier, Eliz^a Clark, Thomas Loyd, John Wass, Thom^s Potts & Rowland Dikey, their respective Petitions for Lycence to sell strong drink as Inholders w^r disallowe^d by y^e Sel. m̄.

Henry Rolts Petition for Lycence to keep a Comon victualling House is disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Andrew Minot Sayler who wth his wife and two children came into this Town from Engl^d ab^t a m^o Since was by order of y^e Sel. me, Warned one 15th of June last to dpart wth his family out of this Town.

Michael Paccanet Seaman who wth his wife, & a dau^r who hath Lost her eye Sight, came from North Carolina into this Town ab^t a moneth Since, Was by order of the Sel. men Warned on y^e 16th of June Last to depart wth his family out of this Town.

John Wentworth of Puncapaug in Dorchester who Sayes he came lately from thence into this Town was this day warned to depart.

[180.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, July 12th.

Liberty is granted to Edw^d Loyd Esq^r, Mesu^{rs} Jonathan Waldo, John Dolbear & Ambrose Vincint, to digg open the High from the uper end of Wings Lane downwards as far as the Town Dock for the Laying a draine or Comon Shoar there for the draining the Cellars of that Neighbourhood, Provided they attend the directions of the Law in Laying the Same, and also that they forthwth make good that part of the High way where they Shall So dig.

Pelatia Whitmore of Kittery who Sayes he came from thence into this Town ab^t Six moneth Since, wth his wife and three Children was on the 23th of June Last by order of the Select men warned to depart out of this Town.

Elizabeth Cravath for the Renewall of her husband Ezek^l Cravath^s Lycence to her, to Sell Strong drink as a Retayler at her house nigh Olivers Dock is approved by y^e Sel. men.

Ruth Everton for the Renewall of her Late husband William Evertons Lycence to her to Sell Str^{ng} Drink as a Retayler at Her House Nigh y^e Mill Bridge Approved by y^e Sel m̄.

A list of persons warned by y^e Sel. men to depart out of this Town Since y^e 17th Aug 1714 given into y^e Clerk of Q^r Sessions on the 16th of July 1715.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men y^e 19th of July.

Benj^a Johns^s Petition to Sel drink as an Inholder disallow^d by y^e Sel. men.

Eliz^a Kelley, John Simkins, Joseph Bramhall, their Petitions to Sell as Retaylers disallowed.

[181.] At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 25th of July.

The Respective petitions of John Hobbs, Sarah Tomlin, John Jarvis, Susanna Grey, Thomas Jones, & Salmagrace Claxton, to Sell drink as Retaylers w^r Severally disallowed.

Henry Wright^s Petition to Sell drink as an Inholder disallowed.

William Patten^s Petition, that Richard Pullens Lycence to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at y^e Green Dragon may be renewed to him, approved.

The Justices of the Peace, and Sel. men of the Town of Boston being now assembled, being present.

Coll^o Pen Townsend Esq^r, Jeremiah Dummer Esq^r, Thomas Palmer Esq, Paul Dudley Esq, Sam^l Lynd Esq, & Coll^o. Sam^l Checkley Esq^r, Justices of the Peace.

Together wth Mesu^{rs} John Marion, Joseph Wadsworth, Will^m Welsted, Cap^t. Habijah Savage, Sam^l Greenwood, John Charnock, & John Baker. Sel. men.

Voted. That a ward on the Neck be revived, in like manner as was agreed by y^e Justices & Select men the 4th of August 1712, to begin the 6th of August next and to continue for the Space of eight weeks next following.

Agreed. That the Members of Councell, Justices of the Peace & Sel. men of this Town, by Turns do walk by night to Inspect the Orders of y^e Town for the Space of Eight weeks ensuing.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 2^d of August.

Liberty is granted to Sam^l Adams to digg open the H. way in Cross Street for y^e Laying his Cellar draine into the comon Shore there, Provided he lay the Same wth brick or Stone, and that he forth with make good that part of the S^d way where he Shall So digg.

[182.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 5th of August.

John Minzes his Petition for Lycence to keep a coffee house or Victualling House disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

George Allen^s Petition for Lycence to Sell drink as a Retayler or Inhold^r disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

John Jarvice, Cap^t John Sunderland, John Simkins, Salmagrace Claxton, their respective Petitions to Sell Strong drink as Retaylers disallowed by y^e Sel. men.

Henry Wright & John Wass their respective Petitions for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as Retaylers disallowed.

Where as on the 6th of July Last the Sel. men did object ag^t the Renewall of Lycences to Thom^s Phillips Inhold^r, Thom^s Phillips Retayler, Mary Willard, Mary Mould Retayler & John Wass, retayler, James Sims th Victualler. The S^d Sel. men have now reconsidered thereof and do withdraw their S^d Objections.

Several persons named in the List Transmitted to y^e Sel. men by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Suffolke as Lycenced in the year 1714 viz^t.

Thomas Loyd as a Comon Victualler, Sarah Cross as a Retayler.

The S^d Select men do hereby oject to the renewall of their

respective Lycences, Esteeming them as persons unfit to hold and Exercis Such employments, by reason of their not Keeping good Rule & order in their houses.

Mary Morley Widd^e formerly Mary Mansfield Lycence^d y^e Last year to Sell as an Inhold^r at Pools Wharfe her Petition that her S^d Lycence may be renewed to her by the Name of Morley. Allowed by y^e Sel. men.

Monk her Petition that y^e Lycence granted y^e Last year to her daught^r Richardson who is Since marr^d to Sell drink as a Retayler in y^e house formerly Woodmansies, may be renewed to her, Allowed by y^e Sel. men.

[183.] Henry Bridghams Petition for Lycence to Sell Coffee beer Ale and Cyder at a Tenement^t Nigh the Town House next to M^r Gerrishes now in building, w^{ch} he is ab^t to Hire of Cap^t Nathⁿ Oliver. Allowed by y^e Sel. men.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 9th of August.

Peirsie Tekel is appointed and Impouered to Inspect and Prosecute all Such persons as Shall Transgress y^e Town order or By-Law, Relateing to any Horse Dry Cattell or Sheep, found going at Large in the Common, or on the Streets or High wayes in this Town, for the Remayning part of this Present year, and if need be to Impound any Such Horse dry Cattell or Sheep So found going at Large as afore S^d.

Liberty is granted to M^r Adina Bulfinch to digg open the High way in Marsh Lane & in Marshells Lane for the repairing his Conduit pipes w^{ch} w^r formerly Layd from the Conduit nigh the Mill Bridg to y^e S^d Bulfinch^s dwelling House Provided that he forthwth repaire and make good Such part of the S^d High way where he Shal So digg.

Pursuant to the directions in the Law Relating to Free Negros.

The S^d Select men do now order the Free Negros, Malattos &c. of this Town, here after named and each of them dilligently to attend and worke at cleaning or repairing the High wayes, and other Services of this Town at Such time and places as the Select men or Such person or persons, whom they Shall therto appoint. Shall order and direct, for the Space of So many dayes as is hereafter Sett down against each of their names as an [184.] equivalent to Trainings, Watchings &c. viz^t.

	days.
Robin Rogo, Alias Keats	6
Adam Saffin	1
Mingo Proctor	4
Coffee Hutchinson	1
Papau Dik	6
Grandy Eliot	6
Peter Quaquo	3
Phillip Hutchinson	5
Dick Dudley	4
Tom Rumny marsh	4
Samson Negro	1
Exeter Foxcroft	6

	dayes
Ned Hubbert	3
Mingo Quinsey	5
Mingo Walker	4
Joseph Jalla	6
Ephraim Boyser	5
Boston Waite	6
Great John	6
Sabastin Levensworth	4
Dick Patience	6
Mingo Winthrop	6
Tom Cowel	6
Toney at Gee ^s	3
Jo. Black Nann ^s husb ^d	5

At a meeting of the Select men y^e 16th of August.

Pursuant to the Town vote the 25th of March Last impowering the Select men to purchase & Lay in a Stock of graine, and y^e Town Votes the 13th of June for applying the Appropriated Bills So much as is needfull for the purchase of Corn or other Provisions.

Voted. That the Town Treasu^r do pay unto M^r W^m Welsteed & Cap^t Habijah Savage out of y^e Appropriated Bills, So much as they Shall have occasion to draw out for the purchacing of Graine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Aug. 18th. Messu^{rs} Joseph Wadsworth, Habijah Savage, Samuel Greenwood & Jn^o Baker Sel. m. have granted liberty to M^r Thom^s Cushing to digg open the H. way in Water Street, for the Repairin y^e water pipes there Provided he make good y^t part of y^e S^d Way where he Shall So digg.

[185.] At a meeting of the Selet men the 23th. of August.

The Sel. men haveing heard and Considered the Petition of Thomas Loyd who had Lycence in the yeare 1714 to Keep a Co^mon Victualling House.

Praying the Sel. men to withdraw the objection by them given in to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the Peace y^e 5th of August against the renewall of his Said Lycence.

Voted. that the S^d Select men do withdraw their S^d Objection, And do consent that his S^d Lycence may be Renewed.

The Price of Wheat for Regulating the Assize of Bread is five Shillings and Six pence.

Thomas Jent is admitt a Watch man & the North in the Room of Joseph Heath, & Rob^t Downing in the Room of Vincint Williams & at y^e South William Ridgell in the Room of Nath^l Pulman deceased.

Pursuant to a Vote of the Sel. men the 7th of Sept^r Last.

Voted. that it be left wth Cap^t Joseph Wadsworth & Cap^t Tim^o Clark to Set men at worke to prolong the pavem^t Nigh the line of Deffence So as to make the two pavem^{ts} thereto joyn, and also to carry on a pavem^t on the South^{ly} Side of the gate So as they Shall think Necessary.

Upon the Motion and Request of M^r Benj^a Walker.

Voted. That Liberty is granted to him the S^d Benj^a Walker to Sink a Well on the South Side of Queen Street next adjoining to his Row of Shops or housing there and to place a Pump in y^e Same to Stand as Nigh the S^d buildings as may be, the w^{ch} Pump is to lye open for y^e use of the Inhabitants there, Provided he at all times Secure and make good the High way next adjoining to and ab^t the S^d Well.

[186.] At a meeting of the Select men, y^e 6th of Sept^r.

Ordered. That the Town Watch men whereof M^r Exercice Conant is at present the Overseer do each morning for the Space of Six moneth ensuing, give Seasonable notice to James Williams Bell ringer, to Ring the Bell at five of the clock, in as much as at present there is no Town clock, Where by otherwise he might have notice. And the S^d. Over seer is directed to give order y^t y^e Same be attended.

Whereas there are three of y^e Gent^m who w^r by y^e Town chosen to Serve as Scavengers for this year who were not in that office when the Others were assigned to their respective Wards.

The S^d Select men do now recommend to their care as followeth viz^t.

M^r Fortune Ruddock for Broughtons Ward

M^r William Down for Mill Bridge Ward

M^r Sam^l Plummer for Newbery Ward.

At a meeting of the Select men 13th of Sept^r.

Voted. That y^e T. Clerk do Issue forth War^{ts} for warning a Town Meeting on Tuesday y^e 20th Cur^t at 2 of y^e clock in y^e after noon ab^t granting a peice of Land for y^e Erecting a New Meeting House on, ab^t Selling thier peice of Land formerly John Mathews^s, ab^t Letting a Strip of Land Nigh Cap^t Southiaks, ab^t Abateing Some Rates in Cap^t Clarks Lists in 1712 & 13 w^{ch} he Sayes are yet out Standing & can not be gotten in, and ab^t any other business w^{ch} Shall be thought for y^e benefit of y^e Town.

[187.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 26th of Sept^r.

Ordered. That application be made to the Court of Gen^l Sessions of the peace, holden for y^e County of Suffolke at their first Sitting in Octob^r next. Signifieing that this Town is in the practice of upholding a Select watch, as was agreed upon by the members of Councel, Justices and Sel. men of this Town the 29th. of April in y^e year 1714. And that the Inhabit^{ts} at their meeting in Marsh Last did Grant the Sume of Two hundred & fifty pounds to be raised by a Tax for the Support of the S^d Watch for one year from thence next ensuing.

Praying the S^d Court to direct and order a Rule for apportioning and Leveying y^e Same as the Law directs, praying also that in Stating thereof, the Assessors may be left in a capacity of easing the poorer Sort of persons who according to y^e former rules espeshally y^t of the Last year) w^r Obligated to pay but a little less then those of y^e most plentyfull Estates.

Ordered. to be here Recorded, That on the 26th. of July Last. That Elias Brigden belonging to Charlestown who had then wth his wife come Lately into this Town.

And Also Sam^{ll} Cutler of y^e Same who had then come lately into this Town.

were both by y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

[188.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 4th. of Octobr.

George Maulle who Lately came from Engl^d wth Cap^t Bond, and Now in the Service & Employ^{mt} of M^r David Stoddard as a Gardener at Nodles Island.

The Select men do Allow him y^e S^d Maulle to Reside & Inhabit in this Town, in case y^e S^d M^r Stoddard do become obliged in One hundred pounds to Indemnify y^e Town from his being a Charge.

Walter Brown a Barber being present Sayes he came Lately from London & Arived in this Town Ab^t Seven weeks Since.

He is now by y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, the 5th of Ocober.

The Sel. men pursuant to the grant of y^e Town have Now Staked out y^e Land on Church Green for the Setting a New Metting House on viz^t.

The westerly Side thereof to Stand thirty feet dist^t from the land formerly belonging to William King and to run parralel there unto.

The North East corner of the S^d building to Stand thirty eight foot & nine Inches dstat^t Southerly from William Ing^s Brick House.

And the South east corner thereof to Stand thirty five foot & a halfe dist^t. from the North west corner of Benj^t. Johns^s House.

Voted. That M^r John Smith be desired to reaire the Pump in Dock Square.

[189.] At a meeting of the Sel. men, the 6th. of October.

Elisha Odling jun^r his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at a House hires of M^r John Langdon, being the Salutation House Nigh Mary^s Point. Allowed by the Sel. men & to be recomnded to the Sessions as Sutably qualified.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 11th of Octobr.

Thomas Perks Late of London is admitted to dwell here and Also John Shippee & in case M^r Tho. Selby & Tho. Phillip be bound in 100^{li} bond for each of them.

Elias Brigden of Charlestown is admitted in Case M^{rs} Mary Hough & M^{rs} Abigall Jarvis be bound in 100^{li}. as Suretyes.

Voted. That M^r Zach^{ry} Triscot be & hereby is Appointed & impowered to prosecute all Such persons who Shall Transgress the Orders or By Laws of this Town Relating to Erregular conveying Water from Houses, And that Ab^t keeping of Ladders.

Voted. That M^r Jonathan Farnum be appointed & Impowered to Oversee and Inform of any Breach of the Laws of this Province according to the Directions in the Law (For Reformation of

Manners). And also to Inspect and Inform of the Breach of any of the Penall orders or By-Laws of this Town.

At a meeting of the Sel. men the 18th of October.

The Price of Wheat now Stated by the S^d Sel. men for Regulat- ing the Assize of Bread is five Shill. p. Bushell.

[190.] Voted. That Notice be given by M^r John Flagg unto M^r Caleb Thomas or Such others who are in the occupation of the Wind mill on Fort-Hill y^t The Select men do require him or them forth with to Surrender and deliver to them the Possession of the Land and Houseing there, belonging to the Town of Boston and of Late improved for the accomodation of y^e S^d Wind mill, and untill the Same be So Surrendered the S^d Select men do Set the Rent therof at the Rate of four pounds p. annum.

Mary Brock being present Sayes She belongs to Scituate and came from thence into this Town ab^t five weeks past, and desires to continue in here ab^t a quarter of a year in order to Learn a Trade.

The S^d Select men do now give her warning to depart out of this Town to the place where She belongs.

Voted. That one of the New Water Engines be Lodged at Some convenient place at the North end of this Town.

And that Cap^t Charnock be desired to provide a House Sutable for the Same on the N^{orth} west Side of the Old N^o Meeting House.

At a meeting of the Sect men, the 25th of Octob^r.

Rich^d Lock Butcher being present Sayes he came Lately from Engl^d wth Cap^t Bond and Arived in this Town the 13th of June Last. The S^d Sel. men do now warn him to depart out of this Town.

Voted. That Thomas Gyles^e Lease for y^e Ferry be renewed for 3 year Longer, at y^e Same Rent he at his own Charg doing as ye Law directs ab^t Ferrys. See Nov^r 8.

[191.] Voted. That the Town Clerk in the name of the Select men to present a Complaint to Session ag^t Rivers Stanhope, for Setting up & Keeping School in the Town of Boston for the Teaching & Instructing of youth to dance etc. in time past without the allowance & Approbation of the Sel. men of the S^d Town.

And in like Manner to make Complaint ag^t Edward Enstone for Setting up & keepin a School for Teaching Mussick &c.

A lyst of persons warned by y^e Sel. men from the 26th. Octo^r to this day was given to y^e Clerk of the Peace the 31th cur^t.

Whereas Richard Honowel hath presented to y^e Sel. men an Acco^t of his disburstments in New making a Co^mon Shore of Stone at the request of Sundry persons of that Neighbourhood, of three hundred and fourteen feet in Length, extending from the Co^mon Shore or Maine draine in North Street, from thence through Charter Street as far up as to joyn the Cellar draine of Cap^t Thomas Chitney, Amounting in the whole to the Sume of £35. 7. 0^d.

With the Names of the Several persons who receive benefit by haveing their Cellars drained through the Same viz^t.

Thomas Townsend, Jane Chamberln, Joseph Snelling, Sam^l White, William Letherbee, Dea^c. John Barnerd, William Thomas, James Smith, Rob^t Sears, Rich^d Fyfield, John Pullen, Silvanus Vickers, Eliz^a Porter, Susanna Wilkings, Thom^s Chitney.

[192.] And the S^d Rich^d Honeywell haveing by his Petition desired the S^d Select men to Examine the S^d acco^t and to Judg and award that each of the aforementioned persons or the owners or occupiers of the respective Cellars, do pay unto your Petitioner, their respective proportions to the charge of the S^d Co^mon Shore in manner as the Law directs.

The S^d Sel. men have now considered y^e premises and do approve and Allow the S^d Rich^d Honeywells acco^t of his disburstments as afore said.

And do judg and award that the Severall persons afore mentioned, do pay unto y^e S^d Rich^d Honeywell as their proportions the respective Sumes as is hereafter Sett down ag^t each of their names viz.

Thomas Townsend	.	.	.	.	.	1.
Jane Chamberline	.	.	.	.	.	1. 5.
Joseph Snelling	.	.	.	.	.	1. 8.
Sam ^l White	.	.	.	.	.	1. 10.
William Letherby	.	.	.	.	.	1. 12.
Dea ^c . John Barnerd	.	.	.	.	.	1. 12.
William Thomas	.	.	.	.	.	1. 12.
James Smith	.	.	.	.	.	1. 13. 6.
Robert Sears	.	.	.	.	.	1. 19. 6.
Rich ^d Fyfield	.	.	.	.	.	3. 0. 0.
John Pullen	.	.	.	.	.	3. 15.
Silvanus Vicars	.	.	.	.	.	3. 15.
Eliz ^a Porter	.	.	.	.	.	3. 15.
Susanna Wilkins	.	.	.	.	.	3. 15.
Thomas Chitney	.	.	.	.	.	3. 15.

35. 7

[193.] At a meeting of the Select men, Octo^r 31.

Edward Watts his Petition for Lycence to Sell Strong drink as an Inholder at his House at Winesimet. Allowed by y^e Sel. men and accordingly reco^mended.

Mercy Abbot wife of John Abbot being present Sayes y^t her husband is gone to Enland ab^t an Estate befalln him there, and that She hath dwelt at Pembrook for a year & halfe Last past, and came from thence into this Town ab^t 14 days Since.

The Select men do now warn her to depart out of this Town to the place whereto She belongs.

Ordered. That M^r Jn^o Flagg do give notice to M^r ——— Emms Stone Cutter, that y^e Sel. m. do require him forth with to remove & carry away the Stones where with he hath Incumbr^d y^e II. way in Corn hill.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men the 8th of Nov^r.

Ordered. to be Recorded. That Benjamen Dalstone of G^t Brittain^e who Sayes he dwelt at Maryland ab^t a quarter of a year, and came from thence to Dorchester in N. E. the 17th of Sept^r Last, and from thence to Boston the 20th of Octob^r.

By order of the Sel. men he was on y^e 1st of Nov^r Cur^t warned to depart out of this Town.

The Sel. men haveing reconsidered their Vot y^e 25th Octo^r Last. Voted. That Thom^s Gyles^s Lease of y^e ferry at the Same rent as formerly be renewed for Seven years.

[194.] At a Meeting of the Sel. men, Nov^r. 15th.

Phillip Gardener, Perewig maker, Jorney man to D^r Nazaro, being present Sayes that he dwelt Last at New York & came from thence into this Town by Land ab^t nine weeks Since, is now by y^e Sel. mⁿ warned to depart out of this Town.

Benj^a Roumage Tayler being present Sayes he came from England into this Town wth Cap^t Thomas ab^t Six moneths Since, & y^t He Hires a Chamber of ——— Wilks in D^r Cooks Rents in Cornhill.

he is now by y^e Sel. men warned to depart from this Town.

At a meeting of the Select men, Nov^r 22th.

Ordered to be here Recorded viz^t.

That in the moneth of June Last past. The Sel. mⁿ being Enformed That Evan Davise (a Seman belonging to the Ship Mercury, Samuel Brisco Master) being brought in Sick and put on Shore here & Liable to become a charge to this Town. The S^d Select men did then order & requir the S^d Master, & Cap^t Gilbert Bant (unto whom the S^d Ship was consigned) they or either of them to take the care of the S^d Evan Davise and provide for him both Medicine & Subsistance and Save y^e S^d Town from that Charge as in Law and equity they are obliged.

On the 22th cur^t James Thompson of y^e Isl^d of Jamaca who Sayes he came thence into this Town in June Last past, and follow carying of books into y^e country to Sell was by order of y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

[195.] Liberty is granted to M^{rs} Mary Wilson to digg open the H. way in Lyn Street for the Laying her Cellar draine into the Co^mon Shore there, Provided She Lay the Same wth Brick or Stone to the Satisfacti^on of the Select men, and that She forth with make good Such part of y^e S^d H. way where She Shall So digg.

Dorothy Acland being present Sayes y^t She belongs to Dover in Piscatiqua, and that She came from thence into this Town in y^e m^o of Sept^r Last, and that She is entertained at y^e House of M^r William Randall Jappaner in Queen Street.

She is now by y^e Sel. men warned to depart out of this Town.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. men, the 3^d Dec^r.

Voted. That y^e Town Clerk Isue forth Warrants to Warn y^e Inhabit^s qulified to Assemble in a Town meeting y^e 7th. of Dec^r cur^t at nine of the clock in y^e fore noon, to chuse one Representative in y^e room of Coll^o. Winthrop. And also to Direct &

Impow^r meet persons to dispose of y^e Townes Graine at Such time as Shall be thought convenient.

and to consult & agree ab^t any other thing needfull for y^e Town. y^e bells to be Rung.

At a meeting of y^e Sel. m the 7th of Dec^r.

Voted. That according to y^e Town Vote war^t be Isued out for a Town Meeting the 12th curr^t. Then to know y^e Towns mind wheth^r they are for a Publick or Private Bank.

[196.] At a meeting of the Select men y^e 14th Dec^r.

Voted. That it be reco^mended to y^e Representatives of this Town to Endeavour to procure An Act to prevent Stage playes &c. w^{ch} may have a Tendancy to corrupt youth &c. and that y^e Town clerk give the Same in writing.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 26th Dec^r.

Ordered. That M^r William Griggs do Expose the Graine under his care to Sale, viz^t Indian Corn at Three Shill. Rey at four Shillings & Wheat at five Shillings p. bushel, on Mondayes, Wednesdayes & Frydayes, and that he imploy the Cryer to give Publick notice therof.

At a Meeting of the Select men y^e 24th of Jan^{ry}.

The S^d Select men do approve of M^r Cooksons negro man named Tobie to be Employed under him y^e S^d Cookson for y^e Sweeping of Chimnyes in this Town.

Mes^{rs} Richard Proctor & John Cookson being present together wth the Select men, have agreed that the S^d. M^r Cooksons care for the Sweeping of Chimnyes be limited to the Bounds of the four North Military Companies as they are now bounded.

Wheras M^r James Pecker hath presented to the Selt men an Acco^t of his disburstments in New makeing a comon Shore or draine of Stone of Ninety-five feet in Length, Extending from the Comon Shore in Prince Street, to the Enterance of the Said Peckers cellar draine in Salem Street, amounting [197.] in the whole to the Sume of £9. 10. 0. with the names of the Several persons who receive benefit by haveing their Cellars drained through the Same viz^t.

Thomas Barner Jun^r, James Pecker, Dorcas Peggee, Nath^l Henchman, Daniel Berry, Nath^l Aires, & John Ruck.

And the S^d James Pecker haveing by his Petition desired the S^d Select men to Examine the S^d Acco^t and to Judg and Award that each of the afore named persons do pay unto him the S^d James Pecker their respective proportions to the Charge of the S^d Co^mon Shore or main draine in manner and proportion as the Law directs.

The S^d Sel. men have now considered thereof & do approve & allow the S^d James Peckers acco^t as afore S^d.

And do judg that y^e Several persons do pay unto y^e S^d James Pecker as their proportions thereof the respective Sumes here after Sett down ag^t each of their names as followeth viz^t.

Thom ^s Barnerd jun ^r . 1/7 of 80 foot . . .	£ 1. 3. 0
Dorcas Peggee 1/6 of £ 8. 7. 0 . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
Nath ^l Henchman 1/6 of ditto . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
Daniel Berry 1/6 of ditto . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
Nath ^l Aires 1/6 of ditto . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
John Ruck 1/6 of ditto . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
James Pecker 1/6 of ditto . . .	£ 1. 7. 10
	£ 9. 10

At a meeting of y^e Sel. $\bar{m}$, Jan^{ry} 30th.

Ordered. That L. Cursus Mathamaticus be del^d to M^r Miles it appearing y^t y^e S^d booke belongs to y^e Church Library.

A List of persons warned by y^e Sel. men Since y^e 26th Octo^r. Last is given into y^e Clerk of y^e Peace.

M^r Benj^a Bronsdons Petition to build wth Timb^r disallowed.

[198.] At a meeting of his Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace, within the Town of Boston. And the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor for the S^d Town y^e 1st of Feb^{ry}.

Voted. That there be a division made of this Town into eight distinct Wards, in order to their inspecting each respective Ward.

Voted. That it be left wth the Select men to make Such division Sutable to that occasion.

Voted an Adjournment of this Meeting to Wednesday the 8th of Feb^{ry} next at five of the Clock in the afternoon.

At a meeting of the Sel. men, y^e 7th of Feb^r.

Whereas the Select men did on the 7th of Sept^r Anno 14, Lett unto William Custin, & James Gelchrist a Celler under N^o Easterly corner of the Town-House at Nine pounds p. annum to be pd. Quarterly and the S^d Custin & Gelchrist haveing signif their agreem^t to Part. The Sel. men do agree that the S^d James Gilcrst be continued as Tennant there he paying the rent now behind as what Shall become due for the future, and that the S^d William Custin be dismist.

The Select men have now Lett to M^r John Greenough that the Townes wharfe lately built at the North end of North Street, and the S^d Greeno agrees to pay as the rent thereof five pounds p. annum, comēceing the Rent from the first day of Nov^r Last.

[199.] At a meeting of His Maj^{ties} Justices of y^e Peace within the Town of Boston. and the Select men and Overseers of the Poor of the Said Town the 8th day of February.

Pursuant to their Resolve at y^e Last meeting on the first day of Feb^{ry} cur^t. The Select men haveing Projected a distribution of this Town into distinct wards, the w^{ch} being now read, is as followeth viz^t.

North-ward

- N^o 1. Bounded Northerly by Charles River, and South by the North Sides of Fleet-Street & Bennet Street.

2. Fleet-ward

Bounded Northerly by the South Side of Fleet Street and Bennet-Street, and Southerly by Wood & Beer Lanes.

3. Bridge-ward

Bounded Northerly by Wood & Beer Lanes and Southerly by the Mill Creek.

4. Creek-Ward.

Bounded Northerly by the Mil-Creek, and Sotherly by the North Side of Wings Lane, from the uper end there of, the North Side of Hanover Street to the Orange Tree, and the North East Side of Cambridge Street.

[200.] N^o 5. Kings-Ward

Bounded Northerly by the South Side of Wings-Lane from the uper end there of the South Side of Hannover Street, and the South westerly Side of Cambridge Street, and Southerly by y^e north Side of King & Queens Streets to the South ward of the writeing School House, M^r Cottons House the Southermost House.

6. Change-ward

Bounded Northerly by the South Sides of Kings and Queens Streets, and Southerly by the North Side of Milk-street, thence the West Side of Malbrough Street as far as Rawsons Lane, the North Side thereof, and the north Side of the Comon.

7. Pond-Ward

Bounded Northerly by the South Side of Milk Street, thence the East Side of Malbrough Street as far as Rawsons Lane, the South Side thereof, Southerly by the North Side of West & Pond Streets, blind Lane, and thence the North Side of Summer Street.

8. South-Ward

Bounded Northerly by the South Side of Summer Street as far down as Church Green, the South Side of Blind Lane, of Pond & West Streets And Southerly by the Townes Southern bounds.

Voted an agreement to the aforementioned Projection.

[201.] For the maintaining of Good Rule and order.

The S^d Justices, Sel. men and overseers of the Poor, have now agreed to vissit Such and So many, of the families withing the respective wards as they Shall think needfull, and to repeat their vissits at discrection, begining their first Vissit on Tuesday the 14th of Febr^y cur^t. viz^t.

In N^o 1. North-Ward

Adam Winthrop	} Esq ^r
Edw ^d Hutchinson	
M ^r John Baker Sel. m.	
Cap ^t Ed. Martyn O. P.	
James Smith Marin ^r Consta.	

- In N^o 2. Fleet-Ward
 John Clarke } Esq^{rs}
 Sam^{ll} Checkley }
 M^r Sam^{ll} Greenwood Sel. m.
 Cap^t. Tho^s Smith O. P.
 John Sunderland, Consta.
- In No 3. Bridge-Ward.
 Edw^d Loyd } Esq^{rs}
 William Harris }
 Cap^t Hab. Savage. Sel. m
 M^r James Gooch O. P.
 Consta Noah Chapney
- In No 4. Creek Ward
 Sam^{ll} Lynde } Esq^{rs}
 W^m Hutchinson }
 M^r Joseph Wadsworth Sel. m.
 Consta. John Dixwell
- In No 5. Kings-Ward
 Oliver Noyes } Esq^{rs}
 David Jefferyes }
 Anth^o Stoddard }
 M^r John Charnock Sel. m.
 M^r John Legg, O. P.
 Consta James Smith jun^r
- In No 6. Change-Ward
 Elisha Cook } Esq^{rs}
 Capt Sam^{ll} Keeling }
 Grove Hirst }
 Cap^t Edw^d Winslow
 M^r W^m Welsteed
 Consta James Scolley
- [202.] In No 7. Pond-Ward.
 Thom^s Palmer } Esq^{rs}
 Thom^s Newton }
 M^r Daniel Oliver O. P.
 Consta Zach^{ry} Thayer.
- In No 8. South-Ward
 Sam^{ll} Sewal } Esq^{rs}
 Pen Townsend }
 Edw^d Bromfeeld }
 M^r John Marion Sel. m
 Cap^t Tim^o Clark. O. P.
 Consta Caleb Edey.

At a meeting of the Sel men the 14th of Feb^{ry}.

Liberty is Granted to James Wright of Boston Barber to Jett his Shop windows at his House w^{ch} he hires of M^r Robinson in Ann Street, not exceeding twelve inches into the Street, and So to continue during the Townes pleasure.

At a meeting of the Sel. men y^e 21th Feb^r.

M^r John Sale haveing Occupied a Cellar under the Town House (Late in the Tenure of M^r John Ruck) from the 22th of May to y^e 7th of Octob^r Last past for w^{ch} he now agrees to pay into y^e Town Treasury £ 5. 5. 0.

The Sel. men do now Lett to M^r Jon^a Williams the afore S^d Cellar from the 7th of October Last at 14^{li} p. annum & y^e S^d Williams being present doth agree thereto.

Memorandum there is owing from M^r Jn^o Greenough. Rent of y^e Slip at North Street from 1st March 1711-12, to y^e 1st Nov^r. 1715 according to agreem^t entered the 29th. Nov^r 1708, is 2 year 9^{mo} at 30/

[203.] At a meeting of the Select men, the 27th. of Feb^r.

Ordered. That the Town Clerk do Issue for warr^{ts} for warning the Inhabit^{ts} to Assemble in a Publick Town Meeting at the Town-House on Monday the 12th of March next at nine of the clock in the fore noon, then and there to choose Select men and other Town Officers to Serve for the year Ensuing, & to Grant money to defray necessary charges, and to agree ab^t any other matter or thing w^{ch} Shall be thought needfull for the benefit of the Town. And that y^e R^d Dr. Cotton Mather be desired there to begin wth prayer at the Opening of S^d Meeting.

March 17th. Cap^t Habijah Savage, Mesu^r Will^m. Welsteed, John Charnock & John Baker being the Majority of the Sel. men of Boston have Granted to M^r. Jer Allen the Liberty of digging open the H. way from the S^d M^r Allens Cellar (now makeing) nigh M^r Colmans Meeting House from thence as far as Wings Lane for the Laying his cellar draine into the Comon Shore there, Provided he Lay y^e S^d draine wth brick or Stone as the Law directs, and also that he forth^{wth} make good Such part of the S^d H. way where he Shall So digg.

[End of the Second Book of Selectmens' Records. — w. h. w.]

INDEX.

INDEX OF PLACES AND SUBJECTS.

Abbreviations: *h.*, house; *l.*, land; *w.h.*, warehouse.

- Addison's lane, 17.
 Adkinson's, *alias* Long lane, 93.
 dock, 63.
 Almes or Workhouse, 77, 85, 109, 110, 118,
 184.
 fence and building,
 20, 27.
 pump, 25.
 (See also, *Work-*
 house.)
 Ammunition. (See *Powder.*)
 Andover, 227.
 Ann (Anne) street, 110, 125, 128, 160, 166, 167,
 171, 179, 182, 184, 211.
 repairs, 174.
 paving, 81, 190, 211.
 conduit, repairs, 143, 161,
 217.
 waste water, 175.
 projection into, 242.
 bridge over. (See
 Bridges.)
 Annapolis, 222.
 Annapolis Royal, 120, 121, 128, 217.
 Assembly or Court, General, 22, 31, 83, 90,
 103, 111, 206, 218.
 address to, 101, 149, 151,
 165, 180, 186, 194, 207,
 217, 228, 239.
 Attleborough, 120.
 Back street, 105.
 old water course in, 87.
 drain, 203.
 Bank, public or private, proposed, 239.
 Barbados, 38, 50, 227.
 Battery, North, repairs, 58.
 damage at, 94.
 land at, let, 98.
 wharf and dock at, 161.
 (See also *Merry's Point.*)
 South, 9, 26, 31, 98.
 watchman at, 99, 118, 148,
 183.
 (See also *Sconce.*)
 Battery alley, proposed widening, 175.
 Battree ward, 192.
 Beacon, the, 91.
 street, 82, 109, 140.
 Beer lane, 241.
 Bells, ringing of, 148, 174, 181, 194, 197, 216,
 234.
 tolling of, 29, 30, 129.
 Bendall's cove, 40.
 (See also *Dock.*)
 Bennet (Benet) street, 202, 208, 240, 241.
 sewer, 165, 215.
 Beverly, 221.
 Bilrica (*Billertica*?), 72.
 Bill of costs from Mrs. Whetcombe, 14.
 Bills allowed, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 57.
 records of drafts for, 27.
 Bills of credit, 10, 21.
 to promote raising of, 5.
 not to be taken, 31.
 loaned, 141.
 appropriated, 148.
 Births, record of, 3.
 deaths and marriages, records, 95.
 Black Horse lane (so called), 30.
 Blind lane, 241.
 Blue Hill lands. (See *Lands.*)
 Boston marsh. (See *Lands.*)
 Bounds. (See *Perambulations.*)
 Bowling green, 28.
 Brantree (Brantry), 13, 28, 30, 36, 37, 39, 43,
 47, 64, 78, 80, 84, 85,
 97, 101, 106, 123, 131,
 181.
 Brattle street, 153, 155, 156, 163.
 Bread, assize of. (See *Wheat.*)
 Brew house, 122, 220.
 Bricks, viewfers of, 160.
 moulds, sealing of, 164.
 Brick-kiln, dangerous, 95.
 and lime, liberty to burn, 17, 42.
 Bridgewater, 25, 166.
 Bridge, the county, near Malden, 209.
 on highway to Lyn, 28.
 at Rumney Marsh, 107.
 nigh Oliver's dock, 34, 87.
 by Oliver's brew house in Water
 street, 122.
 over creek in Mackrill lane, pre-
 sentment of, 94.
 to erect, 105; securing of, 110.
 over creek in Ann street, 110, 174,
 190, 211.
 dangerous, 124, 125; to be made
 fast, 128.
 repairs, 160; width, 167.
 draw, 39, 142; presentment, 155.
 mill, 47, 54, 110, 128, 130, 143, 160,
 164, 175, 180, 197, 230, 232; sub-
 scriptions for widening, 137.
 over Mill Creek, complaint, *vs.*, 40.
 at lower street, to make safe, 44.
 nigh Sam'll Wentworth's house,
 45; to be secured 65; new,
 width, 76, 77.
 swinging, 84.
 Ward (No. 3), 242.
 bounds, 241.
 Bristol, 57.
 Brook, next to Braintree, 73, 101.
 near Malden line, 209.
 Brooklyn (Brookline, formerly Muddy
 River), money to be paid to, 157.
 Broughton Ward, 192, 234.
 Buildings, wooden, permits to build.
 Joshua Hewes, jr., 3.
 Wm. Burroughs, 3.
 Capt. John Wing, 5.
 John Beard, 7.
 Eneas Salter, 8.
 Christopher Sanders, 20.
 Joshua Winsor, still-
 house, 20.
 William Brown, still-
 house, 24.
 Robert Gibbs, still-
 house, 27.
 timber, built contrary to law, 99,
 182.
 to prosecute for, 192.

- Buildings, timber, permits to build, record-book of, 3.
 William Griggs, 3.
 Richard Henchman, 3.
 Jonathan Loreing, 3.
 Steven Minot, 3.
 Robert Lash, 3, 4.
 Widow Mary Peirse, 4.
 David Robinson, 4.
 John Dasset, 4.
 Thomas Hechborn, 4.
 Thomas Phillips, 6.
 Benj. Emons, 6, 24.
 John Baker, 8.
 Joseph Ryall & John Coombs, 8.
 Nathaniel Baker, 9.
 James Barnes, 13, 18.
 Samuel Wentworth, 14.
 John Borland, 14.
 Thomas Adkins, 15.
 Joshua Gee, 15.
 Ezekiel Needham & Solo. Townsend, 15.
 Nathaniel Loreing, 16.
 William Hills, 17.
 Ichabod Williston & John Moore, 17.
 John Stevens, 19.
 Edward Gray, 20.
 Capt. Andrew Belcher, 21.
 Thomas Fitch, 23.
 James Smith, 23.
 William Clough, 24.
 James Barton, 24.
 Henry Bridgham, 25.
 Samuel Barrat, 25.
 Ephraim Willis, 27.
 disapproved, Benj. Gallop, 31.
 John Buchanan, 31.
 French Congregation, 43.
 Habijah Savage, 43.
 Samuel Green, 56.
 Zachariah Wire, 58, 59.
 Wm. Payn, 98.
 Thomas Thornton, 157.
 Henry Cole, 192.
 Benj. Bronsdon, 240.
 shops on site of late fire, 148.
 Bulls, town, 4, 20, 32, 33, 37, 43, 46, 65, 89, 161, 186, 203, 225.
 Burials, 29, 30, 126, 129.
 informer against violation of town orders, 16, 51.
 Burial places, the, 32, 63, 74, 82, 89, 91.
 grass lot, 184.
 shade trees to be planted, 157.
 Old or North, 132.
 tombs allowed in, 25, 39, 130, 148, 218, 227, 229.
 price for digging graves at, 3, 4.
 fence, 20, 42, 74, 111, 137, 160, 200.
 enlargement, 33, 153.
 grass lot, 74, 111.
 grave digger, 198.
 South, price for digging graves, 3, 4.
 to be improved for grazing, 33, 182, 203.
 tomb allowed, 160, 171.
 next the Common, 116, 121, 165.
 tomb allowed, 148.
 at the training field, 87.
 near the Almshouse, 27, 79.
 near the School, fence, 41.
 the old, north side Church of England, 114, 115.
 Butcher house, to be removed, 149.
 By-laws. (See *Orders, town.*)
- Cage, repairs, 26.
 new, to be built, 62.
 in Queen street, 193.
 Cambridge, 76, 129, 131, 137, 140, 150, 165, 167, 184, 185, 190, 227.
 lines, perambulation, 19, 22.
 street, 227, 241.
 width, 132, 133.
 Cannoneer, 30, 31.
 (See also *Lands.*)
 Cape Ann, 72.
 Carolina, 48.
 Causeway, the long, on the Neck. (See *Ways.*)
 Cautionary letters. (See *Letters.*)
 Ceader swamp at Brantree, 101.
 Cellar walls allowed partly in street, 84.
 Cemeteries. (See *Burial places.*)
 Centry hill, 72.
 street, 81.
 to lie open, 88.
 Change Ward (No. 6), 242.
 bounds, 241.
 Charles river, 240.
 Charlestown, 42, 46, 66, 67, 91, 115, 141, 184, 190, 217, 222, 223, 235.
 line, perambulation, 13, 21, 44, 69, 127, 199.
 ferry, 30.
 Charter street, 218.
 sewer or drain 121, 125, 159, 227; assessments, 236, 237.
 Chelmsford, 49.
 Chimneys, defective, 49, 52, 63, 97, 122, 150, 154, 156, 167, 172, 173.
 complaints *vs.*, 66, 174.
 fines collected for, 68, 86.
 sweepers, 84, 121, 140, 203, 239.
 (See also *Orders, town.*)
 Church. (See *Meeting house.*)
 green, 241.
 land for new meeting house staked out at, 235.
 square, 195.
 Circular line of shore, at foot of King street, 117, 135.
 Cisterns, at Governor's spring, 26.
 in way before John Balston's house, 26.
 lower end of King street, 111.
 at corner of Summer street, 180.
 at Long wharf, 188.
 (See also *Pumps, Wells.*)
 Clark, Thomas, legacy, 21.
 square, sewer, 214, 219, assessments, 220.
 Clerk of the Peace, 188, 212, 231, 236, 240.
 Clock, town house, repairs, 15.
 old Meeting-house, repairs and care of, 85, 95, 109.
 Common, 4, 5, 9, 12, 19, 20, 21, 32, 37, 43, 71, 72, 87, 105, 116, 121, 129, 148, 160, 161, 171, 186, 241.
 prevention of damage to, 4.
 windmill on, 36.
 shed allowed on, 165.
 house for field carriages, 157.
 encumbrances, 203.
 two acres near Roxbury gate to be fenced in, 46.
 horses, cattle, etc., at large on, to impound, 43, 106, 109, 131, 161, 164, 185, 203, 225, 232.
 Common street, 87, 158.
 shore, *i.e.*, sewer. (See *Drains.*)
 Companies, 72, 87.
 Campechy, bay of, 61.
 Concord, 187.
 Conduit, 41.
 by the dock, 33, 122.
 in street by Thomas Plat's shop, 65.
 in or near Ann street, 81, 143, 217.
 in Ann and other streets, 161, 232;
 waste water, 175.

Conduit, at or nigh the Mill bridge, 110, 143, 197.
in Union street, 190.
in Hanover street, 90, 161.
Connecticut (Connecticut), 61.
Constables, proceedings against, 206, 207.
Corners, Dummer's, 48.
Halloway's, 75.
Capt. Paxton's, 75.
Melynes, 87.
Gee's, 113.
Marshall's, 129.
Mrs. Hare's, 129.
Mrs. Gibbs', 151, 153, 155.
Dereing's, 151, 153, 155.
Greenliefe's, 209.
Cornhill, 75, 86, 113, 119, 121, 122, 123, 142, 156, 159, 160, 163, 181, 184, 200, 212, 223, 238.
incumbrances, 90, 97, 118, 207, 237;
removed, 101.
lines and breadth, 151, 153, 155, 156, 158, 171, 172.
projections into, 176, 200, 218.
common sewer, 205.
paving, 215.
Ward, 192.
Corn market, 130, 228.
incumbrances, 223.
Council, His Majesty's, 20, 23, 31, 71, 90, 171, 185, 186, 204, 206, 208, 212, 231, 234.
(See also *Governor*.)
County Tax, 28, 29, 49, 53, 57.
paid, 16.
(See also *Rates*.)
Court, 12, 78.
General. (See *Assembly*.)
Superior, 37.
of Common Pleas or Judicature, 182.
of General or Quarter Sessions, 6, 7, 9, 15, 17, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 46, 49, 50, 53, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 77, 79, 88, 94, 96, 100, 101, 105, 108, 112, 113, 114, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 129, 138, 141, 142, 143, 154, 161, 168, 169, 186, 187, 208, 221, 224, 226, 228, 230, 233, 234, 235, 236.
presentments to, 131.
Cove, the, at the Mills, 44, 176.
in Orange street, 223.
Cow-keepers, appointed, 3, 20, 32, 37, 43, 71, 89, 105, 130, 132, 161, 185, 186, 203, 225.
duties, 5, 21, 32, 37, 43, 71, 89, 105, 132, 161, 186, 203, 225.
allowance to, 12, 20, 71, 89, 105, 161, 185, 186, 203, 225.
Cow lane, 175.
Credit, Bills of. (See *Bills of Credit*.)
Creek, north westerly of Salt Pond, 80.
the broad, on the neck, 81.
in Mackrill lane, 105.
at Ann street, 110, 128, 160.
(See also *Bridges*.)
Creek Ward (No. 4), 242.
bounds, 241.
Crooked lane, widened, 158.
renamed, (*Wilson's lane*), 163.
Cross street, 75, 96, 140, 166, 189, 213.
repairs, 94; sewer, 231.
Crown, the, coffee-house on Long Wharf, 213.
Dams, at southerly end of Neck, between salt ponds and Stephen Minot's, 65.
of Capt. Lamb, 81. (See also *Mills*.)
Dancing School, public, complaint *vs.*, 221, 236.
and Musick School — disallowed, 222.

Deaths, Records. (See *Births*.)
Deer (Deere) island, to let 145; let 149, 150, 152.
buildings and fence, repairs, 149, 173.
barn, agreement to erect, 162, 164.
houses and fence at, to view, 164.
house, repairs, 174, 179.
fencing at, agreement, 177, 199.
Disease, infectious, prevention of, 61, 62.
(See also *Small-pox*.)
Disorders, prevention and orders, 55.
(See *Families*.)
Dock, the 14, 18, 27, 31, 32, 33, 98, 122, 136, 159, 161, 169, 175, 183, 199, 230.
removal of mud from, 172, 199.
services at, to pay for, 224.
formerly Bendall's, 103, 105, 106, 108, 118.
at Merry's Point, 63, 106 to be let, 81; let 81, 109, 176.
improvement or sale, 132.
Oliver's 34.
at lower end of King st., cistern in, 111.
at North Battery, 161.
Dockage, to collect, 78.
expenditure of, 85.
Dock Square, 122, 136, 149, 161, 163, 169, 170, 181, 185.
projection into, 153.
lines, 158.
common shore, 162.
pump, 235.
Dogs, at large, 92, 94.
Dorchester (Dorchister), 59, 67, 68, 77, 81, 84, 101, 150, 192, 225, 230, 238.
Dover (in Piscatiqua), 238.
Drain, in street near Nath'l Henschman, 106.
near house of Jona. Mountfort, 129.
(See also under the several streets.)
Drawbridge, (same as way from Bendall's Cove to Gallop's Point.)
street encroachments, 41.
(See also *Bridges*.)
Drunkard, to complain of, 61.
and common tipplers, to be posted, 126; posted, 126, 128, 132.
Elbow Alley, 198.
widened, 196.
Engine, water. (See *Fires*.)
England, 41, 54, 78, 99, 106, 118, 122, 208, 229, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238.
Europe, 101.
Exchange Tavern, 162, 215.
Execution *vs.* Stephen Crane, 37; settlement, 42.
Families, visitation of 55, 62, 67, 87, 99, 104, 125, 144, 177, 221, 241.
(See *Disorders*.)
Ferry. (See *Charlestown Ferry*.)
(*Winnisimmet*.)
Ferry way, 84, 113.
Field Carriages, provided and house for, 157.
Fires, late, at the Dock, 18, 23, 27.
unclaimed goods from, 81.
the late, 148, 153, 157.
unclaimed goods, custody of, 150.
houses blown up, compensation, 152, 153, 156.
in October and November, pails used at, 224.
powder for, 20, 57.
apparatus for extinguishment, 20, 27, 67, 82, 131, 155, 179, 186, 214, 215, 219.

- Fires, water engine, repairs, 25, 41.
 company organized, 29, 63, 154.
 service of, 86.
 to procure from England, 41.
 two new, equipments for, 56.
 house, location, 59.
 placed in charge of fire wards, 217.
 new, procured 219.
 two, payment for, 228.
 houses, locations, 229, 236.
- Fire wards, appointed, 155.
- Fish street, 96, 113, 146, 160, 175, 211, 214, 219.
 drain in, 190.
 paving in, 142, 183.
 widened, 224.
- Flats. (See *Lands*).
- Fleet street, 95, 159, 240, 241.
 common sewer in, 207.
 encroachment, 95.
 paving in, 96, 183.
- Fleet Ward (Ward 2), 242.
 bounds, 241.
- Fort Hill, 27.
 houses on, 3, 23, 105, 219.
 let 23, 91, 174.
 rooms in, let, 186, 193, 198, 205, 210.
 to be used as hospital, 145.
 land at, let for windmill, 174.
 land and houses at to be surrendered to town, 236.
- Fortifications, 61, 98.
 on the neck, 33, 80, 141, 143, 148, 170, 179, 183, 198, 229, 233.
 new, 76.
 at Merry's Point, old, 67.
 new, 67.
- French prisoners, restraint of, 42.
- French Protestants. (See *Meeting Houses*.)
- Funerals, tolling of bells for, 29, 30, 52.
- Gallop's point, 40.
- Gallows, at the Neck, 34.
- Garden court, 159.
- George Tavern, 65.
- Globes, town's, to be returned, 14.
- Governor, 29, 31, 42, 54, 55, 64, 89, 96, 141, 157, 188, 196.
 and Council, 34, 61, 90, 94, 106, 122, 143, 194, 217, 221.
 representatives desired to meet with, 89.
 (See also *Council*.)
- Governor's spring, cistern at, repairs, 26.
 pump at, 26.
- Grain, petition for law concerning measurement of, 15. (See also *Provisions*.)
- Granary, the, near the Common, 19.
 rent and services at, 224.
- Graves, fees for digging, 3, 4, 107.
 digger, at North Burial Ground, 198.
 (See *Burials*.)
- Great Brittain, 186, 222, 228, 229, 238.
- Green Dragon, the, 49, 66, 75, 212, 217, 231.
- Greenleaf Knoch, petition for judgment *vs.*, 124.
- Greenough's alley, claim to, 74.
- Guns, mounting of, 159. (See also *Field Carriages*.)
- Hanover (Hannover) street, 150, 171, 182, 241.
 paving, 90, 107, 113, 114, 115, 129, 144.
 conduit, 90, 161.
 width, 102, widened, 109, 126.
- Hanover (Hannover) street, shade trees, 176.
 sewer, 204.
- Hartford, 8.
- Haverill, Havrill (Haverhill), 41, 90.
- Hemp, to promote raising, 5.
- Hill, the 92.
 before Capt. Dyer's, 72.
 in Tremount street, 134, 135.
- Hingham, 70.
- Horse pond on the Neck, 224.
- Houses. (See *Lands*.)
- Hucksters, regulation of, 164, 193, 207.
- Hudson's Point, 84, 149.
- Hull street, fence on, 200.
- Impost office, 60, 182.
- Incorporation of town and its affairs, proposals for, 83; committee to meet 84.
- Indian corn. (See *Provisions*.)
- Inhabitants admitted, 1, 2, 8, 10, 25, 26, 78, 118, 139, 140.
 conditionally, 131, 208, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223, 235.
 admission of, proposed act, 120.
 new list to be taken 7; allowance for 10.
- Inmates warned out, 8, 9, 13, 16, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 68, 72, 76, 78, 80, 90, 91, 99, 100, 101, 107, 110, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 135, 140, 141, 154, 156, 165, 166, 169, 173, 177, 184, 186, 187, 190, 192, 197, 198, 205, 208, 215, 216, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238.
 proceedings against, 26, 29, 58, 59, 67, 68, 70, 78, 81, 84, 100, 101, 130, 134, 185, 186, 190, 209, 214.
 not to publish, 8.
 list filed, 228, 230, 236, 240.
 from abroad by vessels, to ascertain, 60.
 to appear before selectmen, 137.
 not admitted, proceedings against, 182.
 to find security, 214.
 by-law against strangers, to post, 220.
- Intemperance, immorality, profanity, etc., law, informer against breach of, 161.
- Ireland, 220.
- Jamaca (Jamaica), 107, 221.
 island of, 238.
- Jersie (Jersey), East, 7.
- Johnson galley (vessel), 99.
- Jurors, 58, 59.
- Jury, grand, 39, 31, 182.
- Justices of the Peace, 18, 20, 44, 50, 53, 59, 67, 68, 70, 71, 77, 78, 84, 98, 99, 104, 107, 113, 116, 125, 130, 134, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 158, 161, 162, 163, 169, 171, 172, 177, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 214, 221, 226, 231, 234, 240, 241.
- King street, 98, 100, 104, 105, 106, 141, 143, 149, 156, 157, 166, 189, 201, 206, 213, 228, 241.
 encroachments, 100, 123, 124, 150, 159.
 common sewer, 107, 110, 111, 117, accepted; 124.
 ornamental direction for (sign?), 125.

King street, line, 158; at town house, 163.
 extended and laid out to low
 water mark, 130.
 waste water at lower end, 134.
 flats belonging to, 135, 167,
 168.
 circular line at foot of, 117, 135,
 153, 188.
 agreement relative to,
 154.
 projections into, 173, 175, 200.
 pavement, 188.
 Kings Ward (No. 5), 242.
 bounds, 241.
 Kittery, 47, 230.
 Ladders, to enforce town order, 186.
 (See also *Fires*.)
 Lamb, sign of the, near Malden line, 209.
 Lamb's dam, in the Neck, 81.
 (See also *Dams*.)
 Lands, rents and dues, list to be made,
 182.
 town's, quit rent for, 6.
 lower end of Common, en-
 croached, 9.
 let to Henry Hill, 11.
 laid out to Benja. Emons, 4.
 & flats near Deacon Allen, let,
 10.
 formerly let to Richard Cook,
 dec'd, 32.
 in Cornhill, 86.
 in South street, 87.
 at North Battery, let, 93.
 at slip at Wood lane, 103.
 in Peirse's alley, 105.
 nigh the Mill bridge, en-
 croached, 130.
 nigh the town house, let,
 134.
 in Treamount street, 135.
 on Fort Hill, let, 174, to be
 surrendered to town, 236.
 formerly John Mathews, con-
 cerning letting of, 234.
 nigh Capt. Southiak's, con-
 cerning letting of, 234.
 at Merry's Point, let, 67.
 belonging to Burying place,
 bounds and let, 78, 79.
 near the Alms house, 109;
 encroached, 85.
 next the Watering place
 (Wheeler's pond), 78, 79,
 80.
 on the Neck, improvement,
 63; let, 67.
 to be sold, 133, 145.
 near Roxbury gate, let, 32,
 33, to stake out & fence in,
 46.
 beyond the salt pond (Neck),
 and bull pasture, let 65.
 for new meeting house
 (Church Green), 234; staked
 out 235.
 General Court's grant of 1000
 acres to free school, to pro-
 cure copy, 14; on north side
 Merimeck river, to ascertain
 location, 203.
 at Muddy River, 132, to be
 sold; 133; produce of, 150,
 157.
 Muddy River marsh, 65.
 Boston marsh, 80.
 Roxbury marsh, 81.
 flats, southerly end of town,
 38.
 by the Neck, 80.
 foot of King street, 130,
 135, 167, 168.
 grant of, 106.

Lands, town's, flats, foot of South street,
 160.
 before the town and
 plan of, settlement
 asked for, 151.
 at Blue Hills, Brantree (Mt.
 Wolliston), 28; to assert
 town's interest in 13; granted
 to town for schools and to
 the Cannoneer, 30, 31; to se-
 cure, 31; settlement of con-
 troversies, concerning, 36,
 37; improvement, 39; propo-
 sal to lease portion, 43; let,
 46, 47; to settle contests con-
 cerning, 64, 65.
 abatement of rent, 76; Scruf-
 fin's meadow, 78.
 improvement of, 80; disposi-
 tion, 84; to let, 85.
 lines and bounds, to run, 97,
 101.
 plan 101; to be sold, 123.
 money from, disposition,
 106.
 concerning sale, 106; sold,
 131.
 money received for, let, 135.
 proposed loan, 178; let, 181.
 investment of, 194, 214, 219.
 Towns (houses,) formerly John
 Mathews, to secure title to,
 7; let, 37.
 where Cheever dwelt, agree-
 ment to erect new, 11.
 formerly occupied by Mrs.
 Whetcomb, let, 15.
 possession taken 8; to vacate,
 32.
 formerly occupied by Ed-
 mund Ranger, 33, 36.
 near Mrs. Whetcomb, 58.
 in Beacon street, 109, 110, 123,
 140; occupied by Seth
 Smith, given up 81; let,
 82.
 occupied by Nath'l Williams,
 224.
 on Fort Hill, 3, 23, 91, 105,
 145, 174, 186, 193, 198, 205,
 210, 236.
 improvement of, 219.
 Lands or buildings. Owners —
 Adams, Samuel, h., 231.
 Addington, Mr., l., 158.
 Isaac, h., 35.
 Adkins, Thomas, h., 84.
 Adkinson, Mrs., l., 129.
 Alfords, Capt., l., 81.
 Allen, Deacon (dec'd), h., 10.
 Rev., James, bakeshop,
 19.
 Jeremiah, l., 133, h., 243,
 Jonathan, h., 150.
 Joseph, l., 42.
 Aires, Nathaniel, h., 240.
 Alden, John, h., 22.
 John, jr., h., 10.
 William, l., 132.
 Antram, Wm., h., 81, 93.
 Apthorp, Mr., h., 117.
 Armitage, Mrs., l., 133.
 Arnalt, Mrs. H., 137.
 Atwood, John, h., 136.
 Oliver, h., 113.
 Audlings, ——— h., 229.
 Baxter, Nicholas (formerly), l.,
 42.
 Battles, Thomas, l., 79.
 Bartles, Edward, h. and l., 85.
 Baley, Samuel, h., 68.
 Ballentine, Capt., h., 164.
 Ballentine, Col., h., 218.

Lands or buildings. Owners. — Continued.

Balston, Mr., l. 133.
 Jonathan, (dec'd), h.,
 62, l., 133.
 John, h., 26.
 Bant, Gilbert, h., 68.
 Baker, Leah, h., 14.
 Bannister, Thomas, h., 165, 180,
 216, 217.
 Barrell, Capt., l., 158.
 Barton, John, h., 175.
 James, h., 44.
 Barnerd, Dea. John, h., 136, 214,
 219, 220, 237.
 Thomas, jr., h., 187, 240.
 Barbour, Peter, h., 68.
 Belcher, Capt., h., 229.
 Andrew, w. h., 10.
 Belknap, Mr., h., 134, 135.
 Bernard, James, l. and w. h., 82.
 Bennet, Mr., l., 67.
 Berry, Daniel, h., 240.
 James, h., 136.
 Bill, Richard, h., 136.
 Samuel, shop, 200, 223.
 Billing, Joseph, h., 150.
 Blague, Capt. Newcomb, h., 173.
 Borland, John, l., 17.
 Bourland, John, h., 182.
 Bordman, William, h., 76.
 Boon, Mr., h., 118.
 Boyce, Samuel, l., 202, 208.
 Boylston, Zabdriel, shop, 153; h.,
 162, 170, 185.
 Brattle, Thomas, l., 153, 155, 156;
 h., 151, 152.
 Bream, Benj., h., 136.
 Brentnall, John, h., 166.
 Bridge, Samuel, l., 82.
 Bridgham, Joseph, h., 68.
 Brown, —, of Roxbury, l., 80.
 William, h., 136.
 Broughton, Mr., w. h., 80.
 Bucanan, John, h., 74, 124, 146,
 147.
 Buckmaster, Joseph, h., 19.
 Bulfinch, Adina, h., 232.
 Bull, Mary, widow, h., 189.
 Bunnell, Samuel, jr., h., 125.
 Burnell, Samuel, h., 136, 168.
 Butler, Mr., l., 158.
 Peter, b'd'g, 173.
 Buttolph, —, barn, 133.
 Burrington, Lydia (formerly
 of), h., 142.
 Cabbot, George, l., 205, 206.
 Calef, Robert, jr., h., 63.
 Calefe, Robert, l., 145.
 Callender, Elias, h., 87.
 Campbell (Camball) John, h.,
 163, 189.
 Carter, Ralph (dec'd), h., 39.
 Carworthy, Francis, widow, l.,
 56.
 Chaffins, —, h., 85.
 Chandler, Mary, h., 187.
 Chancey, Mr. (occupied by), h.
 and l., 63.
 Chamberline, Jane, h., 237.
 Thomas, h., 79, 204.
 Charnock, John, h., 136.
 Checkley, Madam, h., 197.
 Cheever, Ezekiel, h., 8, 11, 79.
 Thomas, h., 85.
 Chitney, Thomas, h., 237.
 Clark, Madam, l., 117.
 John, h., 184.
 Jonas, h., 165.
 Thomas, l., 183.
 Capt. Timothy, l., 109; h.,
 151, 153.
 Samuel, h., 200.
 William, h., 195.

Lands or buildings. Owners. — Continued.

Clinch (Clench), Susannah (oc-
 cupied by), h., 124, 147.
 Cobbet, Goodman (formerly), h.,
 123.
 Cock, Nicholas, h., 140, 146, 147.
 Robert, h., 143.
 Cole, Martha, h., 196.
 William (dec'd), h., 138,
 147.
 Coleman, John, *et al.*, w. h., 84.
 Condey, Jeremiah, h., 136, 220.
 Cook, Deacon, l., 20.
 Dr. Elisha, l., 218, 227; w.
 h., 117, 135, 149, 154, 158;
 shop, 124; h., 118, 120,
 238.
 Copp, Elder, h., 30, 51.
 Elder David, l., 165, 171,
 187, 211.
 Elder David, grandchild-
 ren, h., 187.
 Copp, William (dec'd), h., 30.
 Cotton, Mr., h., 241.
 Cowell, Mr., l., 157.
 Cravath, Elizabeth, h., 230.
 Creese, Dr., h., 74.
 Thomas, l., 184, 195.
 Dafforn, Mrs., h., 24.
 Davise, widow Mary, h., 205.
 & Mattox, h., 68.
 Day, Mark, h., 203.
 Dereing —, h., 100.
 Mr., l., 151, 153, 155; h.,
 142.
 Dinelyes, —, land, 210.
 Downs, Thomas, h., 13.
 Draper, Richard, h., 57.
 Dummer, —, l., 48.
 Mr., h., 188.
 Dyer, Mr., barn, 192.
 Benj., h., 63, 229.
 Gyles, l., 78; h., 44, 78.
 Dynly, Sarah, h., 152, 153.
 Edwards, Mrs. Mary, h., 145,
 146, 147.
 Eldridge, Joseph (dec'd), son's
 estate, l., 83.
 Elise, Robert, h., 175.
 Ellis, Dr. Robert, h., 172.
 Eliot, Mr., h., 222.
 Andrew, h., 223.
 Emons, Benj., l., 4.
 Evans, Capt. Jonathan, h., 159.
 Everton, widow Ruth, h., 230.
 Capt. William, h., 189.
 Fairwether, John, w. h., 83.
 Farnum, widow, h., 136.
 John, h., 47, 220.
 Jonathan, h., 136.
 Fanuel, Mr., w. h., 105; h., 117.
 Fenno, Ephraim, h., 68.
 Fisher, William, h., 180.
 Fitch, Benjamin, h., 122.
 Thomas, l., 227; h., 16, 32.
 Flagg, John, l., 126.
 Foster, Mr., h., 35.
 Hopestill, l., 227.
 John, w. h., 19.
 Foy, Mr., b'd'g, 173.
 Frances, Abram, h., 122.
 Frankling, Henry, h., 39, 113.
 Frary, Theophilus (dec'd), l., 80.
 French Protestants, l., 43.
 Fryfield, Richard, l., 145; h., 237.
 Gallop, Benjamin, h., 63.
 Gardener, Mrs., l., 102.
 Priscilla, l., 113, 114.
 Gates, widow, h., 19.

Lands or buildings. Owners.—*Continued.*

Gee, Joshua, l., 51, 87, 165, 170;
h., 51, 103; shop, 96.
George tavern, the, l., 65.
Gerrish, Mr., h., 232.
Gibboon, —, h., 151.
Gibbs, Mr., h., 86.

Mrs., h., 151, 153, 155, 158.

Henry, l., 151, 153.

Robert, l., 27.

Gill, Mrs., h., 191, 192, 193.

Gillam, —, h., 75.

Given, Martha, h., 152, 153.

Glover, Mr., l., 77, 78.

Goold, Experience, h., 147, 196.

Gowen, Lemuel, l., 201.

Grant, James, h., 136, 167.

Green, Samuel, h., 187.

Greenlief, —, h., 209.

Enoch, l., 99, 182;

shop, 218; b'd'gs,

105; h., 123, 124,

159, 160.

Samuel, b'd'g, 151;

h., 182.

Greeves, Samuel, father of, h.,
56.

Grice, Samuel, h., 146, 147.

Griggs, Mr., 222.

Grover, Simon, l., 209.

Gueno, Henry, h., 216, 217.

Gutridge, —, l., 133.

Robert, h., 86.

Gyles, —, l., 202.

Hallaway, William, shop, 75.

Halwel, Mr., shop, 133.

Hare, Mrs., l., 129.

Harris, Capt. Richard, h., 108.

Harrise, William, h., 129.

Harwood, John, h., 119, 138.

Haugh, Samuel, l., 43; h. 151,
153.

Hauksworth, Mrs., h., 75.

Hayman, Mrs., l., 183.

Henchman, Nathaniel, h., 240.

Henley, Hannah (successor to),
h., 147, 196.

Hill, Henry, l., 160, 179; h., 87.

Hillier, James, l., 176.

Joseph, l., 155, 156; h.,

113, 155, 171, 172, 176,

205, 212.

Holland, Thomas, shop, 196.

Holmes, Francis, h., 156, 188.

Capt. Nathaniel, h.,
101.

Hood, Joseph, l., 218.

Samuel, h., 136.

How, James, h., 226.

Howard, Robert, h., 220.

Hudson, Francis (dec'd), l., 42.

Hunt, Ephraim, h., 136.

Mrs. Mary, h. 165.

Sarah, h., 188.

John, h., 223.

Hutchinson, Edward, l., 224.

Eliakim, l., 63;

w.b., 103.

Elisha, h., 160.

Capt. Thomas, l.,

191; h., 159, 193.

Ings, William, h., 235.

Ireland, William, h., 19, 69, 70,
127, 201.

Jackson, Thomas, h., 105.

Jefferyes, David, l., 78.

Jepson, William, h., 54.

Johns, Benjamin, h., 151, 213,
215, 235.

Johnson, Margaret, h., 60.

Lands or buildings. Owners.—*Continued.*

Joles, widow, h., 136.

Jones, widow, h., 79, 195.

Hannah, l., 9.

Mathew, h., 147.

Thomas, h., 222.

Keen, William, h., 16, 32.

Kilby, John, l., 155.

Kinds, Mrs., h., 220.

King, William (formerly of), l.,
235.

Knight, Sarah, h., 63.

Lablond, James, h. and l., 48;
h., 46, 132.

Lamb, Mr., l., 81.

Lane, John, b., 195.

Langdon, John, sen., h., 211,
235.

Leasonbee, Marcy, h., 146, 147,
173.

Leblond, Ann, h., 212.

Leech, Peter, h., 147, 196.

Letherby, William, h., 237.

Lillies, Samuel, l., 68.

Lynd, Mr., l., 153.

Lyndes, Justice, l., 132.

Maccarty, Elizabeth, h., 151,
152, 156.

Florence, h., 158, 163.

Malam, Joseph, l., 43.

Man, William, h., 151, 158.

Manley, William, h., 180.

Mansfield, Mary, h., 189.

Marble, Thomas, h., 119, 127,
199.

Marion, Mr., h., 210.

Marshall, —, l., 129.

Samuel, l., 133, 141,

142.

Martyn, Capt. Edward, h., 154,
220.

Masman, James, h., 174.

Mason, Arthur (granary), 19.

David (granary), 224.

Mather, Cotton, h., 68, 129.

Mr., h., 168.

Mathews, John, l., 181, (for-
merly of), h., 7, 37.

Mattock, Samuel, h., 171.

Meers, James, h., 142, 152, 153.

Samuel, h., 128, 143, 216.

Middlecot, —, (pasture), 132.

Madam, h., 51, 121.

Richard (dec'd), h.,

75.

Mills, Edward, h., 176.

Miles, Captain, l., 63.

Minot, Mr., w. h., 157.

l., 133.

Stephen, l., 65; h., 15, 35,
69, 85, 161.

Morrise, Charles, h., 150.

Morss, Mrs., h., 102.

Mountford, William, h., 87.

Mountfort, Elizabeth, h., 40.

Benjamin, h., 35.

Jonathan, h., 47, 68,

129, 190, 220.

Mould, Samuel, h., 63.

Mulleghan, John, h., 197.

Nancy, Mrs., h., 154.

Nash, —, (shop), 82.

Nichols, or Nicholls, John, h.,
133; l., 164.

Norton, David, h., 136, 204.

Noyse, Mr., h. and l., 133.

Noyes, Capt. Oliver, h., 85.

and partners,
l., 148.

Lands or buildings. Owners.—*Continued.*

Obbison, William, h., 68.
 Oborn, —, l., 210.
 Odling, Elisha, Jr., h., 142.
 Oliver, Mrs., l., 133.
 Daniel, l., 133.
 Capt. Nathan, h., 232.
 Owen, William, h., 19, 22.

Paige, Colonel, l., 23, 69, 156,
 209; h., 119, 229.

Paine, Richard, l., 42.
 William, h., 160.

Parker, John, h., 220.

Parkman, widow, h., 200.

 William, Jr., h., 98.

Parrise, —, (R. M.), h., 69.

Paxton, Capt., w. h., 75.

Payn, William, h., 123, 151, 159.

Pecker, James, h., 136, 239, 240.

Peggey, Dorcas, h., 176.

Peggee, Dorcas, h., 240.

Peirse, Moses, h., 129, 220.

Peirson, Mrs. (b'd'g), 174.

 Thomas, h., 212.

Peneman, James, h., 210.

Perram, Joseph, h., 136.

Phelp, Sarah, h., 142.

Phillips, Mary, (mother of
 Sam'l.), l., 156, 163; h.,
 49.

 Samuel, l., 156, 158;
 shop, 5, 6; h., 157, 163.

 Thomas, l., 182; h., 75,
 223; "Sun Tavern,"
 175.

Pitts, Ditt, h., 163.

 Capt. James, h., 101, 119,
 120, 136, 151, 156; store-
 house, 168, 220.

 Capt., h., 154.

Porter, Elizabeth, h., 237.

Powning, Eliza, h., 151, 153.

Powell, Mr., l., 76.

Proctor, Obadiah, h., 52.

 Edward, h., 142.

 Richard, h., 86, 152, 153,
 223.

Pratt, Mr. (R. M.), h., 209.

Price, Thomas, h., 223.

Prout, Deborah, h., 147.

 John, h., 147.

 Joseph, l., 226; h., 147

 (guardian), h., 136, 175.

 Timothy (dec'd), h., 122.

Pullen, John, h., 237.

Pumey, Francis, h., 147, 196.

Rand, Samuel, l., 205, 206; h.,
 223.

Randall, William, h., 238.

Ransford, Huldah, l., 218.

Rayner, John, h., 124.

Reed, Obadiah, l., 148; h., 136.

Rewey, Abraham (occupied by),
 h., 198.

Richards, Thomas, l., 193.

Richardson, Amos (formerly
 of), h., 26.

 Margaret, h., 95.

 Mercy, h., 136.

Roberts, John, Jr., h., 121.

Robie, William, h., 147.

Robinson, Mr., h., 242.

Ruck, John, l., 224; h., 68, 200,
 240.

Rudock, Fortune, h., 184.

Russell, John, h., 24.

Sanders, Mrs. l., 155.

Salter, widow, h., 26.

 Samuel, l., 220.

Lands or buildings. Owners.—*Continued.*

Savage, Madam, h., 167; shop,
 190.

 Ephriam, l., 151; h., 120,
 121.

 Habijah, l., 48; h., 95.

 Col. Thomas, h., 122,
 123, 165, 192, 229.

Sears, Robert, h., 121, 237.

Sewall, Judge Samuel, l., 153,
 200, 229; h., 64.

Shaler, Michael, l., 77; still-
 house, 160.

 Samuel, l., 76, 78; h., 78.

Sharp, Henry, l., 202, 203.
 Robert, h., 223.

Shepreve, Charles, h., 195.

Sherrine, widow, h., 136.

Shrimpton, Epaphras, h., 223.

Shripton, Madam, l., 81.
 Colonel (dec'd), h.,
 105.

Simpson, Jonathan, shop, 175.

Skinner, William, h., 113, 167.

Smith, James, h., 189, 237.

Snelling, Joseph, h., 237.

Southack, Cyprian, l., 134, 135,
 209; h. and l., 42; h., 143, 150,
 187.

Southiak, Capt., l., 234.

Souther, John, h., 109.

Staniford, John, h., 131, 135.
 Jonathan, l., 134, 135,
 209.

Stoddard, Mrs., h., 105.
 Anthony (dec'd), l.,
 157.

 Simeon, l., 151, 184,
 201; h., 181, 201.

 widow Susannah, h.,
 57, 207.

Story, Elisha, l., 132.

Stricker, widow, h. and l., 25.

Sunderland, John, h., 175, 220.

Sutton, William, h., 158.

Tartarion, John, h., 51.

Tay, Isaiah, l., 133; barn, 133;
 h., 151, 152, 176, 204.

Thare, Robert, h., 89.

Thatcher, Mrs., h., 144.

Thomas, William, h., 63, 237.

Thompson, Mr., l., 157, 158, 163.

Thomson, Mr., l., 134.

Thorn, Samuel, h., 132.

Thornton, Timothy, h., 125.

Thwing, William, h., 54.

Tilestone, James, h., 215.

Tiley, Mr., h., 35.

Tilly, —, l., 160.

Tomlin, Mrs., h., 211.

Townsend, Col. Pen., h., 165.

 Solomon, h., 123.

 Thomas, h., 227, 237.

Travers, Daniel, (dec'd) h., 30.

Turner, Hannah, h., 74.

 Sergt. Robert (former-
 ly), h., 101.

Tuttle, John, h., 136, 202, 208.

Usher, John, h., 120.

Varney, James, h., 78.

Veach, Colonel (in tenure of),
 h., 123.

Vials, Mr., h., 191, 193.

Vicars, Silvanus, h., 237.

Wade, Edward, h., 144.

 Hannah, h., 214, 215.

Wadling, Mrs., h., 136.

Wadsworth, Joseph, h., 136, 163.

 Timothy, w. h., 74,
 h. 103.

Lands or buildings. Owners. — Continued.

- Wakefield, Deliverance, h., 79.
 Wakefield, Obodiah, h., 47.
 Waldo, Mr., h., 81.
 Jonathan, h., 144.
 Walker (Newbury st.), l., 80.
 Benjamin, h., 100, 104,
 121, 151, 153, 223, 234.
 Thomas, h., 184.
 Water Mills, (formerly granted
 to), l., 44.
 Wardell, Jonathan, h., 227.
 Warren, widow, h., 222.
 Watts, Edward, h., 166 (at Win-
 nissimit), 237.
 widow, Rebecca, h., 211.
 Welcome, Peter (formerly of),
 h., 133.
 Welsted, William, h., 200.
 Wear (Wire), Daniel, h., 136.
 Wentworth, Samuel, h., 45, 182,
 196.
 Weymouth, Thomas (tenure of),
 h., 172, 173.
 Wharton, Madam, l., 79.
 Wheeler, Joseph (formerly of),
 l., 68.
 Whetcomb, Mrs., h., 58.
 Elizabeth (formerly
 of), h., 8, 15.
 White, Capt. Joseph, h., 207.
 Samuel, h., 237.
 Whittemore (Whitemore, Witte-
 more), Daniel, h., 18, 69, 127,
 199.
 Whitwell, Mrs., h., 136.
 Wilcot, Mr. h., 224.
 Josiah, h., 95. (See
 Woolcot.)
 Wilkins, Susannah, h., 159, 237.
 Willard, Samuel (heirs of), h.,
 180.
 Simon, h., 41.
 Williams, Benjamin, h., 205.
 Nathaniel, l., 133.
 Wilson, Mary, h., 238.
 Winslow, widow, l., 63.
 Witherly —, h., 63.
 Wire (Wear), Daniel, h., 163.
 Woodmansies' (formerly of), h.,
 232.
 Woolcot (Wilcot), Josiah, h.,
 35.

 Latin School. (See *Schools*.)
 Legacy of Major Thomas Clark, 21.
 Legerdemaine or subtle craft, forbidden, 172.
 Letters, cautionary, sent, 131, 132.
 Lexington, 224.
 Library, town's, catalogue to be made, 26.
 set in order, 37.
 lost books, 185.
 church, 240.
 Licenses, for sale of wines, liquors, etc., pub-
 lic houses, victuallers, etc., ap-
 proved, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17,
 22, 24, 25, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 46, 51,
 53, 54, 68, 60, 62, 63, 69, 74, 75, 76,
 77, 93, 95, 96, 101, 105, 112, 113,
 114, 116, 119, 120, 124, 129, 138,
 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 166,
 168, 169, 171, 174, 187, 188, 189,
 195, 211, 212, 213, 215, 218, 229,
 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, 237.
 disapproved, 10, 14, 22, 24, 33, 34,
 35, 38, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51,
 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66,
 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 91, 92, 93, 94,
 99, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112,
 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 141,
 142, 143, 166, 168, 169, 171, 179,
 187, 188, 189, 191, 211, 212, 213,
 217, 218, 229, 230, 231.
 Licensed persons informed against, 166.

- Light-house, proposed, 179, 186, 194.
 proposed act for, 190.
 Lime and brick, liberty to burn, 17, 42.
 Line of defence, on the Neck. (See *Fortifi-
 cations*.)
 Lists. (See *Polls and Estates*.)
 Loan, for paving, 60.
 proposed, from money received for
 lands sold, 178, 181, 214, 219.
 temporary, from Province, asked for
 180, 207.
 to secure, 183.
 London, 215, 218, 226, 235.
 Long Island, 126.
 lane, obstructions in 145.
 sewer, 195.
 alias Adkinsons lane, 93.
 Lord's day, profaneness of, to prosecute,
 170, 191, 212.
 Love street, 129.
 Lyme 215.
 Lyn (Lynn), 28, 76.
 perambulation of lines, 19, 22,
 45, 69, 70, 127, 200, 201.
 Lyn street, 149, 187, 200.
 width, 84.
 sewer or drain, 121, 184, 205, 238.

 Mackrill (Mackrell) lane, 94, 105, 110, 133.
 encumbered, 96.
 (See also *Bridges*.)
 Malden (Maulden, Molding, Maulding),
 perambulation of lines, 19, 22, 44,
 69, 70, 127, 200, 201, 209.
 Manners, law for reformation of, inspection,
 235, 236.
 Marblehead, 70, 78, 81.
 Malbrough (Marlboro'?), street, 74, 241.
 incumbrances, 90.
 common sewer,
 165, 172.

 Malbrow (Marlboro'?), 57.
 Market, forestalling of, to prosecute, 164,
 193.
 Marriages, records. (See *Births*, etc.)
 Marsh lane, conduit pipes, 232.
 Marshalls (Marshall's) lane, 218.
 obstructions, 74.
 conduit pipes, 232.
 Maryes point. (See *Merry's point*.)
 Maryland, 238.
 Mast fleet (vessels?), 118.
 Match, town's (?), 72.
 Measures, loaned, 183.
 law, to enforce, 193.
 (See also *Weights and Measures*.)
 Medford (Medford), 109, 124.
 Meeting houses or churches.
 First Church in Boston to use
 Latin School-house, 152.
 in Summer street, 117.
 New, at Church green, grant-
 ing of land for, 234; land
 staked out, 235.
 near the Common, now build-
 ing, 165.
 in Cornhill, sheds allowed at,
 160.
 Old, 85, 102, 109.
 North, 28, 40, 98, 118, 152.
 Old North, 236.
 New, allowed to dig North
 street for drain, 184.
 South, 162, 179.
 tomb for minister, 160.
 Mr. Pemberton's (Old South),
 148, 152.
 Mr. Colmans (Brattle street),
 148, 150, 152, 157, 243.
 Church of England, enlarge-
 ment of lot, 115.
 French Protestants, school-
 house granted to for use
 as, 42.

Meeting houses or churches. — *Continued.*
 petition to erect; disap-
 proved. 43.
 at Rumney marsh, erection,
 97.
 Merchants row, 142.
 Mercury, ship, sick seaman, 238.
 Merimeck (Merrimac) river, 208.
 Merrys (Merryes, Maryes) Point, 54, 67, 83,
 98, 102, 109, 132,
 235.
 old battery at,
 83.
 wharf and dock
 at, wharfinger,
 63; to be let,
 81; let, 81, 176.
 Middle street, 122.
 paving, 75, 128, 129, 132, 164,
 187.
 drain, 116, 132, 207.
 Military companies, limits, 239.
 Milk street, 75, 166, 241.
 drain, 119.
 paving, 129.
 widening and width, 133, 141, 142.
 Mills, the 102. (See also *Wind Mills.*)
 grist, scales, and weights, 95.
 water, owners, orders to, 44, 45, 65,
 76, 77, 165, 176.
 North, 169, 170, 171.
 flood-gates at 176.
 Mill bridge. (See *Bridges.*)
 creek or stream, 40, 44, 45, 76, 84, 241.
 (See also, *Bridges, Creek.*)
 pond, 113, 170, 176.
 bridge ward, 192, 234.
 Milton, 13, 53, 131.
 Molasses, law to prevent distilling asked for,
 108.
 Montrosses, the, 101.
 Muddy River, 7, 23, 48, 63, 132, 133, 145, 150.
 (See also, *Brooklyn.*)
 marsh, 65.
 Music school, complaint *vs.*, 235.
 and dancing-school, disallowed, 222.
 Narraganset, 99.
 Neck, highway at. (See *Ways.*)
 watch established at on Lord's days,
 170, 191, 212, 231.
 Negroes, lists to be taken, 34.
 and Mullattoes, free, to repair
 highways, 60, 72, 73, 74, 115, 116,
 137, 138, 144, 166, 167, 210, 232,
 233.
 Newbery (Newberry), 134, 222, 228.
 street, 166, 229.
 grade, 76, 77.
 paving, 77, 80.
 sewer, 160, 165.
 incumbrances, 217.
 Newbery Ward, 192, 234.
 New Found Land, 220.
 New settlements on the Neck, 148.
 Newtown, 66.
 perambulation of lines, 19, 22.
 New York, 59, 80, 128, 197, 238.
 Noddles (Nodles) island, 235.
 camp at, 141.
 North Burial place. (See *Burial places.*)
 Carolina, 230.
 Meeting House. (See *Meeting
 Houses.*)
 street, 81, 82, 83, 102, 184, 187, 200, 218,
 240, 243.
 drain or sewer, 108, 200, 205,
 227, 236.
 paving, 129, 218.
 Ward (No. 1), 241.
 bounds, 240.
 Oliver's dock, 87, 142, 230.
 street, width, 133.

Orange tree, the, 161, 241.
 street, 79, 148, 167, 168, 223.
 width, 132, 133.
 sewer, 204.
 Order of the town, H. M. Council, Justices
 and Selectmen to inspect by night, 171.
 185, 212, 231.
 Orders, Town, Burials, 16, 51, 126.
 fire, 23.
 weighing with steelyards, 24,
 chimneys, 66, 86, 125, 142,
 156, 208, 217.
 ladders, 67, 82, 186, 215, 235.
 pumps, 83.
 water from houses, 235.
 cattle, etc., at large, 43, 71,
 106, 161, 203, 225.
 dogs, 92.
 forestalling market and reg-
 ulating hucksters, 164, 193.
 against strangers, to post,
 220.
 informers against breach of,
 appointed, 61, 63, 66, 67,
 82, 94, 126, 129, 162, 164,
 186, 193, 203, 207, 208, 215,
 217, 219, 225, 232, 235, 236.
 Oven, bakers', forbidden, 57.
 Partition wall, appraisal of, 83, 84.
 lines determined, 201, 228.
 Passengers arriving, lists to be obtained,
 60.
 law concerning, violated, 61.
 Peirse's alley, encroachment, 105.
 Pembroke (Pembroke), 228, 237.
 Pennsylvania, 64, 192.
 Perambulations, bills for, 16, 21. (See *Cam-
 bridge, Charlestown, Lynn, Malden,
 Newtown, Reading, Roxbury.*)
 Philadelphia, 99, 135.
 Phillips, Hannah, agreement for board of,
 184.
 Pirates, trial of, 38.
 Piscatiqua, 26, 221, 238.
 Plays, stage, immoral, to petition for act to
 prevent, 239.
 Polls and estates, 7, 23, 24, 28, 34, 47, 48, 62,
 53, 92, 110, 111.
 payment for taking, 27.
 to prepare for apportion-
 ing town tax, 37. (See
 also *Rates.*)
 Pond street, 79, 145, 241.
 Ward (No. 7.) 242.
 bounds, 241.
 Poor, spinning wheels, etc., for, 20.
 appropriation, 23.
 provision for, 31.
 from other places, concerning, 178.
 Port Royall, 62.
 Pound, repairs, 3, 27; fence, 20, use of; 175.
 keeper, 71, 91, 106, 109, 131, 175, 185,
 203.
 Powder, etc., 18, 20.
 to be procured, 5.
 care or storage of, 10, 19, 23, 152,
 193, 228.
 for fires, 67, 214.
 belonging to Province, used at
 fire, 149.
 houses, 23, 29, 193.
 bullets, 16, 18, 36, 148.
 Precincts. (See *Wards.*)
 Prince (Price) street, 87, 157, 165, 168, 169,
 202, 204, 208, 211,
 212.
 sewer or drain, 113,
 116, 119, 125, 143,
 167, 173, 175, 187,
 200, 203, 222, 226,
 239.
 assessments for, 135,
 136, 168.

Province galley (a vessel), 26.
 tax, 10, 25, 34, 41, 47, 48, 53, 93, 113.
 abatement, asked for, 23.
 law for assessment, 57.
 Provisions, exportation, 5, 94, 95, 101, 102,
 106, 143, 194, 195.
 law for purchase of supply, asked
 for, 108.
 for camp at Noddle's Island, 141.
 scarcity of, and supply, 196.
 supply of wheat, disposition, 197,
 198.
 Indian corn, care of, 200, pay-
 ment, 214.
 to procure supply,
 227, payment, 233.
 grain, disposal of, 239.
 Pudding, (Pudden) lane, 99, 122, 156, 189.
 lines, 157, 163.
 Pumps, nigh North Meeting-house, 28.
 at Governor's spring, 26.
 in conduit by the dock, 33.
 at parting of two ways, nigh North
 Meeting-house, 40.
 in Cornhill, assessments for, 86, 223.
 in Spring lane, 210.
 in Queen street, 234.
 in Dock square, 235.
 (See also *Cisterns, Wells.*)
 Puncapaug (in Dorchester), 230.
 Quarter sessions. (See *Courts.*)
 Queen street, 121, 238, 241.
 projection into, 98.
 width, 100.
 well allowed in, 234.
 school-house in, 183, 202, 228,
 241.
 stocks, cage, and whipping-
 post in, 193.
 Rates, abatements, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27,
 28, 36, 83, 134, 193, 234.
 records of, 27.
 time for allowing, 84.
 disallowed, 11, 15, 16.
 collection, 8, 26, 149, 153, 154, 173, 194,
 225.
 delinquent constables, to prosecute, 7,
 34, 46, 78, 83, 131.
 collectors appointed, 162, 194.
 not to be obtained, 216.
 town, to repeal law relative to, 5.
 (See also *County Tax, Province Tax.*)
 Rawson's lane, 241.
 Reading, 209.
 perambulation of lines, 19, 22, 44,
 69, 70, 127, 200, 201.
 Records, book for permits to build, 3.
 of Births, etc. (See *Births.*)
 of abatements, 27.
 ancient, 30.
 town book, 82.
 Suffolk County, 95, 107.
 of Boston, 101.
 Great Book of, 128.
 Country, 130.
 Liber one, 176.
 of lands, rents, and dues, to be
 made, 182.
 copies, fees allowed for, 85
 Rents, date of payment, 74.
 of lands and dues, list to be made,
 182.
 due from Mrs. Whetcome, 18.
 Richard Cook (dec'd), 82.
 Morto and Syms, 32.
 Seth Smith, 74.
 Samuel Millar, 74; abate-
 ment, 76.
 Elisha Cook, 78, 132.
 (See also *Lands.*)

Representatives, payment, 4, 10, 16, 22.
 House of. (See *Assembly.*)
 Reserve, H. M. ship, 98.
 Reward for robbers, 221.
 Road (Rhode) Island, 25, 28, 126, 135, 173,
 197, 221.
 Roebuck, sign of the, 26.
 Rock galley (a vessel), 37.
 Ropemaking allowed in highway, 70, 71.
 South street, 181.
 Rose and Crown tavern, 49.
 Rowley, 107.
 Roxbury (Roxbery), 63, 78, 89, 119, 135, 170,
 205, 222, 226.
 perambulation of line, 19,
 44, 79, 123, 143, 144, 216.
 description, 80.
 cattle belonging to, 89,
 136.
 gate, 3, 4, 11, 14, 15, 32,
 33, 35, 46, 49, 50, 69, 79,
 128, 143, 216.
 Marsh, 81.
 Rumney Marsh, 7, 13, 22, 23, 48, 53, 69, 85,
 92, 97, 101, 107, 110, 111, 118, 119, 121, 126,
 127, 141, 173, 194, 201, 202, 206, 209, 213,
 229.
 (See also *Schools, Meeting house, and Ways.*)
 Salaries, allowed John Smith, 3.
 John Cole, 3, 7, 9, 21, 25,
 36.
 Richard Henchman, 4, 10,
 22, 36.
 James Maxwell, 5, 8, 12, 16,
 23, 27, 193.
 widow Margery Williams,
 8, 16, 26.
 Thomas Verney, 8, 16, 26.
 Ezekiel Lewis, 11, 17, 27.
 Nathaniel Williams, 36.
 Samuel Maxwell, 207.
 Henry Bridgham, 216.
 John Flagg, 224.
 (See also *Cow-keeper, Representatives.*)
 Salem, 49, 63, 99, 192, 208, 214, 215, 222, 227,
 229.
 street, 200, 224.
 sewer, 176, 187, assessments,
 239, 240.
 Salt lane, lines, 165.
 ponds (on the Neck), 65, 74, 80, 119, 121.
 lease to be recorded, 107.
 Salutation, the, 142, 169, 212.
 House, the, 235.
 alley, encumbrance, 82.
 Scavengers, work and duties, 182, 234.
 Schools, to ascertain location of 1,000 acres
 belonging to, 207.
 teaching of poor children, 33, 221.
 non-resident scholars, compensation
 for, 137.
 teachers approved, 164, 165, 172.
 payment of, 49.
 houses, rent, 4, 8, 10, 17,
 22, 32, 36.
 agreement for erec-
 tion, 11, payment
 for, 13, 23, 24, 27,
 28.
 raising of, 23, 24.
 (Latin masters), 17;
 location 20.
 fence, gate, etc., 28,
 old house, 20,
 house, new, erection, 33, 39, 40;
 wood house and fence, 41; use
 granted to French Protestants, 42.
 Latin, 58, 61, 64.
 teachers, temporary, 91; new,
 to provide, 98.
 assistant, 33, 39;
 desk and seat for,
 34.

Schools, Latin, teaching of latin, memorial, 123, 127.
 writing, master, 21.
 house (King street), 104.
 Queen street, house, 183; 241.
 enlargement, 228; master, 202.
 North, 176.
 Grammar at the North, master, 178, 181, 192.
 at Rumney Marsh, teacher and salary, 85, 101, 126.
 School street, 150.
 house street, 59.
 lane, 43.
 Scituate, 120, 130, 228, 236.
 Sconce, 14, 29, 105. (See also *Battery*).
 Scruffin meadow. (See *Lands at Brantree*).
 Soaler of weights and measures. (See *Weights and Measures*).
 Selectmen, dinners, 12.
 meetings, delinquents, fines, 14, 51, 60, 70.
 as assessors, delinquents, fines, 48, 91, 111.
 Sessions. (See *Courts*).
 Sewers. (See *Drains*).
 Sherborn, 57, 61.
 Shingle alley (out of Fish street), sewer and assessments, 219, 220.
 Ship street, 124, 200.
 drain, 116, 159.
 straightened, 191, 192, 193.
 Ship Ward, 192.
 Shooting, at marks or pigeons, to ask for law against, 111.
 Shops, forbidden to be opened, 8.
 to fit up under town house, 85.
 Slaughter-house, objected to, 107.
 Slavery, abolition of, and encouragement of white servants, 5.
 Slips, town's, 74.
 between Budd's and Nash's wharves, encumbrance, 59; complaint, 65.
 lower end Wood's lane, 84, 96, 97, 107, 146; to be laid open, 81.
 encumbrance, 83, 117; bounds and encroachment, 103.
 end of North street, 200; encumbrances, 81, 102, 164, bounds 82; delivered up, 82; let 82, 83; rent due, 243.
 end of Fleet street, width, 95.
 on entrance of old road, easterly side of Orangestreet, 133.
 lower end of South street, 160; wharf at, 202. (See also *Wharves*).
 Small-pox, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 105, 122.
 impressment of house for, 23.
 house assigned for, 26. (See also *Diseases Infectious*).
 Smith's shop, allowed, 60.
 complained of, 105.
 Snow hill, 57.
 South Burial places. (See *Burial Places*).
 river, 18, 69, 127, 199.
 street, 87, 202.
 lines, 160, 161, 179.
 beach or gravel at lower end, 174; plan, 179.
 ropemaking allowed in, 181.
 (See also *Way nigh Lt. Holmes*).
 Ward, 192 (No. 8.), 242.
 bounds, 241.
 Spendthrift, complaint *vs.*, 17.
 Spring lane, paving, 182, 209.
 pump in, 210.
 Star, sign of the, 174, 182.
 Stills, allowed, 14, 17.

Still-house, 160.
 the great, 19.
 approved, 20, 24, 27.
 Stocks, cage and whipping-post, 193.
 Strangers. (See *Inmates, Inhabitants*).
 Stratford, 110.
 Streets. (See *Ways*).
 lanes and alleys, as now named and bounded, to be recorded, 73; to be printed, 73.
 Stricker, widow, to aid in asserting her right to house and land, 25.
 Sudbury (Sudberry), street, 227.
 drain, 176, 200.
 Sudberry Ward, 192.
 Suffolk County, 151, 188, 234.
 (See also *Records*).
 Suits, 27.
vs. William Keen, to prosecute, 20.
 delinquents, to prosecute, 7, 34, 46.
 Samuel Millar, 76.
 Samuel Duchan, 123.
 Cook, 14th, 150.
 Simeon Stoddard, 173, 182.
 Joseph Gorham, 182.
 Thomas Banister, 217.
 certain, to be suspended, 223, 229.
 Summer street, 117, 123, 174, 180, 213, 215, 220, 241.
 sewer, 117, 120, 175.
 engine-house, 229.
 Sun tavern, 130, 175.
 Swanzey (Swanzie), 184, 186.
 Tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin, viewor of casks, 50, 72.
 Taunton, 57, 68.
 Three County heap of stones, 19, 127, 201.
 Tipplers. (See *Drunkards*).
 Town, distress of, 22, 23.
 houses or lands belonging to. (See *Lands*).
 House, 7, 12, 21, 24, 34, 35, 37, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 58, 67, 63, 72, 83, 85, 86, 92, 96, 100, 111, 121, 126, 130, 134, 153, 163, 183, 185, 203, 204, 206, 218, 232, 243.
 repairs, 6, 15.
 preservation of, 20.
 accommodations for selectmen, 84.
 alterations forbidden, 89.
 shops in, 131; rent due, 8; to fit up, 85, 102; let, 33, 87, 104, 129, 131, 140; to vacate, 125.
 room in cellar, let, 183, 190, 215, 240, 243.
 rebuilding of, 149, 150, 157, 165, 179, 180, 207.
 Clock. (See *Clocks*).
 street, 14, 48?
 meetings called, 4, 8, 17, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 51, 66, 68, 67, 63, 70, 71, 83, 86, 87, 97, 102, 106, 114, 126, 132, 141, 143, 150, 157, 162, 179, 183, 199, 203, 206, 207, 218, 219, 223, 226, 228, 234, 233, 239, 243.
 to consider corporation of town, 83.
 warning of inhabitants to attend, 72.
 Pond or watering place (Wheler's pond?), 73, 79.
 Stock, 33, 36, 143.
 Training, enginemen exempt from, 29, 64.
 field, 29, 87.
 Trea mount street, 212.
 incumbrances, 90, 97, 157.
 agreement for security of, 134, 135.
 wall in, 143, 209.

Treamount street, pavement, 144.
repairs, 175.

Treasurer, Committee to audit accounts, 16,
177.
records of drafts on, 27.

Trees, shade, allowed in highway nigh North
Meeting-house, 118.
in town ground front of Martyn
and Pitts houses, 154.
to be planted on sides of bury-
ing places, 157.
on Hanover street, 176.

Turell, Daniel, money duo from, 12.

Turkio cock, the, 96.

Tyngs alley, 171, 172, 176.
(Cornhill to Brattle street), laid
out, 153, 155, 156; named, 163.

Union street, 122, 168.
drain in, 123, 161, 182.
conduit in, 190, 192.

Virginia, 28, 33, 72, 221.

War, soldiers billeted, 90.
scarcity of provisions, 94.
hospital at Fort Hill, 145.
prisoners in the late, to make list of,
188.
persons discharged from service, not to
become burden on town, 217.

Wards or Precincts, division of town into,
191, 192.
names of, 192,
inspection by scavenger,
191, 192.
new division, bounds
and names, 240, 241.

Warning of inhabitants or inmates, officer
appointed for, 13.

Watch, 79, 234.
military, 54, 71; suspended, 55, 96.
select, formed, 54, 55, 71, 96, 103,
118, 119, 126, 148, 170, 204.
support of, 6, 61, 71.
taxes for, 24, 27, 96, 107, 119, 142, 168,
186, 208, 224, 234.
payment, 3, 21, 123.
bills, to provide, 5.
instructions, 5.
orders concerning, 65.
coal for, 9, 11, 57, 97.
candles for, 9, 25.
coals and candles, disallowed, 36.
rate of pay, 26, 55, 96.
dismissal and appointment, 173, 233.
enginemmen exempt, 29, 64.
law, construction of, 108.
abuse by Her Majesty's sailors, 98.
forbidden to beg New Year gifts, 123.
houses, 65, 97, 119.
to be built, 9.
old, by the dock, to remove,
33.
at north end, 59, 62; repairs,
46.
lanthorn for, 99.
let, 150, 152.
nigh town-house, to remove
to Queen street, 183.
or ward, Lord's day on the Neck,
170, 191, 212, 231.

Water street, 163, 181, 182.
encumbrances, 97.
water-pipes in, 107, 233.
bridge in, 122.

Watering-places, 61, 68, 73, 80.
at Gyles Dyers, 78.
by side of Pond street, 79.
(See also *Wheler's Pond*.)

Watertown, 68.

Ways, streets, lanes, and alleys, as now
named and bounded, to be recorded,
72; to be printed, 73.

Ways, presentment on account of, 129, 161.
encumbrances or obstructions in, to
be removed, 149.
encumbered by shipwrights, 226.
laying out of, assistants to Jury, pay-
ment, 158.
near Town-house (King st.?), encum-
bered, 96; encroachment, 7, 50.
below Town-house, great street,
paving, 48, 53, 54.
from Town-house to Isaac Addington,
repairs, 35.
near South Battery, 9, 31.
to the Sconce, 29.
at Merry's point, 67, 81, 109.
near Deacon Allen's (dec'd), 10.
Thomas Downs, 13.
at South End, repairs, 9, 13; paving,
228.
to the watering place,
78; bounds, 68.

on the Neck, near Roxbury gate,
50, 119, 170.
repairs, 34, 41, 49, 64,
67, 81, 89.
paving, 33, 108, 110,
216.
drain, 33.
securing of, 132, 159.
the long causeway
north of horse-
pond, repairs, 224.
highway at the foot-
way to Salt ponds,
repairs, 107; pre-
sentment on ac-
count of, 119; dan-
gerous, 121.

to new fortifications, encumbrances,
76.
at line of defence, paving, 233.
repaired by William Ireland, 13.
alley, from the Town-house street to
the dock, obstructions, 14.
alley, between William Keen and
Thomas Fitch, concerning, 16, 32.
near Latin School-master's house 20.
near Governor's spring, water pipes
in, 26.
before John Balston's house, 26.
eastward from Bowling Green;
widened, 28.
from Black Horse lane to Charles-
town ferry, laid out and bounds,
30.
by the Dock, paving, 33; encroach-
ment, 98.
encumbrances, 118.
between the Dock and Sun Tavern,
175.
Bendall's cove to Gallop's point, 40,
41.
alley by Foster's and Mountfort's
houses; laid out and bounds, 35.
encroachment by Josiah Sanders, 37.
between drawbridge and Ralph Car-
ter's house, encroachments, 39.
from conduit to Simon Willard's
house, 41.
over Mill creek, lower street, 44.
by Samuel Went-
worth's, 45.
at the bridge, 76, 77.
lane, near Mill bridge, 54.
at the Mill bridge, 143.
from Mill bridge to Capt. Ballentine's,
paving, 164.
to Winnismet ferry,
the broad street,
47.

nigh Mill bridge, unsafe, 197; pave-
ment, 175.
nigh North Meeting-house, 118.
the two, well and pump in, 40.

Ways, front of Capt. Southacks, encumbered, 42.
 north-west of North Burial place, widened, 42.
 front of James Lablond, 46, 48; paving, 132.
 at John Farnum's, 47.
 from School-house street towards Giles Dyers, paving, 59, 60, 72.
 near Samuel Sewall's house, paving, 64.
 near house of old Mr. Balston (dec'd), repairs, 62.
 south side Adkinson's dock, bounds staked out, 63.
 by Thomas Plat's shop, 65.
 from Scarlet's wharf to Jonas Clark's, paving 70; lanes from above street, 70.
 nigh Lt. Holmes (South st., see p. 181), granted for ropemaking, 70, 71.
 Common to Centry hill, to be laid open, 72.
 encroached by Capt. Bant, 73.
 Hallaway's corner to Milk street and beyond, staked out, 75.
 Glover's land to Mr. Shaler's house, line altered, 77, 78.
 front of Mrs. Deliverance Wakefeeld, 79.
 passage to Edward Battie's next to Chaffin's (near Almshouse), 85.
 at Snow Hill, encroachment, 87.
 Melyne's corner to entrance to Training field, paving of, 87.
 slip at lower end of Fleet street, width, 95.
 behind old Meeting-house, 102.
 at Nathaniel Henchman's, 106.
 at the old Burial place, 111.
 south of gate of Burial place next the Common, paving, 116, 121.
 before Mrs. Middlecot's house, 121.
 between Summer and Winter streets, 123.
 at entrance to Corn market, width, 130.
 before John Staniford's house, 131.
 entrance of old road, easterly side of Orange street, 135.
 before house of William Cole (dec'd), paving, 138.
 before house of John Nicholls, paving 138.
 at Mrs. Peirse's, near sign of the star, 174.
 alley out of Ann street, front of Madam Savage's, 190.
 new, North street to Ship street, 200.
 alley, Prince street to Bennet street, laid out and bounds, 202; subscriptions for, to collect, 208; land damages, 208.
 front of Peneman and Marion, 210.
 the two rod highway, between Adkins and Hudson's point in Lyn street, 149.
 nigh Mr. Minot's ware-house, 157.
 from Hanover street to Ann street, conduit in, 161.
 from Prince street, to the old way leading to Water Mills laid out, 165, 169; void, 171.
 new way from Prince street to North Water Mills, to lay out, 169; old way altered, 187, 188; to repair, 170, 171.
 Mr. Colman's meeting-house (Brattle street) to Wing's lane, sewer, 243.
 at Rumney Marsh, repairs, 13, 53, 110, 118, 121, 141, 206.
 through Col. Paige's farm to Lyn, 28.

Ways, at Simon Grover's land, near Malden line, 209.
 to Blue Hill land, at Brantry, 47.
 Weights, triangle and wheelbarrow, for sealing, 21.
 and scales, at grist mills, 95.
 measures, adjustment and inventory, 5.
 sealer, appointed, 20, 44.
 (See also *Measures*.)
 Weighing with steelyards, informer against breaches of town orders, 24.
 Well, at parting of two ways nigh North Meeting-house, 40.
 in street from Mill bridge to Winnisimmet ferry, allowed, 47.
 in street, at John Farnum's, allowed, 47.
 in highway, rear of old Meeting-house, to sink deeper, 102.
 at tenement in Beacon street, to sink, 108, 109, 110.
 in land nigh the Almshouse, to sink, 109, 110, 111, 114, 118.
 on Fort Hill, repairs, 174.
 adjoining Wood lane, 226.
 in Queen street, allowed, 234.
 West street, 241.
 Western islands, 194.
 Wharves, repairs, 98.
 at lower end of Cross street, quit-claimed to town, 94; wharfinger at, 96.
 at lower end of Fleet street, 98.
 at lower end of King street, 98, 130, 135, 143, 158.
 line of, 105, 117, 120, 135, 154, 167, 168.
 proposals concerning, 100.
 Long (same as above), 213, cistern at, 188.
 and slip, end of North street, let, 82, 83; rent due, 243; wharf let, 240.
 at town's slip, end of South st., 202.
 below the conduit at the Mill bridge, 110.
 at Merry's point, 54, 63, 67, 83; to be let, 81, 98, 109; let, 81, 176, 181, 198, 199.
 improving or selling of, 132.
 wharfinger, 102.
 and dock, formerly Bendall's, 103; repairs, 108.
 wharfinger, 105, 106, 161, 169; accounts approved, 181.
 by Dock square, 136, 159, 200.
 to repair, 149, 159; to let, 149.
 hollow, over town's slip at Budd's wharf, complaint *vs.*, 65.
 at North Battery, 58, 161.
 Bendall's (formerly), see above.
 Barton's, 167.
 Budd's, Edward, 59, 65, 82.
 Bernard's, James, (bought of Budd) 82.
 Cook's, Dr. (King st.), 154.
 Gee's, 103.
 Hill's, 82.
 Hill's, Henry, 160, 202.
 Mountfort's, John, 103.
 Nash's, 59, 82.
 Pool's, 189, 232.
 Savage's, (formerly Anderson's), 48.
 Scarlet's, 35, 70, 74, 168, 189, 195.
 Upshall's, 103.
 Welcome's, 133.
 repairs, 29, 73, 83.
 records concerning, 78.

- Wheat, middle price of, 4, 21, 29, 31, 34, 36, 87, 41, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 54, 57, 64, 70, 83, 92, 94, 95, 96, 99, 102, 104, 109, 125, 130, 140, 141, 150, 154, 161, 174, 176, 185, 195, 205, 215, 225, 233, 236. (See also *Provisions*).
- Wheeler's (Wheler's) pond, 73.
 encroachment, 61.
 town's right's in, 73.
 (See also *Watering-places*.)
- Whipping-post, 193.
- Wilkie, John, to prosecute, 118.
- Wilson's lane (name changed from *Crooked lane*), 163.
- Winchester, Mr., bond, 95.
- Windmill, 23.
 on the Common, approved, 36.
 on Fort Hill, 174, 236.
 (See also *Mills*.)
- Wing's lane, 144, 172, 215, 241, 243.
 sewer, 141, 207, 230.
- Winnisimet (Winsimit, Winesimet), 141, 166, 211, 237.
 Ferry, 47.
 to be let, 82.
 leased, 21, 82, 238.
- Winnisimet Ferry, lease signed, 83; letting of, 236.
 water ways for, 83.
 ferry way, 84.
 additional boat at, 150, 151.
- Winter street, 123.
 incumbrances, 117.
 sewer, 165, 180.
- Wire-drawing, 58.
- Wolves, allowance for, 9.
- Wood, to be stamped, 159.
 corders of, 41.
 Cord, Viewers of, 145, 148, 182, 200, 229.
 directions to, 202.
 lane, 74, 81, 83, 84, 97, 103, 107, 117, 124, 173, 184, 226, 241.
 drain or sewer, 116, 140, 145; assessments for, 146, 147, 195, 196.
- Wooliston, Mount, 30. (See also *Lands*.)
- Work house, Master and Wardens, appointed, 44, 50, 58, 88, 227.
 (See also *Almshouse*.)
- Wrentham, 123.
- York, 50, 61.

INDEX OF NAMES.

[Look at all possible variants of names. — ED.]

- Abbersham, 16.
 Abbot, 237.
 Acland, 238.
 Adams, 20, 31, 143, 231.
 { Addington, 18, 35, 93, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158,
 163, 169, 171, 191, 204, 212, 227.
 { Adington, 143.
 Addison, 230.
 Adkins, 15, 49, 84, 126, 131, 149.
 Adkinson, 208.
 Aires, 239, 240.
 Alcock, 17, 21.
 Alden, 10, 22, 132, 140.
 Alford, 2, 43, 81.
 Alkin, 187, 211, 213.
 Allen, 4, 7, 10, 16, 19, 25, 42, 63, 72, 90, 106,
 126, 128, 133, 150, 156, 212, 213, 217, 229,
 230, 231, 243.
 Alleset, 15.
 Alley Battery, 175.
 Elbow, 196, 198.
 Greenough's, 74.
 Peirces, 105.
 Salutation, 82.
 Shingle, 219.
 Tings, 176.
 Tyngs, 163, 171, 172.
 Anderson, 48, 215, 216.
 Andover, 227.
 Andrews, 35, 38.
 { Annapolis, 222.
 { Royal, 217.
 { Annapolis Royall, 120, 128.
 Antram, 81, 98.
 Aphrop, 117.
 Armitage, 133.
 { Arnal, 192.
 { Arnall, 137, 173, 190.
 { Arnald, 96.
 { Arnold, 5, 23, 77.
 Aspinwall, 44.
 Asten, 69.
 Atkam, 209.
 Attleborough, 120.
 Atwood, 2, 113, 136, 157, 188, 189, 229.
 Audlings, 229.
 Audly, 99.
 Baker, 8, 9, 14, 17, 82, 186, 225, 226, 227, 231,
 232, 241, 243.
 Bailey, 68.
 Ballard, 2.
 Ballintine, 45, 59, 72, 110, 125, 128, 143, 154,
 155, 164, 192, 197, 218.
 Balston, 26, 62, 133, 166.
 Bancks, 34.
 { Banister, 59, 60, 62, 117, 165, 178, 180, 216,
 217.
 { Bannister, 120.
 Banson, 180.
 Bant, 68, 94, 73, 137, 238.
 Banum, 31.
 Barbados, 38, 50, 227.
 Barber, 17, 27, 64.
 Barbour, 37, 68, 96.
 Bargiers, 17.
 Barred, 13, 45.
 Barner, 239.
 Barnerd, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33,
 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 50, 55, 82, 136,
 186, 214, 219, 220, 227, 237.
 Barnes, 10, 13, 18, 21, 45, 54, 56, 57, 75, 88, 93,
 100, 104, 197, 198.
 Barnet, 7, 11, 18, 19, 28.
 Barns, 3, 4, 7.
 Barrat, 25, 164, 178.
 { Barrel, 46.
 { Barrell, 20, 46, 158.
 Barry, 28, 92.
 Bartles, 71, 82, 85.
 Bartlet, 228.
 Barton, 24, 44, 99, 165, 175.
 Bason, 55.
 Bassett, 62, 60, 75, 77.
 { Battersbee, 174.
 { Battersby, 179, 212.
 Battery, The, 81, 148.
 North, 58, 94, 98, 161.
 Old, 83.
 South, 9, 26, 96, 98, 99, 118, 183.
 Batteson, 2, 64.
 Battles, 79.
 Baxter, 42, 223.
 Bayley, 139.
 Bay of Compecha, 61.
 Beacon, 91.
 Beard, 7, 226.
 Becket, 82.
 Beers, 136.
 Beetle, 9.
 Belcher, 2, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 30, 36,
 43, 44, 47, 69, 71, 145, 173, 229.
 Belknap, 79, 129, 134, 135, 139, 140, 145, 182,
 194, 200.
 Bell, 103.
 Bendall, 103.
 Bendall's Cove, 40.
 Benmore, 10, 38.
 Bennet, 33, 45, 67, 121, 139, 141, 206.
 Benton, 49.
 Bernado, 1.
 Bernerdo, 10.
 Berry, 45, 69, 127, 136, 160, 184, 200, 206, 239.
 Berstow, 19.
 Bethel, 220.
 Beverly, 221.
 Bickner, 124.
 Biles, 1, 169, 181, 199, 200.
 Bileston, 185.
 Bill, 45, 136, 139, 172, 200, 223.
 Billings, 12, 25, 150.
 Bilrica, 72.
 Bird, 206.
 Bissell, 125, 131.
 Bithin, 87, 104.
 Blague, 173.
 Blake, 206, 225.
 Blish, 62.
 Blount, 1, 25.
 Blyn, 296.
 Bodwin, 72.
 Bolt, 62.
 Bond, 235, 236.
 { Bongarden, 213.
 { Bongardon, 112, 114.
 Boon, 87, 88, 118, 148.
 Bordman, 76.
 Borland, 14, 17, 56.
 Bosquain, 1, 8.
 Boston Marsh, 80.
 Neck, 80.
 Boucher, 2, 196.

- Bould, 125.
 Boulton, 68, 104.
 Bound, 68, 77.
 Bourland, 182.
 Bowling Green, Ye, 28.
 Bown, 177.
 Boyce, 130, 131, 202, 208.
 Boyes, 90.
 { Boylston, 33, 153, 162, 170, 122.
 { Boylstone, 192.
 Braman, 198.
 Brame, 27.
 Bramball, 230.
 Bramley, 122.
 Brand, 139, 205.
 Branrey, 28.
 { Brantree, 30, 39, 43, 47, 64, 78, 80, 85, 97,
 131.
 { Brantrey, 181.
 { Brantry, 31, 128, 13.
 Brattle, 56, 62, 71, 83, 104, 144, 151, 152, 153,
 154, 155, 156, 153, 163, 169, 177.
 Bream, 17, 136.
 Breck, 114, 158, 187.
 Breed, 192.
 { Breeden, 44, 69, 127, 200.
 { Breedend, 69.
 Breedon, 43.
 { Brentnall, 13, 69, 166, 199.
 { Brentnell, 69.
 Brewer, 61, 80, 140.
 Brick, 74, 112.
 Bridge, 53, 107, 118.
 Bridge, 11, 58, 64, 67, 82, 186.
 Bridge draw, 124, 125, 142, 154.
 mill, 54, 65, 76, 110, 130, 137, 143, 160,
 164, 175, 197, 230, 232.
 Bridg New, 110.
 Bridge, Swinging, 84.
 Bridge, water, 166.
 Bridge, watter, 25.
 Bridgen, 140.
 Bridgham, 25, 26, 27, 34, 68, 178, 207, 211, 215,
 216, 229, 232.
 Brigden, 235.
 Brigdon, 2.
 Briggs, 198.
 Brisco, 197, 238.
 Briscoe, 198.
 Bristol, 57.
 Britton, 139.
 Brock, 236.
 Broekus, 183.
 Bromfeeld, 56, 62, 89, 104, 191, 242.
 Bromfield, 145, 151, 152, 154, 155, 150, 163, 169,
 171, 178, 204, 212, 226.
 Bronsdon, 240.
 Brook, 11, 16, 101.
 Brooklyn, 157.
 Broughton, 30.
 Brown, 2, 8, 24, 33, 66, 126, 128, 136, 160, 182,
 211, 213, 235.
 Brownel, 139.
 Brumfield, 18.
 Bruno, 193.
 { Buchanan, 31, 40, 60, 74, 121, 124, 140, 145,
 146, 147, 195.
 { Bucanas, 146.
 { Buchanan, 197, 198.
 Buck, 2, 100.
 Buckman, 44.
 Buckmaster, 9, 19, 24, 61.
 Budd, 69, 65, 82.
 Bulfinch, 232.
 Bull, 46, 90, 189.
 Burges, 63.
 Burnap, 209.
 Burneby, 40.
 Burnel, 136, 168.
 Burnell, 125, 168.
 Burnet, 211.
 Burrell, 9.
 Burringto, 90.
 Burrington, 35, 142.
 Burroughs, 3, 172, 173.
 Butler, 7, 72, 99, 140, 158, 173, 188, 192, 208.
 Butt, 149, 150, 152, 177, 199.
 Buttolph, 37, 133, 187.
 Cabbot, 205, 206.
 { Calef, 68, 72.
 { Calefe, 145.
 Callender, 2, 87, 118, 167, 173, 174.
 Calley, 211.
 { Cambrige, 131, 150, 167, 185.
 { Cambridge, 19, 22, 76, 129, 137, 165, 167, 184,
 185, 190, 227.
 { Camball, 189.
 { Campball, 34, 99, 122, 163.
 Cape Ann, 72.
 Carolina, 48.
 Carter, 89, 190.
 Carthew, 5.
 Carvath, 141.
 Carwithin, 189.
 Caverly, 21.
 Center, 18, 19, 21, 22, 45, 199.
 { Chafen, 24.
 { Chaffin, 85.
 Chamberline, 51, 61, 79, 204, 237.
 Champney, 202, 242.
 Chancey, 63.
 Chandler, 187.
 Charlestown, 18, 21, 42, 44, 46, 66, 67, 69, 91,
 127, 139, 141, 184, 190, 199, 217, 222, 223,
 235.
 Charnock, 136, 184, 225, 226, 231, 236, 242, 243.
 Chauncey, 104.
 { Checkly, 55, 72, 90, 99, 96, 143, 174, 212, 226.
 { Checkley, 6, 51, 57, 59, 197, 204, 231, 242.
 Cheever, 89, 79, 85, 101, 126.
 Chelmsford, 49.
 Chever, 3, 8, 10, 11, 22, 27, 32, 33.
 Child, 28.
 Chipp, 86.
 Chitney, 236, 237.
 Christopher, 1, 8, 157.
 Church, First, 152.
 Green, 235, 241.
 of England, 114.
 South, 160.
 Clark, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 30,
 31, 33, 34, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 54, 55,
 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 80, 88,
 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104,
 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 118, 117, 118,
 125, 126, 144, 145, 148, 151, 153, 154, 155,
 156, 159, 160, 162, 163, 165, 169, 171, 172,
 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182,
 183, 184, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 200, 204,
 229, 230, 233, 234, 242.
 Clarke, 11, 44, 110, 118, 242.
 Claxton, 230, 231.
 Clay, 24, 48.
 Cleasby, 55, 84, 126, 129, 130, 134, 215.
 Cler, 72.
 Cleesbee, 59, 62.
 Clemans, 89, 96, 105, 119.
 Clench, 122, 124, 146.
 Clough, 13, 15, 24, 27, 66, 72, 124, 173.
 Cobbet, 23.
 Cock, 2, 140, 143, 146, 147, 195.
 Cogswell, 122.
 { Cole, 3, 7, 9, 15, 21, 25, 36, 41, 55, 96, 118, 138,
 195, 196, 202.
 { Coles, 146, 147, 192.
 Coleson, 87, 89.
 Colleson, 59, 62.
 Collings, 16, 109, 131, 161, 164, 185, 203.
 Colman, 30, 81, 86, 107, 113, 115, 126, 143,
 150, 152, 157, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 190,
 191, 194, 243.
 Colmer, 61, 131.
 Conant, 6, 27, 51, 52, 55, 96, 126, 234.
 Concord, 187.
 Condey, 136, 218, 220.
 { Condit, Ye, 81, 161, 175, 190.
 { Conduit, Ye, 122, 143, 197, 217, 220, 232.

- Coneticott, 61.
 Coney, 12, 206, 229.
 Conifers, 25.
 Connet, 27.
 { Cook, 18, 20, 32, 38, 44, 64, 65, 76, 78, 117,
 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 132, 145,
 149, 150, 151, 156, 158, 159, 162, 163,
 178, 188, 218, 227, 238, 242.
 } Cooke, 37, 65, 76.
 Cookson, 140, 208, 239.
 Coombs, 8, 211, 213.
 Cooper, 13, 49, 56, 65.
 Copp, 22, 30, 51, 187, 211.
 Corner, Gardeners, 102.
 Hallawayes, 75.
 Melynes, 87.
 Cornhill, 75, 86, 90, 97, 99, 101, 113, 114, 118,
 119, 121, 122, 123, 151, 153, 155, 156, 159,
 160, 163, 171, 181, 184, 205, 207, 212, 215,
 218, 223, 237, 238.
 Cornish, 61, 62.
 Coser, 208.
 Cotta, 139.
 Cotton, 241.
 County of Suffolk, 66, 95, 112, 188, 206, 231,
 234.
 Court Garden, 159.
 Cove, 44, 223.
 Bendall, 40.
 Cowell, 92, 93, 157.
 Crafts, 44.
 Crane, 37, 42, 43, 78.
 Cravath, 226, 230.
 Creek, 105, 110.
 Mill, 44, 76, 241.
 Creese, 74, 184, 195.
 Creeses, 74.
 Croad, 2.
 Crostet, 1.
 Crosthet, 8.
 Cross, 166, 231.
 Crouch, 23, 41.
 Culllever, 14.
 Curtice, 54, 118.
 Curwithy, 56.
 Cushing, 50, 56, 62, 64, 65, 71, 80, 127, 134, 135,
 141, 144, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155,
 156, 174, 178, 194, 211, 219, 228, 233.
 Custin, 215, 240.
 Cutler, 44, 235.
 Cutlove, 227.
 Dafforn, 24, 116, 138.
 { Daille, 8.
 { Dallis, 1.
 Dalstone, 238.
 Danford, 1, 26.
 Darnton, 24, 34.
 Dasset, 4, 87, 88.
 Davenport, 104, 112, 127, 129, 130, 139, 143,
 145, 151, 152, 155, 156, 158, 163, 169, 171,
 178, 181, 191, 194, 204, 212, 214, 219, 226.
 Davies, 7.
 Davis, 6, 17.
 Davise, 10, 12, 16, 25, 68, 118, 157, 163, 168,
 205, 238.
 Dawes, 160, 167, 206.
 Day, 13, 203.
 Debrose, 80.
 Debuke, 207.
 Decoster, 29.
 Deering, 25, 29, 56, 94, 100, 131, 142, 151, 153,
 155.
 Demming, 171.
 Denman, 122.
 Dennis, 222.
 Dexter, 44.
 Dickison, 230.
 Dike, 213, 215, 230.
 Dillorock, 20, 126, 128,
 Dinely, 152, 153, 210.
 Dinnia, 16.
 Dinsdale, 14, 46, 61.
 Divan, 22.
 Diver, 45.
 Dixwell, 242.
 Dobbins, 24, 34.
 Dobney, 140.
 Dock, 14, 33, 98, 106, 118, 122, 159, 172, 175,
 176, 199, 219.
 Adkinson's, 63.
 Bendall's, 108.
 Miles, 18.
 Olivers, 142, 230.
 Square, 122, 136, 149, 153, 158, 161, 162,
 163, 169, 170, 181, 235.
 Town, 81, 105, 108, 132, 136, 161, 169,
 230.
 Dolbear, 230.
 Dolbeer, 16.
 Dorchester, 59, 67, 68, 81, 84, 101, 150, 162,
 225, 230.
 Dorchester, 77, 92, 225.
 Dorchistr, 238.
 Dorrell, 90.
 Dove, 177.
 Dover, 238.
 Dowding, 6, 16, 122.
 Down, 13, 223, 234.
 Downing, 148, 183, 233.
 Dows, 44, 69.
 Draper, 5, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 57, 88,
 93, 97, 98, 101, 106, 123, 228.
 Drawbridge, 40.
 Drew, 16, 20.
 Drewery, 13.
 Drewreys, 17.
 Druce, 19, 21, 44.
 Ducham, 123.
 Dudey, 218.
 Dudley, 56, 62, 88, 104, 139, 140, 144, 151, 152,
 155, 156, 158, 159, 163, 169, 170, 173, 175,
 178, 179, 182, 206, 222, 231.
 Dummer, 16, 18, 25, 34, 48, 56, 62, 71, 88, 104,
 145, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 163, 169, 171,
 178, 188, 190, 191, 212, 231.
 Dunckling, 33.
 Dupee, 43.
 Durant, 230.
 Durham, 52, 84, 160.
 Dwite, 166.
 Dyer, 5, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34,
 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 59, 61, 63, 72, 78, 79, 80,
 86, 91, 93, 105, 143, 166, 229.
 Eades, 2, 46.
 Eadey, 75.
 Earl, 142, 143, 166, 213.
 Eaton, 3, 12, 14, 20.
 Edey, 242.
 Edwards, 40, 46, 61, 64, 80, 145, 146, 147.
 Eggleston, 191.
 Ela, 90, 101.
 Eldridge, 83.
 Eliot, 33, 86, 222, 223.
 Elise, 175.
 Elliston, 5.
 Ellen, 92.
 Elliot, 222.
 Ellis, 172.
 Elliset, 41.
 Emmes, 1, 25, 26.
 Emms, 197, 198, 237.
 Emmons, 9, 24, 192.
 Emons, 4, 6, 44, 229.
 Endecot, 90.
 England, 41, 54, 99, 118, 122, 235, 237, 238.
 Enstone, 212, 236.
 { Epes, 138, 188, 189.
 { Eppes, 87, 89.
 Eutice, 15, 44, 69, 127, 164, 165, 190.
 Evans, 159, 230.
 { Everden, 60.
 { Everdines, 52.
 Everton, 75, 169, 187, 189, 230.
 Fairbanks, 2.

Fairewether, 19, 83.
 Fairfield, 3, 16, 22, 24.
 { Fanuel, 105, 117.
 { Fanuell, 117.
 Farfeeld, 3.
 Farnum, 40, 41, 136, 162, 220, 235.
 Farr, 15, 186.
 Farrisce, 46.
 Favor, 78, 126, 227.
 Fenix, 92.
 Fenno, 68.
 Ferry Charlestown, 30.
 Way, 84, 113.
 Winisimet, 47, 81, 82, 83, 141.
 Field Training, 19, 87.
 Filbery, 186.
 Fisher, 30, 36, 180.
 Fitch, 4, 6, 16, 17, 23, 32, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 57, 59, 72, 92, 103, 122,
 123, 145, 157, 160, 178, 201, 227, 228, 229.
 Fitchue, 48.
 Flagg, 109, 126, 216, 215, 217, 218, 220, 221, 223,
 224, 236, 237.
 Flats, 38, 80, 124, 130, 151, 160, 166, 168.
 Flint, 50, 76, 78, 85.
 Floyd, 1, 22, 25, 44, 69, 107, 110, 127, 200.
 Fortification, The Old, 67.
 Fosdick, 2.
 Foster, 18, 19, 35, 38, 44, 55, 62, 71, 88, 104, 121,
 162, 164, 174, 179, 228.
 Fowle, 139, 168, 212.
 Fox, 139.
 Foxcroft, 190, 192.
 Foy, 173.
 Frances, 122.
 { Franckling, 39.
 { Franklin, 9, 112.
 { Frankling, 1, 25, 26, 39, 90, 113.
 Frary, 80.
 French, 187, 189, 228.
 Frizzell, 177.
 Fuller, 3, 7, 10.
 Fullertons, 52.
 Fyfield, 145, 182, 200, 229, 237.
 Gaines, 2.
 Gallaway, 110.
 Gallond, 14.
 Gallop, 31, 68, 145.
 { Gambarton, 112, 114.
 { Gamberton, 33.
 { Gambertoo, 35.
 Garden Court, 159.
 Gardener, 4, 21, 113, 238.
 Gate, Adkinson's, 129.
 Gates, 19.
 Flood, 176.
 Gaud, 55, 96, 103.
 Gee, 15, 51, 84, 87, 96, 103, 113, 165, 167, 170,
 197, 198, 230.
 Geland, 14.
 Gelchrist, 240.
 Gellings, 187.
 Gelstis, 215.
 Gent, 9.
 George, 7, 10, 139, 180, 181, 187, 191, 194, 195.
 Gerrish, 21, 31, 50, 184, 201, 232.
 Getchell, 202.
 Gibbins, 1, 168, 211.
 Gibbons, 28.
 Gibboon, 151.
 Gibbs, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21, 22, 25, 27, 69,
 86, 91, 93, 151, 153, 155, 158.
 Gibson, 163, 187.
 Gifford, 8.
 Gilbert, 166, 168, 189.
 Gilchrist, *see* Gelchrist.
 Gill, 24, 27, 191, 192, 193, 224.
 Gillam, 21.
 Gillam's Porch, 75.
 Glover, 77, 78.
 Goddard, 92, 126, 164.
 Goff, 2.
 Gold, 1, 25, 38.

Goldthwaite, 84, 173.
 Gooch, 17, 167, 242.
 Goodwin, 12, 13, 24, 27, 87, 88, 123, 150, 206.
 Goold, 92, 146, 147, 196.
 Gore, 205.
 Gouge, 75, 112.
 Govenors Spring, 26.
 Gowen, 201, 202.
 Grabey, 24.
 Granary, 19, 174, 224.
 Grant, 55, 72, 96, 109, 110, 111, 118, 136, 167.
 Gray, 20, 70. (*See* Grey.)
 Great Brittain, 186, 222, 228, 229, 239.
 Greek, 128.
 Green, 2, 8, 22, 70, 72, 73, 115, 143, 148, 166,
 168, 178, 196, 211.
 Greenhill, 77, 78, 126, 131.
 { Greenlef, 124.
 { Greenleife, 97.
 { Greenlief, 123, 210.
 { Greenlief, 75, 90, 99, 105, 151, 153, 159, 160,
 182, 209, 218.
 { Greenliffe, 182.
 Greenland, 209.
 { Greeno, 240.
 { Greenough, 1, 2, 74, 82, 83, 102, 155, 164, 175,
 203, 240, 243.
 Greenwood, 10, 21, 50, 51, 53, 175, 225, 226,
 227, 231, 233, 242.
 Greetian, 13.
 Grey, 181, 197, 231.
 Grice, 121, 146, 147.
 Griffice, 177.
 Griggs, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 21, 145, 196, 222, 224,
 239.
 Grills, 9.
 Grose, 192, 217.
 Grosviners, 4.
 Grovers, 209.
 Gueno, 190, 216.
 { Guile, 1.
 { Guille, 8.
 Gutridge, 59, 62, 133, 208, 211.
 Guttridge, 86, 211.
 Gwinn, 6, 112, 142, 152, 153, 166.
 Gyles, 82, 83, 150, 202, 236, 238.
 Hacket, 187.
 Hale, 167, 173.
 Haley, 15.
 Hall, 87, 88, 173, 197, 198.
 Hallam, 10.
 Hallaway, 75.
 Halwel, 133.
 Hamelton, 54, 96, 109, 110, 111.
 { Hancock, 31, 35, 38, 51, 61, 75, 166, 187, 217,
 229.
 { Hancocks, 189.
 { Hancock, 103, 113.
 Hands, 51, 113.
 Hare, 129.
 { Harris, 242.
 { Harrise, 108, 109, 129, 172, 187, 197.
 Harrison, 2, 99.
 Hartford, 8.
 Harvey, 1, 25.
 Harwood, 119, 136, 197, 198.
 { Hasie, 19, 69, 127, 200.
 { Hasey, 11, 15, 22.
 Haugh, 43, 74, 151, 153.
 Hanksworth, 44, 75.
 Haverill, 41, 90.
 Hawkins, 46, 52.
 Hayman, 183.
 Heath, 45, 46, 171, 173, 233.
 Hed, 8.
 Heden, 229.
 Henchman, 3, 4, 10, 17, 22, 36, 106, 239, 240.
 Hendersons, 39, 49.
 { Henlyes, 147, 196.
 { Henlys, 146, 195.
 Herridge, 5.
 { Hetchbon, 4.
 { Hetchbone, 38, 47, 52, 53, 75, 77, 93, 112, 115.

- Hetchings, 13.
 Hewes, 3, 63.
 Hicks, 193, 212, 222.
 Highway, Town, 26.
 Hill, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 22, 34, 60, 77, 87, 109, 112, 113, 114, 134, 135, 141, 160, 161, 179, 202.
 Hills, 17, 77, 82, 160.
 Hills Blue, 64, 97.
 Hill, Centry, 72.
 Fort, 3, 23, 27, 91, 105, 145, 174, 186, 193, 198, 205, 210, 219, 236.
 Snow, 87.
 Windmill, 36.
 Hill, Ye, 92.
 { Hillard, 49.
 { Hilliar, 155, 156, 171, 176.
 { Hillier, 212.
 { Hillier, 2, 113, 114, 155, 156, 171, 172, 189, 205.
 Hilliken, 2.
 Hingham, 70.
 Hinks, 212, 222.
 Hipsley, 28.
 Hirst, 83, 104, 145, 178, 199, 200, 205, 219, 242.
 Hisket, 49, 94.
 Hitchcock, 261.
 Hobbie, 59, 155, 156, 158, 163, 177, 191.
 Hobbies, 36, 72.
 Hobbs, 229, 231.
 Hodson, 24.
 Holland, 12, 13, 96.
 Holmes, 2, 42, 90, 101, 148, 156, 166, 188, 189.
 Holt, 99.
 { Honeywell, 237.
 { Honowel, 236.
 Hood, 2, 135, 136, 213.
 Hooper, 13, 63, 113, 210.
 Hopkins, 149.
 Horseman, 154, 156.
 Horsepond, 224.
 Hough, 1, 235.
 House Almes, 27, 77, 79, 85, 109, 110, 118, 184.
 Alms, 20, 25.
 Chaffens, 85.
 Colmans Meeting, 243.
 Crane, 103.
 Crown Coffee, 213.
 Free School, 42.
 Latin School, 152.
 No. Meetin, 28.
 Meeting, 40, 98, 118, 152.
 New School, 43.
 No. Watch, 59, 99.
 Old Meeting, 85, 102, 109.
 No. Meeting, 236.
 Watch, 33.
 Olivers Brew, 122.
 Powder, 29, 193.
 Salutation, 235.
 Slaughter, 107.
 Town, 20, 21, 24, 33, 35, 37, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 58, 64, 67, 68, 71, 72, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 92, 96, 100, 102, 104, 111, 121, 126, 129, 131, 134, 140, 149, 153, 163, 165, 179, 180, 183, 185, 188, 203, 204, 206, 207, 215, 218, 221, 232, 240, 243.
 Townes, 7, 91, 148.
 Watch, 46, 62, 65, 150, 183.
 Work, 50, 88.
 Worke, 44.
 Wrighting School, 183.
 Writing School, 104.
 How, 226.
 Howard, 8, 23, 30, 31, 33, 34, 39, 40, 139, 197, 220.
 Howel, 171.
 Hubbard, 53.
 Hudson, 14, 17, 42.
 Huggens, 7.
 Hughs, 184.
 Humphreys, 12.
 Hunewel, 108.
 Hunt, 86, 112, 114, 136, 165, 188, 189, 190, 213, 223.
 Hunting, 34, 112.
 Huntington, 227.
 Hurst, 203.
 Hutchens, 15.
 Hutchinson, 18, 21, 37, 44, 55, 56, 62, 63, 71, 86, 88, 103, 104, 105, 121, 127, 132, 134, 135, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 163, 169, 171, 172, 173, 175, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 199, 200, 202, 206, 208, 214, 219, 222, 224, 226, 241, 242.
 { Huzzey, 99, 100, 117.
 { Huzzy, 169.
 Indecot (Endicot), 90, 91, 93, 94, 109, 112, 113, 142, 167.
 Ingerson, 2.
 Ingram, 8, 72, 148, 174, 181, 194, 196, 222.
 Ings, 16, 60, 62, 106, 235.
 Ireland, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 44, 51, 53, 69, 70, 127, 201, 220, 229.
 Iseland, Long, 126.
 Noddles, 140, 235.
 Road, 23, 126, 135, 173.
 Island, Deare, 177.
 Deer, 164, 199.
 Deere, 145, 149, 152, 162, 164, 173, 174, 179.
 Road, 197, 221.
 Islands Western, 194.
 Jacklin, 73.
 Jackson, 40, 43, 45, 51, 104, 140, 163, 164.
 Jamaca, 107, 221, 238.
 { Jarvice, 15, 231.
 { Jarvis, 231.
 { Jarvise, 25, 140, 230, 235.
 Jefferyes, 78, 242.
 Jenkins, 24, 44.
 Jenner, 35.
 Jepson, 6, 21, 22, 54.
 Jessie East, 7.
 Johns, 8, 33, 46, 90, 112, 114, 139, 152, 213, 215, 230, 235.
 Johnson, 7, 21, 45, 60, 112, 114, 126, 131, 145.
 Johnson Galley, 99.
 { Johonnot, 61.
 { Johonot, 2.
 Joles, 136.
 Jones, 9, 79, 93, 146, 147, 196, 222, 229, 230, 231.
 Jorden, 43.
 Judd, 61, 63.
 Keats, 2.
 Keeling, 59, 62, 72, 242.
 Keeley, 230.
 Kelton, 13.
 Keen, 16, 20, 32, 105.
 Kendall, 43, 49.
 Kendrick, 211.
 Kenney, 2, 43.
 Keyes, 205.
 Kilby, 151, 153, 155.
 Kinds, 220.
 King, 235.
 Kittery, 47, 230.
 Kitto, 28.
 Kneeland, 49, 133.
 Knight, 68.
 Lablond, 39, 46, 48, 90, 97, 112, 114, 132, 212.
 Lake, 130, 164, 179.
 Lambs, 81.
 Lamson, 168, 201, 213, 229.
 Land at Brantree, 36, 37, 39, 43, 64, 65, 84, 101, 106.
 Blew Hill, 13.
 Lands, Blue Hill, 31, 36, 47, 76, 78, 84, 85, 97, 101, 106, 128, 131, 135, 181, 194, 214, 219.
 Lane, 6, 50, 194.

Lane, Adkinsons, 93.
 Beer, 241.
 Black Horse, 30.
 Blind, 241.
 Cow, 175.
 Crooked, 158, 163.
 Long, 93, 145, 194, 195.
 Mackrell, 105.
 Mackrill, 94, 96, 110, 133.
 Marchalls, 218.
 Marsh, 232.
 Marshalls, 74.
 Marshells, 232.
 Pudden, 156, 157.
 Pudding, 99, 122, 163, 189.
 Rawsons, 241.
 Salt, 165.
 Scholl-hous, 43.
 Spring, 182.
 Wilsons, 163.
 Wings, 141, 144, 172, 207, 215, 230, 241, 243.
 Wood, 74, 81, 83, 84, 97, 103, 107, 116, 117, 124, 140, 145, 173, 184, 195, 226, 241.
 Langdon, 82, 168, 186, 205, 210, 211, 212, 235.
 Larkin, 18, 21.
 Lash, 3, 4.
 Lathrop, 110.
 Lattancie, 80.
 Leager, 184.
 Leasonbee, 146, 147, 173.
 Lee, 28, 95, 155, 208.
 Leech, 146, 147, 197.
 Lecchmere, 141.
 Legg, 242.
 { Letherbee, 237.
 { Letherby, 237.
 Leveret, 100.
 { Lewis, 11, 17, 27, 201, 227, 228,
 { Lowie, 62, 79, 145, 178.
 Lexington, 224.
 Linch, 221.
 Lindall, 144.
 Linsey, 86.
 Little, 139.
 Lobdale, 184.
 Lock, 236.
 London, 215, 213, 227, 235.
 Long, 17, 27.
 Lothrop, 206, 211, 213, 225.
 Loveridge, 190.
 Lowden, 24.
 Lowder, 155, 226.
 Lowle, 59, 62, 140, 144, 212, 213.
 Loyd, 139, 189, 211, 230, 231, 233, 242.
 Lyd, 56.
 Lyde, 62, 88, 104, 144.
 Lyman, 177.
 Lyme, 215.
 Lyn, 19, 28, 45, 69, 70, 76, 92, 127, 141, 200, 207.
 Lynd, 62, 71, 92, 104, 151, 152, 154, 155, 158, 163, 226, 231.
 Lynde, 53, 56, 70, 88, 104, 113, 132, 144, 156, 163, 171, 177, 204, 242.
 Lyndall, 178.
 Lyne, 93, 166.
 Lynn, 19, 22.
 Maccarty, 1, 151, 152, 156, 158, 163.
 Mackdaniel, 223.
 Mackmarsh, 197, 198.
 Mackmete, 197.
 Mainard, 50.
 Malam, 43, 46, 52, 77.
 Malbrow, 57.
 Malden, 19, 22, 44, 127, 200, 201.
 Malding, 69, 70, 209.
 Mallot, 36, 91.
 Malynes, 121.
 Man, 3, 15, 90, 113, 151, 158, 230.
 Manley, 75, 116, 117, 121, 144, 180.
 Manning, 93, 131.

Mansell, 113.
 Mansfield, 142, 168, 188, 189, 232.
 Manson, 225.
 Marable, 112, 115.
 Marble, 118, 119, 127, 166, 201.
 Marblehead, 70, 78, 81.
 Market, Corn, 130, 228.
 { Marion, 105, 164, 199, 200, 204, 205, 212, 214,
 { 225, 229, 231, 242.
 Marions, 210, 222.
 { Marrión, 7, 17, 21, 25, 32, 34, 37, 43, 89, 93,
 { 182.
 { Marryon, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, 33, 34, 39, 40, 117.
 { Maryon, 30, 32, 105, 125, 145, 222.
 Marriner, 168.
 Marsh Boston, 80.
 Roxbury, 81.
 Rumny, 7, 13, 21, 23, 48, 53, 69, 85, 92,
 97, 101, 107, 111, 118, 119, 121, 126,
 127, 140, 173, 194, 201, 202, 206, 209,
 213, 229.
 Marshall, 89, 93, 103, 104, 105, 108, 110, 119,
 122, 129, 133, 141, 142, 145, 178.
 Martin, 122.
 Martine, 118.
 Martyn, 58, 104, 108, 109, 110, 125, 144, 154,
 155, 177, 214, 220, 241.
 Maryland, 238.
 Maryon. (See Marion.)
 Maeman, 174.
 Mason, 19, 41, 224.
 Mast fleet, 118.
 Mather, 17, 31, 68, 102, 129, 168, 218, 226, 243.
 Mathews, 3, 7, 37, 181, 234.
 Matteson, 75.
 { Mattock, 10, 75, 91, 93, 104, 109, 171.
 { Mattox, 68, 86.
 Maulden, 19.
 Maulding, 201.
 Maule, 140, 235.
 Maverick, 92, 93.
 Maxwell, 101, 184, 203.
 Maxwell, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26,
 27, 44, 45, 46, 49, 53, 57, 59, 61, 66, 67, 71,
 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 89,
 90, 91, 92, 95, 99, 110, 117, 118, 119, 121,
 122, 123, 124, 128, 130, 132, 166, 169, 172,
 177, 193, 197, 207, 224.
 May, 80.
 Maylem, 46.
 Mayo, 80.
 Meadford, 104, 124.
 Meadow, Scruffe, 78.
 Medcalfe, 2.
 Meers, 69, 128, 142, 143, 152, 153, 189, 216.
 Meerrion, 3.
 Mellins, 33.
 Melvel, 221.
 Mendham, 57.
 Meriam, 45.
 Mero, 14, 28.
 Messenger, 92, 187.
 Mico, 141.
 Middlecot, 51, 75, 111, 132.
 Midwinter, 33.
 Miles, 18, 63, 240.
 Millar, 13, 43, 46, 47, 74, 76, 195, 229.
 Mill Creek, 76.
 Mill Wind, 236.
 Mills, 172, 176, 187.
 North, 169.
 Water, 76, 165, 169, 170, 171, 176.
 Water, 176, 188.
 Milton, 13, 43, 53, 131.
 Minot, 3, 4, 14, 15, 28, 32, 33, 35, 58, 62, 64,
 65, 69, 71, 74, 79, 80, 85, 133, 155, 157,
 161, 192, 203, 228, 230.
 Minzes, 211, 231.
 Moizes, 31.
 Mirick, 17.
 Monck, 12, 34, 95.
 Monk, 18, 232.
 Moonden, 2.
 Moor, 51, 114, 149, 150, 166.

- Moorcock, 197.
 More, 17, 46, 112.
 Moream, 19, 63.
 Morey, 2, 14.
 Morley, 232.
 Morrise, 150, 171.
 Mortemore, 46, 91, 93.
 Morto, 9, 15, 32, 59, 119, 131, 148, 149.
 Morton, 119, 131.
 Mors, 90, 102.
 Mosely, 74.
 Roseman, 55, 96.
 Mosman, 119.
 Mosset, 12.
 Mould, 68, 76, 78, 112.
 Moulds, 168.
 Mountier, 1, 10, 61, 91, 93, 168, 211, 213, 230.
 Mountfor, 220.
 Mountford, 87, 211.
 Mountfort, 2, 14, 35, 38, 40, 47, 61, 68, 75, 103, 129, 134, 190.
 Muddy River Marsh, 65.
 Mulbery, 12, 14.
 Mullegan, 197.
 Munford, }
 Muntfort, } *see* Mountfort.

 Nancy, 154.
 Nash, 59, 82, 109.
 Narraganset, 99.
 { Nazaro, 238.
 { Nazro, 139.
 { Nazzaro, 223.
 Neck, 80, 89, 110, 133, 159, 170, 183, 186, 231.
 Needham, 15, 139.
 Negus, 99, 104, 131, 211.
 Newberry, 22, 76, 134, 222, 228.
 Newell, 2, 22.
 New England, 209.
 New found Land, 220.
 Newland, 75.
 { Newton, 12, 14, 73, 242.
 { Newtown, 19, 22, 66.
 New York, 59, 80, 128, 197.
 Nickerson, 16.
 Nicholls, 1, 25, 37, 92, 93, 96, 138, 164, 182, 200, 229.
 Nicholson, 99, 114.
 North, 35, 90, 112, 114.
 North Carolina, 230.
 Norton, 94, 136, 204.
 { Noyes, 71, 73, 76, 80, 85, 97, 100, 127, 139, 143, 145, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 178, 181, 188, 194, 214, 219, 242.
 { Noyse, 76, 77, 80, 83, 103, 106, 107, 117, 133, 167.
 { Noys, 133.

 { Obbinsow, 68.
 { Obison, 2.
 Oborns, 210.
 { Odlin, 130.
 { Odling, 92, 93, 110, 113, 130, 141, 142, 166, 168, 169, 235.
 Ogle, 9.
 Oker, 196.
 Okes, 14, 38, 39.
 Oliver, 10, 31, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 56, 62, 70, 71, 79, 80, 82, 87, 107, 117, 122, 127, 133, 138, 145, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 163, 167, 169, 170, 171, 175, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 192, 197, 200, 214, 219, 227, 229, 232, 242.
 Olton, 72.
 Orms, 134.
 { Orrang, 134.
 { Orange, 138, 166, 168.
 { Orrangs, 187.
 Ovington, 64.
 Owen, 19, 21.

 Paccanet, 230.
 Page, 7, 39, 156.
 Paige, 23, 28, 69, 119, 156, 209, 229.

 Palmer, 40, 56, 57, 62, 71, 80, 88, 104, 139, 145, 151, 152, 154, 155, 158, 163, 178, 191, 212, 231, 242.
 Parker, 220.
 Parkman, 59, 65, 81, 82, 98, 102, 200.
 Parrise, 69.
 Parrot, 197, 198.
 Pastree, 6.
 Patten, 140, 212, 217, 231.
 Patteson, 92, 109.
 Patey, 2, 41.
 Pauley, 75.
 Paxtons, 75.
 Paine, 42, 131, 159.
 Payn, 98, 123, 151, 160, 179, 180, 181, 187, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 206, 211, 215.
 { Pearce, 74.
 { Pearce, 131.
 Peck, 76, 211, 213, 230.
 Pecker, 136, 150, 239, 240.
 { Peggee, 239, 240.
 { Peggey, 99, 176.
 { Peggy, 165.
 Peirse, 4, 10, 129, 139, 220, 223.
 Peirson, 154, 174, 187, 189, 212.
 Peison, 187.
 Pell, 86.
 Pemberton, 30, 62, 148, 152, 162, 199, 206, 229.
 Pembroke, 228, 237.
 Pendexter, 139.
 Peneman, 42, 126, 128, 210.
 Pennock, 215.
 Pensilvania, 64, 192.
 Peream, 75, 77, 79, 136.
 Perkins, 75, 122.
 Perks, 140, 235.
 Perry, 20, 96, 228.
 Phelps, 55, 96, 99, 142, 174.
 Philadelphina, 135.
 Philadelphia, 99.
 Phillip, 235.
 Phillips, 2, 5, 6, 35, 39, 49, 75, 87, 90, 104, 131, 140, 142, 156, 157, 158, 163, 175, 182, 184, 186, 188, 189, 201, 212, 213, 223, 231.
 Philpot, 5, 24, 61, 113.
 Phipps, 58.
 Phips, 57.
 Pickworth, 63.
 Pierson, 154.
 Pike, 183.
 { Pilkinton, 28, 131.
 { Pinkenton, 14.
 Piscatiqua, 26, 221, 238.
 Pitcher, 53.
 Pitson, 139, 218.
 Pitts, 8, 54, 56, 101, 116, 118, 119, 122, 136, 151, 154, 156, 160, 168, 192, 220.
 Place, Almes Hous Burying, 27.
 Burial, North, 3, 4.
 Burying, 74, 79, 82, 87, 91, 121, 148, 165, 184, 203.
 North, 42, 160.
 Old, 111, 130, 132, 137, 148, 218, 227, 229.
 South, 3, 4, 33, 160, 171, 182.

 { Plats, 2, 64, 92.
 { Platts, 21.
 { Plumer, 145, 161.
 { Plummer, 50, 200, 229, 234.
 Point, Gallops, 40.
 Hudsons, 84, 149.
 Mary's, 235.
 Merryes, 98, 102, 132, 176.
 Merryys, 81, 83, 98.
 Pollard, 155.
 Polley, 124, 130, 131.
 Pollord, 90, 129.
 Pond, Horse, 224.
 Mill, 113, 170, 176.
 Ponds, Salt, 65, 74, 80, 107, 119, 121.
 Pond, Townes, 78.
 Wheelers, 61, 73, 80.
 Pool, 130.
 Porter, 29, 228, 237.

Port Royall, 62.
 Potter, 198.
 Potts, 230.
 Powell, 2, 76, 90.
 Powin, 88.
 Powning, 45, 50, 56, 58, 62, 71, 79, 93, 98, 103,
 104, 107, 109, 110, 114, 151, 153, 193.
 Poynt, Hudsons, 84.
 Maryes, 109.
 Merry, 54, 63, 67, 81.
 { Prat, 18, 19, 21, 22, 44, 53, 57, 68, 127, 199.
 } Pratt, 209.
 Price, 24, 149, 223.
 Prillings, 171.
 { Procter, 40.
 } Procter, 52, 86, 140, 142, 152, 153, 194, 208,
 223, 239.
 Prout, 7, 10, 12, 18, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 34, 37,
 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 50, 55, 62, 64, 104, 116,
 118, 122, 136, 144, 146, 147, 152, 154, 175,
 177, 194, 195, 196, 208, 226.
 Province, 101, 102.
 Gally, 26.
 Pullen, 66, 75, 90, 124, 158, 212, 217, 231, 237.
 Pulman, 13, 55, 96, 233.
 Pumery, 6, 146, 147, 196.
 Puncapuag, 230.
 Pym, 140, 227.
 Quinsey, 97.
 Ragget, 228.
 Rand, 66, 192, 205, 206, 223.
 Randall, 140, 221, 238.
 Ranger, 32, 33, 36, 46, 123, 187, 211, 213, 230.
 Rankin, 112.
 Ransford, 86, 218.
 Rayner, 2, 91, 93, 124, 141, 180.
 Read (Reed), 77, 135, 136, 148.
 Reading, 19, 22, 44, 69, 70, 127, 200, 201, 209.
 Reddock, 142.
 Redduk, 169.
 Rewcy, 198.
 Reynalls, 17.
 Richards, 116, 140, 193, 197, 198, 217.
 Richardson, 26, 91, 95, 136, 232.
 Richmond, 166.
 Ricks, *see* Rix.
 Rickston, 1.
 Ridgell, 228, 233.
 Right, 112, 164, 203.
 Ripley, 3, 12, 20, 32, 37, 43, 59, 71, 105, 130,
 132.
 River, 101.
 River, Charles, 240.
 Merimeck, 208.
 Muddy, 7, 23, 43, 145, 150.
 South, 69, 127, 199.
 Rix, 55, 59.
 Robe, 109.
 Roberts, 21, 82, 121, 211, 213, 219.
 Robie, 146, 147.
 Robinson, 2, 4, 24, 46, 51, 53, 67, 148, 193, 226,
 242.
 Roebuck, Ye, 261.
 Rogers, 24, 92, 103.
 Rolston, 90.
 Rolts, 230.
 Rook Galley, 37.
 Roumage, 238.
 Rouse, 1, 8.
 Row, Merchants, 142.
 Rowley, 107.
 Roxbury, 4, 19, 32, 44, 50, 64, 78, 79, 80, 89,
 119, 128, 135, 143, 144, 170, 186, 205, 216,
 222, 228.
 Roxbury Gate, 3, 11, 14, 15, 82, 33, 35, 46, 49,
 65, 69, 79, 128, 143, 216.
 Rubine, 135.
 Ruck, 62, 68, 83, 104, 144, 177, 180, 181, 182,
 184, 187, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 199, 200,
 202, 203, 209, 214, 219, 222, 224, 239, 240,
 243.
 Ruddock, 184, 218, 234.

Rudgate, 139, 189, 212, 213.
 { Rue, 185, 186.
 } Ruee, 132, 161.
 { Ruey, 41.
 } Ruggles, 80.
 Russell, 24, 40.
 Rutter, 61.
 Ryall, 8, 13.
 Sale, 243.
 Salem, 49, 63, 99, 192, 208, 214, 215, 222, 227,
 229.
 Salsbury, 141.
 Salter, 8, 26, 53, 54, 59, 60, 63, 64, 72, 73, 81,
 116, 144, 192, 220.
 Sanders, 9, 20, 29, 31, 37, 46, 92, 155, 221.
 Savage, 3, 23, 27, 33, 34, 37, 44, 48, 59, 72, 88,
 91, 93, 95, 98, 104, 106, 110, 111, 120, 121,
 122, 123, 125, 137, 139, 144, 151, 158, 159,
 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173,
 174, 175, 178, 179, 190, 192, 212, 215, 225,
 226, 227, 229, 231, 233, 242, 243.
 Savel, 2.
 Savery, 35.
 Scarlet, 229.
 { School, Free, 36.
 } House, Lattin, 58, 152.
 } Lattin, Free, 61.
 } North, 176.
 } The Latten, 17, 33, 39, 64.
 Scituate, 130, 228, 236.
 Scolley, 226, 242.
 Sconce, 29, 105.
 Scribener, 126.
 Sears, 121, 237.
 Selby, 2, 100, 139, 140, 213, 235.
 Sereverer, 128.
 { Sewal, 154, 229, 242.
 } Sewall, 18, 33, 37, 56, 62, 64, 65, 88, 104, 145,
 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 162, 169, 171, 178,
 191, 200, 223.
 Seward, 37.
 Shaler, 76, 77, 78, 160.
 Shannon, 76, 220.
 Shardon, 2.
 Sharp, 25, 34, 35, 53, 54, 56, 58, 90, 112, 114,
 116, 118, 202, 208, 223.
 Shaw, 9.
 Sheafe, 29, 164, 202.
 Shepherd, 211.
 Shepreve, 192, 195.
 { Sherar, 72.
 } Sherrar, 157, 196.
 Sherborn, 57, 61.
 Sheriffe, 42.
 Sherman, 214, 229.
 Sherrine, 81, 83, 107, 136.
 Sherwood, 198.
 Shipee, 235.
 Shippen, 140.
 Shore, 2.
 Shrimpton, 86, 220.
 Shripton, 81, 105.
 Siggernee, 61.
 Signal, 2.
 Sill, 91, 93.
 Simkins, 230, 231.
 Simpson, 21, 175, 200.
 Skinner, 3, 90, 113, 166, 167, 187.
 Smalpiece, 230.
 Smith, 2, 3, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25, 33, 35, 59, 65,
 66, 68, 74, 80, 81, 82, 90, 92, 112, 113, 114,
 120, 123, 132, 141, 158, 166, 167, 171, 187,
 189, 213, 288, 235, 242.
 Snelling, 237.
 Snow, 9.
 Southack, 42, 92, 134, 135, 139, 143, 150, 187,
 209, 234.
 Souther, 109.
 Sowerbut, 139, 222, 223.
 Square, Church, 195.
 Clark's, 214, 219.
 Squire, 52, 53, 93, 145.
 Stanhope, 221, 236.

Stanifor, 97, 131, 134, 135, 178, 209.
 Stanley, 120.
 Stebbens, 110.
 Stedman, 20.
 { Stephens, 140.
 { Stevens, 19, 139, 163, 211, 212, 229.
 Stoddard, 13.
 Stoddard, 44, 50, 56, 57, 58, 62, 71, 88, 99, 104,
 105, 118, 140, 144, 149, 151, 157, 163, 164,
 173, 178, 181, 182, 184, 201, 207, 215, 235,
 242.
 Stone, 18, 21, 91, 93, 112, 227, 242.
 Story, 132.
 Stratford, 110.
 Street, Ann, 160, 161, 166, 167, 171, 174, 175,
 184, 211, 217, 242.
 Anne, 81, 110, 125, 128, 143, 182, 190.
 Back, 87, 105, 203.
 Beacon, 82, 109, 140.
 Bennet, 165, 202, 208, 215, 240, 241.
 Brattle, 153, 155, 156, 163.
 Cambridge, 132, 227, 241.
 Centry, 81, 88.
 Charter, 121, 125, 159, 218, 227, 236.
 Common, 87, 158.
 Cross, 75, 94, 96, 140, 166, 189, 213, 231.
 Drawbridge, 41.
 Fleet, 96, 97.
 Fish, 96, 113, 142, 146, 160, 175, 183,
 190, 211, 214, 219, 224.
 Fleet, 95, 96, 97, 98, 159, 183, 207, 240,
 241.
 Great, the, 48.
 Hanover, 90, 102, 107, 109, 114, 115,
 125, 129, 144, 150, 161, 171, 176,
 182, 204, 241.
 Hull, 200.
 King, 98, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110,
 111, 117, 120, 124, 125, 130, 134,
 135, 141, 143, 149, 150, 154, 156, 157,
 158, 159, 163, 166, 167, 168, 173, 175,
 188, 189, 200, 201, 206, 213, 228, 241.
 Love, 129.
 Lynn, 84, 121, 149, 184, 200, 205, 238.
 Malbrough, 74, 90, 165, 172, 241.
 Middle, 75, 116, 122, 128, 129, 132, 164,
 187, 207.
 Milk, 75, 119, 129, 133, 141, 142, 166,
 241.
 Newbery, 80, 160, 165, 166, 217, 229.
 No., 227.
 North, 81, 82, 83, 102, 108, 129, 184,
 187, 200, 205, 218, 236, 240, 243.
 Orange, 79, 132, 133, 148, 167, 168, 204,
 223.
 Pond, 75, 145, 241.
 Price, 119, 204.
 Prince, 87, 113, 116, 125, 135, 143, 157,
 165, 167, 168, 169, 173, 175, 187,
 200, 202, 203, 208, 211, 212, 222,
 226, 239.
 Queen, 98, 100, 121, 183, 193, 202, 228,
 234, 238, 241.
 Salem, 176, 187, 200, 224, 239.
 School, 150.
 House, 59.
 Ship, 116, 124, 159, 191, 192, 200.
 South, 87, 160, 161, 174, 179, 181, 202.
 Sudbury, 176, 200, 227.
 Summer, 117, 120, 123, 174, 175, 180,
 213, 215, 220, 229, 241.
 Townhouse, 14.
 Treamount, 90, 97, 134, 143, 144, 157,
 175, 209, 212.
 Union, 122, 123, 161, 165, 168, 182, 190.
 Water, 97, 107, 122, 181, 182, 233.
 West, 241.
 Winter, 117, 123, 165, 180.
 Stratford, 110.
 Stream, Mill, 84.
 Stricker, 25.
 Strong, 8.
 Studson, 2.
 Sugers, 6, 53, 75, 112.

Sunderland, 175, 211, 220, 231, 242.
 Sunderland, 11, 213, 230.
 Sutton, 129, 158.
 Swain, 22.
 Swamp, Ceader, 101.
 Swan, 140, 222.
 { Swanzey, 184.
 { Swanzey, 184, 186.
 Swift, 25.
 Syms, 32.
 Taper, 172.
 Tartarian, 51.
 Taunton, 57, 68.
 Tavern, Exchange, 161, 162.
 George, 65.
 Green Dragon, 49, 66, 75, 212, 217, 231.
 Orange tree, 161, 241.
 Rose & Crown, 49.
 Turkie cock, 96.
 The Salutation, 142, 169, 212.
 Sun, 130, 175.
 Tay, 4, 83, 91, 93, 94, 98, 103, 104, 108, 110,
 114, 120, 124, 125, 127, 130, 133, 136, 137,
 138, 141, 144, 151, 152, 155, 156, 158, 159,
 163, 164, 167, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 176,
 177, 204, 219, 228.
 Taylor, 2, 17, 137, 140, 165, 184, 185, 190.
 Teams, 1, 26.
 Tedman, 15, 52, 60.
 Tekel, 232.
 Tenny, 26.
 Thatcher, 144.
 Thaxter, 97.
 Thayer, 89, 166, 242.
 Thomas, 9, 63, 113, 183, 215, 236, 237, 238.
 Thompson, 157, 158, 163, 203, 238.
 Thomson, 134.
 Thoms, 124.
 Thorn, 28, 81, 132, 196.
 Thornberry, 9, 10, 11, 65, 96, 119, 161.
 Thornton, 2, 50, 51, 63, 67, 76, 81, 99, 109, 125,
 157, 161, 175, 176, 197.
 { Thrasher, 20, 25, 27, 33, 38, 64, 65.
 { Thresher, 2, 58, 70, 77, 78, 80, 140, 217.
 Thwing, 54, 212, 213.
 Tileston, 177, 215.
 { Tiley, 35, 90.
 { Tillet, 2, 118.
 { Tilley, 181.
 { Tillys, 160.
 Titcome, 116, 117.
 Tites, 17.
 Toker, 1, 28, 29.
 Tolman, 139.
 Tomlin, 211, 229, 231.
 Topping, 222.
 Tortree, 43.
 Toterdale, 100.
 Tout, 21.
 { Townesend, 69, 158, 216.
 { Townsend, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 44, 56, 69, 71,
 83, 104, 123, 127, 145, 151, 152, 154, 155,
 156, 163, 165, 169, 171, 178, 191, 198, 200,
 204, 212, 216, 218, 226, 227, 231, 237.
 Town Treasury, 85.
 Towt, 7.
 Travas, 30.
 Triscot, 105, 203, 235.
 { Trobridge, 2.
 { Trobridge, 78.
 Trot, 2, 50, 67, 101, 105, 208, 209.
 Trott, 203, 205.
 Tucker, 80, 131.
 Tuckerman, 225.
 Tufts, 44.
 Turell, 12, 24, 34, 46, 61, 90, 93, 183.
 Turff, 69.
 Turner, 6, 70, 74, 101, 130.
 { Tuthill, 9, 19, 59.
 { Tuttle, 22.
 { Tuttle, 22, 69, 72, 127, 136, 200, 202, 208.
 Tyler, 217.
 Tyley, 112, 114, 142, 158, 166.

Upshall, 103.
Usher, 15, 120.

Varney, 78.
{ Veach, 123.
{ Veech, 128.
{ Verin, 7.
{ Verine, 59, 62.
Verney, 4, 8, 16, 26.
{ Vial, 193.
{ Viall, 90.
{ Vials, 191.
{ Vicars, 237.
{ Vickers, 126, 128, 237.
{ Vincent, 2, 139.
{ Vincint, 230.
Virgin, 49, 186, 203.
Virginia, 28, 33, 72, 221.

Wade, 122, 144, 166, 168, 189, 211, 214.
Wadling, 136.
Wadsworth, 22, 34, 40, 41, 74, 88, 89, 91, 93,
94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108,
110, 113, 118, 121, 122, 125, 127, 131, 132,
134, 135, 136, 137, 144, 151, 152, 154, 155,
156, 158, 159, 163, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174,
177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 187, 190,
191, 192, 194, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 208,
209, 210, 212, 214, 219, 220, 222, 225, 231,
233, 242.
Wainright, 206.
Waite, 16, 22.
Wakefeeld, 47, 79.
Waldo, 61, 143, 144, 218, 229, 230.
Walker, 13, 15, 80, 84, 86, 91, 100, 104, 112,
121, 151, 153, 158, 178, 184, 195, 196, 201,
223, 234.
Wallace, 28.

{ Walley, 56, 62, 88.
{ Wally, 145.
{ Wallace, 11.
{ Wallis, 9, 213.
{ Wallise, 139, 189, 212, 213.

Walters, 215, 216.
Ward, 139, 208.

Battery, 192.
Bridge, 241, 242.
Broughtons, 234.
Change, 241, 242.
Cornhill, 192.
Creek, 241, 242.
Fleet, 241, 242.
Kings, 241, 242.
Mill Bridge, 192.
Bridge, 234.
Newbery, 192, 234.
North, 241.
Pond, 241, 242.
South, 241.
{ Wardel, 139.
{ Wardell, 47, 140, 166, 192, 212, 213, 222, 227.

Warner, 57.
{ Warren, 222.
{ Warrin, 211, 213.
Warrick, 185, 203.
Warrow, 58.
Wass, 139, 188, 189, 230, 231.
Watchouse, 119.
Waters, 108, 187.
Watts, 66, 150, 166, 211, 237.
Wear, 136, 181.
Weaver, 139.
Webb, 2, 9, 44, 85, 95.
Webber, 2, 11, 46, 47, 49, 91, 166, 212, 213.
Webster, 6, 87, 88, 123.

Woele, 139.
Welch, 18, 21, 187.
Welcome, 133.
Weld, 80.
{ Welsted, 6, 227, 231.
{ Welsteed, 56, 63, 89, 104, 145, 178, 199, 200,
203, 204, 205, 209, 212, 214, 218, 219, 222,
224, 225, 226, 227, 233, 242, 243.

Wentworth, 14, 45, 122, 182, 192, 211, 221, 230.
Weymouth, 172, 173.
Wharf, Scarlets, 35,
Town, 161.
Wharfe, Gee's, 103.
Hills, 82.
Long, 188, 213.
New, 54, 135, 154.
Pool's, 189, 232.
Scarlet's, 70, 74, 168, 189, 195.
The, 105, 176, 199.
Town, 159, 161, 181.
Townes, 81, 83, 96, 109, 132, 136, 149,
169, 198, 240.
Upshall's, 103.
Welcom's, 133.
Wharton's, 79.

Wheeler, 68, 107.
Whetcomb, 8, 14, 15, 18, 58.
Whippo, 2.
White, 15, 22, 25, 207, 230, 237.
Whitehorn, 140.
Whitemore's, 69, 127, 199, 230.
Whiteridge, 187.
Whitten, 139.
Whitting, 169.
Whitwell, 136.
Wilcot, 95, 224.
Wildey, 142.
{ Wilke, 118.
{ Wilkie, 91, 109, 118, 131, 161, 174, 185, 186.
{ Wilkey, 203.
{ Wilkings, 237.
{ Wilkins, 159, 237.

Wilks, 238.
Willard, 40, 107, 139, 148, 168, 180, 188, 188,
189, 231,
{ Willet, 41, 55, 198, 216.
{ Willit, 131.
Williams, 3, 4, 8, 16, 26, 33, 34, 36, 39, 44, 63,
74, 79, 87, 88, 91, 93, 98, 107, 133, 135, 148,
182, 205, 216, 224, 233, 234, 243.
{ Willis, 27, 36.
{ Willise, 197, 198.

Williston, 17.
Wilson, 8, 17, 27, 61, 106, 109, 145, 197, 238.
Winchester, 19, 95.
Wind Mill, 23.
Wing, 6, 27.
{ Winisimet, 151, 166, 211, 237.
{ Winisimit, 141.
{ Winnisimet, 21.
Winslow, 63, 155, 178, 184, 199, 200, 204, 205,
209, 210, 212, 214, 219, 242.
Winsor, 20, 64, 75, 112, 145, 157, 182, 200, 229.
Winter, 46.
Winthrop, 6, 19, 22, 59, 72, 151, 154, 155, 156,
177, 191, 204, 238, 241.

Wire, 58, 59, 168.
Wise, 177.
Wiswall, 26, 157.
Witherly, 63.
Whittemore, 18.
Woodmansies, 232.
Woods, 16.
Woolcot, 35.
Wooliston, Mount, 30.
Wormwall, 2, 142, 189.
Wrentham, 123.
Wright, 33, 38, 53, 112, 116, 141, 142, 231, 242.
Wyat, 196.
Wyborn, 37.

Yarrow, 208, 213, 214.
York, 50, 61.
Young, 131, 139.

Negroes.

Anthony, 203, 204.
Betty, 2, 73.
Borman, 115, 138, 167.

Boyser, 138, 167, 210, 233.
Budd, 73, 115.

Chambers, 137.
{ Cowel, 210.
{ Cowell, 73, 115, 133, 167, 233.
Cubit, 167.

Dick, 73, 115, 137, 166, 232.
Dudly, 210.

Eliot, 73, 115, 137, 166, 210, 232.
Exeter Foxcroft, 167, 210, 232.
Exiter, 190.

Freeman, 166, 210.

Gee, 210, 233.
{ Georg, 115.
{ George, 73.
Grandey, Pirkins, 73.
Great John, 73, 115, 138, 167, 210, 233.

{ Hubbart, 137, 167.
{ Hubbert, 73, 115, 210, 233.
Hutchinson, 73, 115, 137, 166, 210, 232.

Indian, 73, 115.

Jalla, or Jollow, 73, 115, 138, 167, 210, 233.
Jeffery, 42, 73.
Jo. Black, 233.
John Negro, 224.

Kates, 137.
Keats, 73, 115, 166, 210, 232.

Levensworth, 74, 116, 138, 167, 210, 233.

Masman, 210.
{ Menen, 76.
{ Meneno, 74, 116, 137, 166, 210.
Monck, 73, 115, 138.

{ Moseman, 73, 115.
{ Mosman, 137, 167,
Mullings, 59, 84.

Nan, 233.

Papan, Dik, 232.
Patience, 138, 167, 210, 233.
Perkins, 116, 122.
Phillip, 73.
Phipps, 73, 115.
Proctor, 73, 115, 137, 166, 210, 232, 239.

{ Quaque, 73.
{ Quaquo, 115, 137, 166, 210, 232.
{ Quinsey, 167, 210, 233.
{ Quinsie, 73, 115, 137.

Ramshed, 74, 115.
Richard, Peirse, 129, 167.
Price, 131.
Robin, Roger, 166, 210, 232.
Russell, 137.

Saffin, 73, 115, 137, 166, 210, 232.
Samson, Negro, 116, 137, 167, 210, 232.
Sash, 163, 166.
Saylor, 74, 115.

Tobey, 239.
Tom, 115.
Tom Rumny Marsh, 73, 116, 137, 166, 210,
232.
Toney, 74, 167.

Walker, 73, 74, 115, 137, 167, 200, 233.
Warrow, 57, 58.
Winthrop, 115, 138, 167, 210, 233.

Sarah an Indian woman, 226.

